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A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT
OF
ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT
OF
ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

COMPILED BY THE LATE
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EDITED FROM HIS MSS.
BY
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PREFACE.

WHEN I first came to this place, somewhat more than a quarter of a century since, I was greatly struck not only with the singular vowel pronunciation, but with the vast abundance of words and phrases till then unknown to me. Accordingly, soon after I entered on my office as Master of the Grammar School, I began to collect such words as I heard, and my good friends made lists of many more for my amusement. From that time till now I have followed up the habit, and have succeeded in collecting some two thousand specimens of the dialect. I have in this Glossary inserted none, as far as I know, which are common to all England, except when I noticed some peculiarity in the idiom or pronunciation. Years ago I obtained such information as I could from several old inhabitants, then seventy or eighty years of age; this carried me back in reality to perhaps 1774, and by tradition much farther. Unfortunately, as I was seeking as much for reminiscences as for words, I did not in all cases take down their information in their own dialect, I wish I had, but merely made a sort of *précis* of their statements.

It must be particularly understood that all the expressions herein to be found are not known to all the people, as some have become obsolete, banished by the refinement of the present day. Hardly a person to whom the Glossary has been read word for word has failed to supply me with many words, and to plead ignorance to as many more. Such hearers, however, were chiefly of an educated class.

At first I made some attempts to obtain derivations for all words where they seemed to be required. This I found to be a labour too vast for me, whose avocation connected with the school occupied so much of my time, and I soon learnt that many such derivations, which I chose to think were indisputable, were very doubtful, and some utterly at fault. Therefore I thought it better to confine myself to the pronunciation and actual use of words, fleeting as some of them are, catching them as they came, and to leave the derivation with others more conversant with the subject, especially as that part of the inquiry can be taken up at any time by persons better acquainted with it; whereas the mere compilation of the Glossary will become harder every year. What will hereafter be almost impossible, even now is extremely difficult, owing to many persons adopting the more refined sounds of customary English, ignorant or forgetful of the ancient forms; and such persons have been inclined occasionally to dispute my positions. With regard to pronunciation, when I have endeavoured to express words phonetically, I have, of course, as far as possible, followed the ordinary vowel sounds of English; therefore no Yorkshiremen must attempt to read such according to his own notion of sounds, or he will utterly fail to recognize them at all. In fact, our Yorkshire friends have ideas of their own as to their peculiar vowel sounds, and will hardly admit that a South countryman, even one so thoroughly acclimatized as myself, can pronounce them at all; and I own it is difficult. I will cite one or two instances. First, the word *dance*, which in the Glossary will be found spelt *donce* (ō in John), was objected to by an old and valued friend, to whom as an alternative I proposed the word *daunce*, which had really been given me by another critic. My friend declared the true sound was between the two, a sound I confess I cannot produce on paper. In another instance, long *ī* I vocalized as *aw*; this was objected to also, and *ah* (in father) proposed instead. No doubt both these sounds are heard for *ī*, but I am of opinion that *aw* most nearly represents the *ī* as generally heard from the least refined talkers. As an illustration of this sound I may relate the following anecdote. On one occasion a man called on me for a portion of the Nettleton Dole, in the administration of

which I have a share. His tale was brought to me by my house-keeper, a south country-woman, acquainted with the sound of the Yorkshire \bar{i} , and she concluded her report with these words: 'He says he has got a new *wife*.' I replied, 'What can that possibly have to do with it? Go again and ask him.' It turned out the man had said he had got a new *warp*, i. e. the materials for weaving a piece of cloth, and he wanted support till he had done the work. This was misunderstood for *wawf* (wife), and kindly translated for my better information. This of course shows the idea my interpreter had of the Yorkshire long \bar{i} .

To show that long \bar{i} sound is certainly not *ah*, I may mention that I submitted my MS. of local anecdotes to a friend of considerable scientific and antiquarian attainments, who on finding I rendered this letter by *aw*, struck that form out as not sufficiently expressive, and actually inserted with his own hand *Hoyhe* as a better rendering of the sound. It is possible he may have been betrayed into that from remembering that *aw* is sounded \bar{o} or $h\bar{o}$; but the fact remains that he thus rendered \bar{i} far enough removed from *ah*.

To the same effect it may be mentioned, that at a Town's meeting in 1873 to consider the propriety of supporting religious teaching, and to canvass the voters in favour of what was called the Bible candidates, the inhabitants assembled in large numbers, and gave utterance to their extremely liberal sentiments by bawling out during the speeches, 'We want no Bauble here!' suggesting to a southern stranger a certain Cromwellian purity and puritanism. But not so; it was the Book they objected to as being likely to disagree with their digestions, of which no doubt they took a perfectly correct view.

It is a somewhat amusing fact, that in a company of Yorkshiremen each thinks his own dialect the most genuine. I was informed by a resident near York that the *true* dialect of the county was spoken in the vale of York. Captain Harland, who has given the English Dialect Society the Glossary, 'Series C., No. 1,' thus writes: 'The Swaledale dialect . . . is altogether different from the barbarous jargon of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the north of Lancashire, or the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland.' Whether our dialect merits the strong words above quoted it is not for me to

say ; but it is (or rather was) the language of the most populous, most active, and most enterprising portion of this large county, and for that reason deserves consideration, if not for its beauty, at least for its raciness, copiousness, and vigour.

All Yorkshiremen unite in looking down on men of other counties as unenlightened barbarians, insomuch that they regard the county as the undoubted centre of the universe, and would say, to parody the Earl of Derby's celebrated declaration, "An Englishman if you please, but a Yorkshireman first" By no means inconsistently with this amusing view of their position they hold two canons. 1st, That no south countryman can speak Yorkshire at all ; 2nd, That they themselves speak the most perfect and classical English. It is clearly no fault of theirs, then, but a subject for praise, that they never can banish their vowel sounds, nor shake off the drawling so well known, and the terrible roughness of their speech, which is very remarkable to a southern ear. On one occasion a highly respectable friend of mine, a well-to-do manufacturer, indeed one of my most valued and gifted friends, went to call on a London customer, who said to him, perhaps not very politely, 'Do you come from that part of England where the men talk like bulls?' In another case, a merchant, wealthy, well-informed, well-educated, was making a tour in the south, and on the deck of a steamer struck up an extempore acquaintanceship with an intelligent southerner, and the two conversed long and agreeably. Our friend thought he was getting on capitally, when in a pause in the conversation he was thus addressed : 'And how far did you say you lived from York, sir?' which pleasant piece of chaff astonished our friend, as no mention of York had been made.

Be this as it may, the dialect is undoubtedly rich in philological treasures, the vowel sounds are very remarkable, the local words numerous, and the idioms in many instances both peculiar and interesting ; and whether the dialect be classical or not, there can be no doubt about its variety and vigour, and the compiler fears he has by no means done justice to it, though he has spared neither pains, time, nor money in making his Glossary as perfect as possible. He hopes, however, it will be admitted as a small contribution towards

our better knowledge of the wondrous capabilities of the English tongue.

In this compilation I have passed by no words, &c., merely because they may be called vulgarisms; and I think with reason. The vulgar element, if the term must be used, has had far more to do with the formation of the English tongue than perhaps any other. There was a time when all English was vulgar; when the lord who sat at the high table spoke a jargon of Norman-French, and the fine old Saxon, the language to be of the civilized world, was left to the churl and the swineherd. And vulgar as any words may be, the process of word-formation and the history of every dialect are written in them; and nothing should be thrown away by the word-collector, any more than by a botanist a singular shooting specimen of a plant; if he would learn the laws that regulate its formation, he must keep his eye on every manifestation of vitality. In fact, such pronunciations as *goïn* for *grin*, *scholard* for *scholar*, *bud* for *but*, and so on, throw a light on a process which has ever influenced language, and no doubt ever will. What was good English once, in numerous cases is called a vulgarism now. What is a vulgarism now may be good English hereafter. We must not give ourselves airs, and presume to say the English of the day is perfect and for ever fixed: all history proves the contrary, and it is a sign of its vigour that it is not fixed, but capable of indefinite improvement. Growth must continue, changes must supervene, even as things are, but greater may occur. For instance, should the capital of the British Isles be removed to Dublin, then Thackeray's jokes of *Garge* for *George*, *pork* for *park*, &c., would be jokes no longer. Or if Mother Shipton's saying (herself a Yorkshire worthy) should in its fulness be verified,

‘York was, London is, and Lincoln shall be
The greatest city of the three,’

would there not be a manifest change in the English of the courtly and polite?

With these ideas I have passed by nothing save one or two words not usually found in dictionaries, and which need not be perpetuated.

In conclusion, I must express my obligations to the many friends

who have assisted me in this Glossary. Some of them have departed. The chief of these are,—

Rev. John and Mrs. Paine, Rev. Jos. Tombs, M.A., Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Rev. Thos. Lees, M.A., Rev. J. H. Walton, Miss Harling, Messrs. C. Stephenson, M.A., J.P., J. F. Brigg, J.P., John Nowell, Thomas Nowell, F. Learoyd, J. E. Taylor, E. Hallas, F. H. Senior, S. H. North, S. S. Booth, C. H. Taylor, H. J. Whitely, J. Armitage, J. Dobson, H. Dobson, D. Eastwood, T. Beaumont.

I may possibly have omitted some—if so, I must plead want of memory, and by no means want of gratitude. But I suppose the above are the individuals to whom I am chiefly indebted, and to those of them still living I render accordingly my warmest thanks.

ALFRED EASTHER.

AFTER a long and painful illness, the Rev. Alfred Easther was called to his rest on Monday, September 25th, 1876. Connected with him for thirty years in the closest ties of friendship, I had long been cognizant of the progress of this compilation, and had assisted him therein by contributing word-lists, reminiscences of my early days in Yorkshire, and quotations from old authors. Shortly before his death he requested that I would edit for the English Dialect Society this the cherished work of his life's leisure. That charge, to me a sacred one, I now to the best of my ability fulfil. When compelled by increasing illness to relinquish his pen, Mr. Easther had got as far as the word 'Nar,' in the final transcription for the press, and commencing at that point, I have completed the work from his materials, and such other sources as were available.

During his lifetime, my old friend often spoke to me with gratitude of the useful suggestions he had received from the Rev. W. W. Skeat. On his behalf, and on my own, I beg most sincerely to thank the learned Professor not only for the aid he so kindly

rendered in the preparation of the Glossary, but also for the considerate interest he has taken, and the valuable additions and corrections he has made in its progress through the press.

Professor Skeat wishes me to say, that many of the notes to which his initials are appended deal with questions of etymology, and that he feels some explanation to be necessary, inasmuch as the usual rule of the Society is to eschew this difficult subject, with respect to which so much is written that is wholly misleading. The fact is, that these notes were communicated to Mr. Easter by way of assisting him in his investigations, and were not intended for publication. But it appears that they were nevertheless adopted by Mr. Easter in many instances, and, being once in print, it did not seem worth while to suppress them. This will account for their appearance.

T. L.

ADDITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY INTO THIS DISTRICT (See **Assnook** in the Glossary).

In connection with this word I may perhaps be excused for introducing the following anecdote. Mr. Nowell of Farnley Wood, well known for his scientific attainments, and especially for his knowledge of chemistry, the study of which he introduced into this neighbourhood, himself related to me these facts.

About the year 1809, then quite a youth, he had succeeded in producing oxygen and other gases under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, chemical materials and apparatus being at that time by no means easy to procure.

Having become somewhat expert in such experiments, many neighbouring gentlemen, and other lovers of science, came to see his performances, and among them Mr. Michael Harrison. There was at that time a book-club at Meltham, and Mr. Harrison persuaded Mr. Nowell to pay him a visit, with the view of preparing the gases at his house near Crosland factory, to be afterwards shown before the club, the members of which were anxiously awaiting the exhibition.

Having produced a quantity of oxygen and hydrogen, which were placed in stone bottles, they were taken to the inn where the book-club met. The house was crowded with anxious people, and the great chamber was reached with some difficulty. There was a large table in the middle of the room, and the young lecturer, then only a lad of fifteen, was placed upon it. Around stood Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jonas Brook, the Messrs. Taylor of Marsden, Mr. Dean of Slaithwaite, and many others; the room was in fact crowded to excess, and the windows blocked up. Taking courage, the young experimentalist proceeded with his work; the combustion of the file, and large drops of molten iron falling, created much surprise; then the bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen in their proper proportions, rising to the top of the room and there exploding, astounded those who had never before experienced such effects. Carbonic and other gases were exhibited, and in fact all went off successfully.

Two or three days after, Mr. Nowell, senior, was informed of the exploits of his son, which were not at all to his mind. After a few weeks another story arose. The whole affair had now become witchery, and the old man was grievously vexed. 'The hare and hounds,' it was said, 'as natural as life, had been brought out of the *assnook*,

the dogs in pursuit of the hare had coursed round the room, and all had returned to the *assnook* !' The tale passed current in Meltham, and was believed in by many for a long time.

Some five-and-twenty years afterwards, Mr. Nowell being at an inn in Huddersfield, his name happened to be mentioned, when a venerable and wealthy manufacturer came forward, and said, 'Eh ! Mr. Nowell, it's a long time sin Au saw yo. Au sall ne'er forget while Au live what Au saw yo do at Meltham.' 'What, Mr. X ?' 'See ! wha t' hare and hounds as natural as life coom aat o' t' *assnook*, run raand as fast as they could, and into t' *assnook* agëän.' 'And did you really see that, Mr. X ?' 'See it ! ay, to be sewer ; and what Au see wi' my own een Au mun believe.'

A very remarkable instance, as well of credulity as of the process by which wondrous tales arise. The old gentleman had so often heard the facts thus stated that he, although a spectator, actually believed he had seen the marvellous sight. Probably in the course of the lecture Mr. Nowell had frequently used the word 'air,' and spoken of it as being liberated by the agency of fire. We may fairly suppose also the hearer to have been somewhat bewildered with the brilliant flashes of light and the loud explosions, and, confounding 'air' with 'hare,' to have seen with his mind's eye a veritable 'hare' produced—to which, as a matter of taste, he added the dogs.

Since the above was written, I showed it to a friend, who assured me he had met a man (about 1861) who positively asserted he saw the 'hare and hounds,' &c., on the occasion stated.

Need we wonder at the marvellous tales told of witches in former times, and that, moreover, they were thoroughly believed ?

BULL-BAITING.

In former days many of the cottagers kept bulldogs, and it was positively dangerous at times to pass through the streets of our village. The bull was usually brought from Flockton, where one was kept for the express purpose of being baited at wakes, feasts, &c. At Almondbury Common is a triangular piece of ground (now occupied by the tenters of Messrs. Taylor) where, in the latter days of this delectable sport, the animal was tortured for the pleasure of other animals as fierce as itself, if not more intelligent. The bull was tied to a stake with ropes about twenty yards long ; the owners of the dogs stood in the front ranks with their pets, which were successively *slipped* at the bull. Sometimes they were tossed yards high ; sometimes they caught the poor creature by the muscular part of his head, when the animal became frantic, tossing them wildly in its agony, and the spectators yelled and danced with delight. On a certain occasion it broke loose from the stake, and scattered the amiable bystanders in wild confusion. Once, too, an old acquaintance of mine (to whom I am indebted for certain reminiscences, and I am glad he escaped scot free) was thrown up into the air, and thus was seen a long way off ; he came down on his head, and was for a long time insensible.

Ultimately the public voice put a stop to the barbarous custom. The last bull-baiting is said to have occurred at the Rush-bearing, 1824, when the animal was brought to town with a band of music.

It must be gratifying to all friends of humanity to think that though not quite two thousand years have passed since the Gospel was first preached, bull-baiting has been done away with, at least provisionally; cock-fighting is obliged to be done on the sly; and rabbit-worrying, boring out birds' eyes to make them sing better, and eating live rats for a show, though still lingering amongst us, are possibly to disappear also in the course of a few generations.

NICKNAMES.

Here, and in many of the villages near, some names are so common, particularly Armitage, Brook, Haigh, Shaw, Sykes, Taylor, and a few others, that it is almost necessary to have the *byname*. Some men indeed are scarcely ever called and hardly known by their proper appellations. One old man, to whom I was formerly indebted for many tales, was never spoken of by his real name; and though he was perfectly well known, I doubt whether many persons knew then his surname, or know it now.

The *byname* is of great use in finding a person in the wilder neighbourhoods, &c.; sometimes it has proved effective in another way. A labourer once went to Mrs. Scott of Woodsome Hall for the 'drinkings,' who, as a matter of course, asked him how many men there were, to which he replied, 'Count for yersen, mistriss.' So he gave the true names of the men and their *bynames*, by which means he secured for three the drinkings of six: Jem Taylor and Wantem, Dan Waring and Blackcop, Johnny Lodge and Muddlinpin.

Perhaps in such a matter Yorkshire people would hardly expect to be surpassed, although I have heard of a similar trick played off in Hampshire which in craft exceeds even this; whether the cunning man belonged to that county I am unable to say, but thus the tale goes. At the close of a certain Winchester election, in the good old times, various persons went to make their claims for services performed for one or other of the candidates. Amongst the rest one made his petition who said he represented the ringers of a church (name not known to me) which had but one bell. Said the paymaster, 'How many are there of you?' To which he answered, 'The clerk, the sexton, Nicky Smith, and myself.' Mr. Nicholas Smith (not the real name), being himself, clerk, and sexton, thus secured his four guineas instead of one.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF CLOTH.

Mirfield was a great place for the manufacture of hand-made *cards* formerly. In driving through that village during 1840-44, the traveller would notice numbers of women sitting on the doorsteps of the cottages with long perforated straps of leather across their knees, into which they stuck with great accuracy wires bent for the purpose.

Under this heading may appropriately be introduced a short description of the mode followed in the home manufacture of cloth, as performed a generation or two back.

Formerly every weaver was really a manufacturer or master clothier. His dyeing-pan, which was of lead, was set out of doors.

Such men would go to Huddersfield, buy their 50lbs. weight of wool, carry it home on their backs, spread it out on the house-floor, *strinkle* it with oil, layer on layer, then beat it with sticks. Hand *cards* were then used. They teased it altogether, and turned it off in a floss state, as they do now by the scribbling machine. They worked it together in long slivings; it was then spun into rough or fine threads, then into warp and woof.

The piece when made was spread on the floor. A large kitful of urine (see **Weeting**) and swine's dung was taken and strained through straw; it was then sprinkled on the cloth, and, as may be imagined, the smell in the house was horrible. As they *lecked* one piece it was laid down, and so layer on layer were placed, in the form of a long parallelogram raised from the ground; then all the members of the household got up and trampled it! There it lay till morning; it was then wrapped up in a bundle, taken to Honley (or the nearest place) to a fulling mill; it was scoured, the offensive fluid washed out of it, and it was then brought dripping home. It was next *trailed* over furze-bushes, hung out upon the walls, and the small pieces pulled off in the bushes whisked from it; then *burled* in the house by the family.

Then it was taken again to the mill, and placed in the fulling stocks with soap, by which process it was reduced in dimensions. It was afterwards laid on the mill-stone (a long stone table) and *stamped* by the Government official, who affixed seals to the piece impressed with the length and breadth. It was then carried home, and as it was being fastened to the tenter the family pulled at one end to increase the length. If it was stamped for (say) fifty yards it would thus stretch to fifty-one or fifty-two, and shrink again on being finished. The market was at Huddersfield, and the cloth was exposed for the sale on the churchyard wall.

The seals before spoken of were of lead. The officer, who was sworn at Pomfret sessions, made a hole at each end of the piece. A strip of lead three and a half inches long and half an inch broad was bended at one end; it was passed through the cloth, and by means of a hole at one end of the lead and a button at the other it was rivetted by a hammer. The length was stamped on the lead with a die. The manufacturer was now at liberty to remove his cloth, which before could not be done under a fine. This stamp-law became obsolete twenty or thirty years before it was repealed.

I do not hold myself responsible for the above—I have given it nearly in the words in which it was related to me; but I thoroughly believe in its accuracy, and am quite sure it was given in perfect good faith.

CHRISTMAS.

This festival is kept up with some ceremony still. On Christmas Eve, and during the whole of the week till New Year's Day, may be heard the carols, of which the following is one of the most common.

' Here we come a *wesselling*
 Among the leaves so green,
 And here we come a wandering
 So fair as to be seen.

Chorus :—And to your wessel,
 And to jolly wessel,
 Love and joy be to you,
 And to your wessel (tree).

The *wessell bob* is made
 Of rosemary tree,
 And so is your beer
 Of the best barley.
 And to your wessell, &c.

We are not beggars' *children*
 That begs from door to door,
 But we are neighbours' *children*
 That has been here before.
 And to your wessell, &c

We have got a little purse
 Made of *ratching* leather skin,
 And we want a little money
 To line it well within.
 And to your wessell, &c.

Bring us out your table,
 And spread it with a cloth ;
 Bring us out your mouldy cheese,
 Likewise your Christmas loaf.
 And to your wessell, &c.

God bless the master of this house,
 Likewise the mistress too,
 And all the little *children*
 That round the table go.
 And to your wessell, &c.

Good master and good *misteress*,
 While you're sitting by the fire,
 Pray think of us poor *children*
 That's wandering in the mire.
 And to your wessell, &c.'

Immediately after midnight various sets of singers go round from house to house (in the season of 1873 I heard two parties; in that of 1875 not one, owing to the boisterous night), and sing generally three verses of the Christmas hymn so popular here, 'Christians, awake, salute the happy morn.' Sometimes as many as sixteen sets visit a house during the night, consisting of singers, bands, and hand-bell ringers.

In the minds of the superstitious a highly important part of the proceedings is 'the letting Christmas in,' which is sometimes done over-night, after twelve, but more commonly early in the morning. On this occasion no woman must enter the house first; but if possible a man with dark hair: one with light hair is objectionable, and with

red hair quite inadmissible. Sometimes favourable black-haired boys or men go about and ask to be allowed to perform this function. They are paid or regaled with Christmas fare.

The same custom is followed at the opening of the New Year. I myself once, rather unwillingly, performed this duty. Some neighbours had passed Christmas Eve, or New Year's Eve (I think the latter), at my house. They remained till after twelve, and I (being duly qualified in respect of the colour of my hair) was entreated to go home with one family and let in the festival, which I accordingly did.

FOOTBALL.

Formerly at festal seasons great games of football were played in this neighbourhood, sometimes between Honley and Meltham, and sometimes between Almondbury and Farnley. These were played in a style which would astonish the athletes of our days. The last game between this village and Farnley is said to have taken place on old Christmas Day, 1819, when the ball was turned out in Farnley fields. The Farnley men were to drive it across Thurstonland boundary, and the Almondbury men across Almondbury boundary; thus they had a course of extremely rough country of about three miles long. Many ferocious kicks were given and received on this occasion; even when the ball was scores of yards away men stood kicking each other violently, and a portion of wall upwards of a rood was thrown down in the contest in one place. The kicks were by no means child's play, as they were all administered in clogs. The Farnley people won.

For a full generation the game has been left to schoolboys, and has been revived in a milder form. The idea that it was a thing of the past was an error, arising from ignorance of the fact that the passion for the game is almost innate in mankind. It is more than an even chance that if a couple of street Arabs were passing quietly along the road and caught sight of an old shoe or cabbage stump, they would rush at it with fury in their looks, and would kick it about till they were tired; if, moreover, they happened to be fond of rough music, and the object of attraction were an old tin can, they would *poise* it until it had neither shape nor sound left in it.

Without taking this into consideration, we must consider the game an enormous advance in the direction of civilization, when compared with the rough and cruel sports of our ancestors, and as contrasting very favourably with many still left among us.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

At 11 a.m. on this day a bell is rung at the church, and all work is supposed to be over for the day, and formerly all prentice lads were considered to be loose for twelve hours. On the first anniversary, in 1849, after I had entered on my duties as master of the Grammar School, the pupils took care to inform me of the custom, and, nothing loth, I dismissed them for the day, which practice has been continued to this time. In 1873 the bells being unhung, during the restoration of the church, when two new treble bells were added, much anxiety was

manifested by the boys as to the possibility of the pancake bell being rung. It was managed some way, and the boys gained their holiday. To new-comers, who were ignorant of the usage, it was sometimes stated that at eleven pancakes were thrown from the church-steeple.

The following extract from John Taylor's *Jacke a Lent*, pub. 1630, may be found amusing :

'At whose entrance (Shrove Tuesday's) in the morning all the whole kingdom is in quiet, but by that time the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung called *the pancake bell*, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetful either of manner or humanity. Then there is a thing called wheaten flour, which the sulphery necromatic cooks do mingle with water, eggs, spice, and other tragical, magical enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying-pan of boiling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hissing like the Lernean snakes in the reeds of *Acheron*, *Styx*, or *Phlegethon*, until at last by the skill of the cook it is transformed into the form of a flap-jack, which in our translation is called a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people do devour very greedily (having for the most part well dined before); but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candied bait, but straight their wits forsake them, and they run stark mad, assembling in routs, and throngs numberless of ungoverned members, with uncivil civil commotions.'

FECKLESS FANNY.

I am not aware whether the word *feckless* belongs to the dialect or not, but I have introduced the name of the unfortunate young woman mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Heart of Midlothian*, because in her wanderings she came with her ten or twelve sheep to Almondbury, and lay in the churchyard with them for one night. She wore a man's hat and coat, and carried a shepherd's crook. One of her sheep she called Charlie, and when she lay down to sleep she placed her poor head on this her favourite. Some persons, whom I formerly knew, saw her on this occasion and remembered her well. I am happy to add that the people behaved kindly to her and gave her relief.

OAT-CAKE.

To make oat-cake :—First get your *nakit* (which see), a sort of small tub to mix the *dofe* in. Two persons are generally employed. Warm water is poured into the *nakit*; then one of the operators puts the meal in by handfuls, whilst the other mixes with hand and arm, yeast being added, until it is considered to be stiff enough, though able to be poured out. It is then left to stand for a night to 'sour.' Next morning more meal is *helled* in to make it rather stiffer; it is then ready for baking. A portion is taken out with a ladle, or *maispot*, as much as would be sufficient for one cake. It is poured on the *bakbrade*, where it is *reeled*, or made round. It is next placed upon the flannel; then the baking *spittle* is put under it, and it

is thrown upon the *bakstone*, by which proceeding the cake becomes longer one way than the other. Some bakers put in common whitening to make it mix better. The cakes are only partially baked on the *bakstone*; when cold they are soft and limp, and look something like leather, for which strangers have taken them. They are finally hung up on the bread creel, or reel, in the kitchen, for the purpose of drying, where they continue till taken for use.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

With regard to Christian names two peculiarities may be here noticed.

1. The custom of giving nicknames to children at the font is very common; thus the Bens, Freds, Joes, Toms, Willies, &c. are innumerable.

2. When a double name is given the child is usually addressed by both, of which practice I remember an amusing instance. On one occasion I heard a mother calling her child, whom we will suppose to be Ann Taylor Ramsden (employing the commoner Christian and surnames). The young lady was upstairs, and the mother, in want of her, bustles forth from the kitchen, and calls pretty loudly, 'Annie, Annie' (no answer); then, raising her voice to reach a flight of stairs higher, 'Ann Taylor, Ann Taylor' (still no answer); finally, roused to indignation: 'Ann Taylor Ramsden, come downstairs directly.' Thus invoked, Ann Taylor Ramsden demurely tripped down to her wrathful parent.

JOSEPH O' NUPPITS.

There was, some eighty years since or more (1875), a well-known Almondbury character, 'Joseph o' Nuppits,' of whom numerous tales are told. I imagine the name to amount to 'Silly Joseph,' or something to that effect. Joseph o' Nuppits died about 1794, and was well known by many people to whom I have spoken. He belonged to the class of sturdy beggars happily not now so common as of yore, and numerous are the anecdotes still told of him, some of which will be found under the words illustrated by them. He used to carry three pokes; one for bread, one for meal, and one for wheat. When any of these pokes did not get enough to please him, he laid it down on the ground and 'sarved it,' *i. e.* beat it with a whip. Occasionally he carried nine pokes, and in this respect was better equipped than Robin Hood. See *Robin Hood and the Widow's Sons*, ver. 23:

'I've a bag for meal, and a bag for malt,
And a bag for barley and corn;
A bag for bread, and a bag for beef,
And a bag for my little small horn.'

He carried generally seven whips all at once, which John Shearran, a well-known saddler, supplied him with. It was his habit—perhaps he was delicate, or possibly proud—not to ask for anything, but to stand at the door until he was attended to.

Soon after John Shearran married for the second time, Nuppits came and stood at the door; the new wife did not know him, and he stayed till 'he wor stalled.' She was in fact 'fear'd on him.' He then went into the shop and said, 'Johnny, what sort'en a woman hast ta' gotten into t' haas?' Shearran: 'What for, Joseph?' Nuppits: 'Au'll tell thee what, Johnny; Au do not approve on her ways by far and mich.' The wife said 'she dar not speak, nor hardly stir, he looked so dreadful.' Her husband, however, said, 'When he comes again, give him a handful of meal, and he'll go away and make no disturbance.'

He lived in the poor-house. One Peggy, not his sister, must make him a pudding with some of his meal. So she said, 'Joseph, mun we make some saim to it?' 'Yus,' said he, 'it will be better wi' saim.' He ate the pudding, however, while she was making the 'saim,' and then said, 'Naa, tha may have the saim for thy share.'

He was sharp enough, it appears, and not without wit, as the following anecdote shows. He was much about Woodsome Hall, a sort of voluntary *hal*. Once he told the master that the mistress had done something at him; she had, in fact, thrown some boiled milk upon him from a window. And on his subsequently complaining, Mr. Scott said, 'When was it, Joseph?' To which he slyly replied, 'The day it rained milk porridge.' On one occasion he nearly killed Mr. Scott, for whom he used sometimes to plough. Joseph always would go on the wrong side of the horses, and Mr. Scott attempted to force him to the proper side, when he snatched up a hedging-bill and struck his master on the head, which ever after bore the mark.

His end was sad enough. He was found dead at the bottom of a flight of steps which led to the entrance of an inn, now a shop, opposite Huddersfield parish church. He had his mouth full of greens, and was supposed to have fallen, or been pushed, down the steps. He was very annoying, and used to go to that house and help himself by clawing the contents of the dishes. His funeral was one of the largest ever known at Almondbury. He was buried at the east end of the church where there was formerly a pathway.

NEW ROAD TO FARNLEY-TYAS.

When the severe distress of the hand-loom weavers came on, in or about 1826, in order to find employment for the operative and manufacturing workmen, various improvements were suggested; amongst the rest, the widening of the almost impassable lane leading from Almondbury to Rushfield. For this purpose a vote of £15 was passed to build a new culvert at Rushfield Bridge, which at that time, I believe, consisted of little more than a plank. Whilst the chairman of the meeting, Mr. E. Roberts, was entering the vote on his minute paper, as having passed unanimously, a voice proceeded from the middle of a dense mass of parishioners to the following purport: 'Yo're all a pack o' foils together; yo care not yah yo rob the public. Fifteen *paands* for Rushfield Brigg!! Yo're nowt but a set o' robbers. Au may toil and slave wi' Darby thro' morn to neet a coilin' to find brass for mi honest debts; and when Au've done, sich as yoo com and pick mi pocket on it. Fifteen *paands* for

Rushfield Brigg! Yo're nowt but rogues and thieves. Fifteen *paand*!! Fifteen shillin's sadly too mitch for that; for t' road leads nowwher but to Nah-wills' at t' Wood. Fairnley fooils is bad enough, but Omebury fooils is waur!!' The old man was rather mistaken as to the advisability of the outlay, for the repair of this bridge led to the project of making a new road to Farnley. Five hundred pounds were begged of Sir James Macadam (the dispenser of the public money) for the filling up of the valley, and the new road to Farnley cost nearly £4000, all which—gratuitous and generous as the gift was—resulted from the kindness of William, the late Earl of Dartmouth, in providing labour for the famishing poor of the district.

PADFOOT.

I will repeat here most of the evidence I have received on the subject.

Johnny B. often saw the *padfoot* on the footpath by Clough Hall. He described it as of a gray colour, with 'e'en as big as tea-plates.' He had seen it at all times, in the moonlight and in the dark. It often turned off the path for him, and when he looked round for it, it was gone.

The old folk always said that the improved cultivation had killed them by destroying their harbour. It often knocked down old Jo B. (a man fond of liquor) in the dark lane leading to Thorpe. His testimony is given at the end.

The *padfoot* was like an immense sheep or bear, with large eyes as big as tea-plates. It walked along the village streets, followed by all the dogs! It disappeared in Barley Time, *i. e.* 1799 or 1800, and was supposed to have been 'clammed' to death. It used to be seen at the 'gang doors,' the doors of an old barn-like building, which stood opposite to the east end of the church, where the new houses now are: supposed to be called the 'gang doors' on account of an unruly mob who used to assemble there, a practice not entirely discontinued.

W. H. said, 'About 1820 (this must have been a resuscitation), J. L., going from Farnley Bank to fetch Dr. Bradley, who lived near Almondbury Church, met the *padfoot* at the lane end. It was like a bear, with eyes, &c., and it accompanied him to Almondbury—shog—shog—shog; he lost it at Pentys end. Coming out of the doctor's, the *padfoot* was ready for him, jumped out of a narrow passage, and followed him home as far as the bottom of Shrog Wood.

Old A. M. once went to Royd House to pay for his milk and butter. He stopped till eleven, and *gate a little beer*! Coming back between Royd House and Square Hall, he met the *padfoot* in the form of a large dog. He said, making a solemn adjuration, 'What wantest thou wi' me?' The *padfoot* stared at him with eyes like two tea-plates, then turned towards the hedge and changed into a calf, and followed him all the way home into Upperfold. He had a wooden kit of milk on his head, and a wooden piggin in his hand. When he gat to his own door he had to call for his wife to open it. People always believed the *padfoot* to have seized them in the arms, which caused them to be useless. The night following a few old men, as customary, met together at F. Lodge's cottage at Sharpe Lane end. Old Joe North

said he was going home. Old A. M. said, 'I'd rather thou had to go nor me, because thou'll meet the *padfoot*;' but old Joe couldn't believe it. When he got out to Sharpe Lane end he met the *padfoot*, like a hound dog, all white; he tried to coax it, but it turned into a calf! When he got below it turned into a bear, and began rolling over all the way down! A footpath ran through the churchyard then, and he thought if he went through the *padfoot* couldn't follow him. When he gate through down the steps it was ready for him again. It went into as many forms as it had done before, till he gate home. It seized him so fast he had to call his wife up to open the door; ever after he believed in it.

J. G. went to look out of the window, and couldn't get her head back again, for *padfoot* was holding her. Her sister said she could see no *padfeet*! 'Then tak' hold o' me, and thou'lt see.' She took hold, and saw; it was like a large dog.

J. L. of Hunter Nab never went out of doors at 'neeght' but he saw it. He could tell when a woman was 'baan to go to bed,' or when 'folks were baan to dee.'

Jo B., before alluded to, was the only man I have met with who professed to have seen it. He said, 'It was the same as a sheep. I often ran to see it when people said they saw it. One night when I wur going to Holmfirth, I *lit on it*; it went wi' me aw the way. I don't know what it wor; it wur a queer'un, wi' eyes as big as tea-plates.'

INSCRIPTION IN ALMONDBURY CHURCH.

THIS inscription is carved in oak, in raised Old English characters, on the cornice of the clerestory of the nave. The great height, the difficulty of getting proper light, and the evident misplacement of some portions, render the reading of it a matter by no means easy. For the following version the editor is greatly indebted to Mr. J. R. Dore, of Huddersfield, a gentleman well known among antiquaries for his valuable collection of Early Printed Bibles.

West End. Geferay : Daystu was : the : maker : of : twuor.

East End. Anno dñi m° cccce : xxij : : ihs.

West. thow : man : vnkynd :
 haue : in : thy : mynd :
 my : bloody : face :
 my : wondys : wyde :
 on : euery : syde :
 for : thy : trespas :

North. thou : synnar : hard :
 turn : heder : ward :
 be : hold : thy : sauyor : fre :

vnkynd : thow : art :
 from : me : to : de : pt :
 t : mercy : i : wold : grātye :
 for : loue : of : the :
 the : jwyss : smeard : me :
 w^t : schourgeous : kyne : and : sharp :
 w^t : a : crwn : of : thon :
 my : hed : all : to : torn :
 wyth : a : speyr : they : therlyd : my : hart :
 wyth : naylis : tre :
 they : naylyd : me :
 fast : both : foyt : and : hād :
 for : thy : trespass :
 my : pasyō : was :
 to : rede : the : from : the : fende : *

East.

penne : canott : wrytt :
 nor : mā : indytt :

South.

paynes : that : i : had :
 so : thoro : mad :
 my : body : bloo : w^t : wonds : both :
 larg : and : long :
 thow : doys : me : mor : dere :
 when : thou : doys : swer :
 be : mēbere : of : my : body :
 then : the : Jwiss : dyd :
 that : speyll : my : blod :
 on : the : mont : of : cauero :
 quarfor : pray : the : thy :
 sweryng : layby :
 dred : god : aftersyn :
 yf : thow : wyll : do : so :
 to : heuyn : sall : thowgo :
 amang : angels : to : syng :

* From "yo was : " to "fende : " has been transferred to the west end.

LIST OF PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED FROM THE GLOSSARY.

Aar, a combination which may be taken to represent the word *our* (see **Aa**, above). It must, however, be observed that the true dialect word is *Yar*, or *Yurh*; which latter form was suggested by a venerable friend, to whom I am much indebted both for words and illustrations. See **Us**, **Wur**, **Yur**.

Aat, one form of the word *out*. See **Aa**. And where the vowels *ou* come together with that sound, as in *about*, *shout*, &c., they take the *aa* sound; the first *a* as in *father*, the second the *a* in *fat*. The words *ah!* *at*, said sharply, produce the sound. See **Yat**. It has been stated to me that the first *a* is rather the *a* in *game*. I hardly think so, but I leave it an open question. In different publications I find the forms *ah* and *aat*, but I prefer the form above given.

Abaat, the pronunciation of *about*.

Accaant, the pronunciation of the word *account*.

Accorns, variously pronounced—*Accorns*, *Accrons*, and *Ackerins*. See Letter **I**, 3 (2).

Admire, pronounced *admaur*.

Afthernooiin, *i. e.* afternoon. See **Nooiin**.

Agean, the pronunciation of *again*.

Allblaster, a word sometimes used for alabaster. In Westmoreland, *hallplaster*.

Another. This word I have heard called *anōōther*, but it seems doubtful whether that pronunciation belongs to this district.

Any, pronounced *anny*, or *onny*. Some people, however, say *āiny*, but this is supposed to be an attempt at refinement. So, *mainy* for *many*.

Apron, pronounced *ap'run*, or *aperin*.

Ate, the pronunciation of *eat*. J. K. was once at the 'Woolpack' amongst his chums, and there was a discussion as to the mode of living in the other world. Jem, with tipsy gravity, said he wished his treatment to be just what that of the horses at the Wood was, 'Plenty to *ate*, and nowt to do.'

Behund, the pronunciation of *behind*.

Beyund, the pronunciation of *beyond*.

Boogth, the pronunciation of **Bugth**, which see.

Book. This word is not pronounced smartly, as in the south, but the *ōō* is sounded as in the customary English of *spoon*, &c. See **Oo** under Letter **O**.

Bottil, the pronunciation of *bottle*. See Letter **I**, 3 (3).

Bouster, the pronunciation of *bolster* (*ou* as in *loud*).

Brears, the pronunciation of *briers*.

Breet, the pronunciation of **Bright**, which see.

Broad, pronounced *brooad*; by some *brode*.

Bud, pronounced nearly *bood* (*gl.* *buod*). The word *but* is sometimes so pronounced.

Butter, formerly pronounced *boother* (*gl.* *buotthur*). See **Tt**.

Caa, the pronunciation of the word *cow*.

Caird, the pronunciation of *card*. See Letter **A** (1).

Chale, or **Chales**, the pronunciation of the name *Charles*. So *Chaley* for *Charley*. See Letter **R**.

Chance (*gl.* *chauns*), or **Chonce**. *O* as in *John*.

Chayle. See **Chale**.

Chossen, pronunciation of *chosen*.

Claads, the pronunciation of *clouds*.

Claat, the pronunciation of *clout*, or *cloth*.

Fother, the pronunciation of *fodder*.

Frozen, the pronunciation of *frozen*.

Fumme, the pronunciation of *fumble*.

Grange, pronounced *graunge*.

Gronfathther, pronunciation of *grandfather*.

Gronny (the pronunciation of *granny*), grandmother.

Grow, the common verb, pronounced to rhyme to *cow*, *now*, &c.

Haand, pronunciation of *hound*, but often *yaand*, or *yand*.

Haase, pronunciation of *house*.

Half, pronounced *hōfe*.

High, pronounced *hee*, or *hay*.

Maunge, *sb.* the mange.

Maunger, *sb.* the manger.

Pāärk, or **Päärk**, the pronunciation of *park*.

Scar, rhymes to *car*, the pronunciation of *scare*.

Schooil, pronunciation of *school*.

Spokken, *i. e.* spoken.

Sprëäd, the pronunciation of *spread*.

Squent, to squint.

Sweat (pronounced *swëät*, two syllables ; *gl.* swi'h't).

GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT

OF

ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

A. (1) When this vowel occurs in some words, it is in the Almondbury dialect sounded as *ai* in *wait*. Thus, *arm*, *card*, *farm*, *harm*, *wash*, &c., are *airm*, *caird*, *fairm*, *hairm*, *waish*, &c.; but if the word be spoken sharply, there is a tendency to produce the sound of *e* in *met*.

(2) In such words as *make*, *take*, *shake*, &c., the sound of *a* in *man*, *cat*, is used, and the words become *mak*, *tak*, *shak*, &c.

(3) In the words *chance*, *dance*, *France* (when a family name, but not the country), the short *o* in *John* is used; thus, *chontz*, &c.

(4) When the combination *ange* occurs, the practice amongst old people is irregular; thus, *grange*, *mange*, and *strange*, are *graunge*, *maunge*, and *straunge*; but *range* is *roange*, and *change*, *choinge*.

N.B.—The pronunciations of the last two words have been disputed; but on the case being referred to an aged man, he said, ‘I have heard the words so pronounced thaasands o’ times.’

(5) **Au.** This diphthong in customary English generally is sounded here as long *o*; thus, *Paul*, *Saul*, *applaud*, *pause*, &c., become *Pole*, *Sole*, &c., in the dialect. *Calf*, *half*, &c., follow the same rule, and become *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.; though some call them *cauf*, *hauf*, which in the dialect would represent the spelling of *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.

N.B.—Nos. 6 and 7, the two next following, are merely conventional forms intended to produce the northern pronunciation by standard English sounds; and this will be generally the case where the spelling is varied or doubtful.

(6) **Aa.** This combination of vowels will be used in the glossary where *ou* diphthong occurs in ordinary English, with the sound of *ow* in *how*, as in *thaasands*, above; but not in such words as *four*, *pour*, &c.

(7) **Au.** When this diphthong stands by itself in the specimens of the dialect in the following work, it is to be taken for the personal pronoun *I*. It may be a matter of some astonishment that the old sound of the above pronoun is so variable and so doubtful that I

have met with no less than eight forms suggested as representatives of pronoun *I*, viz.—*A*, *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Oh*, *Oi*, *Hoyh*, *Hoyhe*; but I apprehend they are reducible to four. *A* and *Ah* are probably the same sound; *Hoyh* is an aspirated and rather fanciful form of *Au* or *Ō*, and *Hoyhe* of *Oh* or *Ō*; *Oi* is seemingly a transition sound, and to be rejected on that account. We may then consider *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Ō*, as being, to different ears at least, fair representatives of pronoun *I*. I am inclined to think that hereabout the usual sounds are the southern sound of *Au*, and its short form *Ō* (the *o* in *not*, *cot*, &c.), and one or the other of the two, generally the former, will be the usual representative of pronoun *I* in this glossary; and to this I am the more inclined from having selected the form *Aw* years ago, before I was aware of the variations. Long *i* (not the pronoun) has other sounds as well, which will be spoken of in their place under Letter *I*.

Abbut, and sometimes **Abbur**, *Ah!* but: a common exclamation.

Aboon, above, of which an old form is *Aboven*; and if the *v* were elided, as is constantly the case here (see Letter **V**), *abo'en* would be the result. Halliwell gives two instances of *aboven* for *above*. *Aboon* is pronounced as spelt, and not as though *aboo'in*, which might have been expected. See *oo* under Letter **O**. Connected with this word is the curious local expression of 'The Man *aboon*,' or 'The Man *above*,' both of which are used for the Omnipotent. And I look upon it as a sign of a tender regard for the Third Commandment, that such a form is current, which, considering the numerous oaths in use here, could hardly have been anticipated. I have heard the expression in conversation more than once, and I understand it is perfectly well known, and quite common. See **Man Above**.

Addle, to earn: found in old authors, and still very common. A boy, who had a long way to walk to his work in Almondbury, said, 'Au've *addled* all my wage wi' trailin'.'

Admirable has the *i* long, and is pronounced *admaurable*: it is often used in the sense of wonderful, or surprising.

Agate (*gl.* *ugait*), in action, or at work. Ray says as *gate* is *way*, so *agate* is *on the way*. In the compound form *runagate* it occurs in Psalm lxxviii. 6, Prayer Book version. In the Authorized Version the word is rendered by *rebellious*. [No doubt *runagate* had this meaning in popular etymology; it is, however, none the less true that it is a corrupt form, and stands for *renegade*.—W. W. S.] *Agate* is still constantly to be heard. 'Who's been *agate* o' this?' = 'Who's been meddling with this?' 'Wat ar' ta' *agate* on?' = 'What are you doing?' 'T' bells is *agate*,' i. e. ringing.

Agate'ards, i. e. agatewards, *adv.* To go *agate'ards* with a person is to accompany him part of the way. 'Au'll go *agate'ards* wi' thee.'

Āim, even. The boys play at 'odd or *āim*,' i. e. odd or even.

Aim, used to denote a desire, or expectation. I had *aimed* to do so and so, means I had expected, &c. See **Intend**.

Ains, or **Anes**, the beards of corn, especially of barley; awns.

Airm, the pronunciation of *arm*. 'To mak' a long *airm*' = to reach. In Nashe's *Lenten Stufe*, published in 1599, occurs this sentence: 'It divided them, and it divided them not; for over that arm of the sea could be made a long *arm*.'

Airm i' airm, *i. e.* arm in arm. Some will say 'hand i' airm,' speaking of the woman.

Aise (pronounced *ah-ice*, or *ah-eece*), an axe. The *x* is constantly pronounced thus in old Almondbury diction. See Letter **X**. This form, however, though still to be heard, is fast ceasing. Halliwell says the word *aise* is found in Skinner for *axweed*. *Ossings*, the name of a field, is no doubt *oxings*.

Alegar (pronounced *allicker*, or *ellic'ker*), a word sometimes used for vinegar, though not exactly the same. It is said to be really *ale*, or beer, allowed to acidify; and the word itself is formed from *ale* and *aigre*, precisely as the word *vinegar* from the French—*vin*, wine, and *aigre*.

All afloits, *i. e.* all afloat; all in disorder: as of a house on a washing day; said also of books, clothes, dress, &c.

All maks, *i. e.* all makes, or all sorts. Very common.

All nations, used instead of the word *enough*. If one had been at a party, he would describe the abundance of eatables, &c., by saying there were *all nations* of things. The expression, however, seems stronger than the simple word *enough*. Both forms are sometimes used together; thus, '*all nations* enough' may be heard to express a superabundance.

All out, *i. e.* entirely. 'It is almost, if not *all out*, as bad as thieving.' It occurs in *Tristram Shandy*.

Allys, always: pronounced by some as written, and by others *ōlys*, which is the true dialect pronunciation. See **A** (5). A young woman forming one of a wedding-party, at the beginning of this century, was going down Fenay Lane with her companions, when they met a man, who said, 'Eh! what bonnie lasses! Au wonder wheer all t' faal wives come thro'.' She answered, 'Maister, didst ta' ivver see a grey mare foiled? They *ōlys* grow sooa.'

Almondbury, called by the polite *Aimbury*; by the genuine Yorkshireman, *Aumbury*, or, better still, *Oāmbury*. See **A**. The well-known beggar, Joseph o' Nuppits (of whom more anon), when he was asked for what the different villages which he was accustomed to honour with his visits were specially noted, used to reply, 'Honley for brass, Fairnley for mail (meal), *Oāmbury* for nout.' In justice to Almondbury, it should be said he lived here in the work-house, and our townsmen no doubt had quite enough of him, and could not afford to be generous as well as just.

Alto, *adv.* altogether; entirely; wholly: a word not found now in the dialect, but inserted here as being in an inscription on a fillet round the nave in Almondbury church, where it is spelt as two words—*all to*. See Preface, 'Inscription in Almondbury Church.' It occurs also in Judges ix. 53—'And a certain woman cast a

piece of millstone on Abimelech's head, and *all to brake his skull*;' on which passage a well-known commentator remarks, 'A most nonsensical version of what is literally, "And she brake, or fractured, his skull"'; the writer being evidently unacquainted with this peculiar adverb. I must add that his version reads 'break' the infinitive for 'brake' the past tense, which is perhaps what has led him astray, or else is a second blunder consequent on the first. In Wordsworth's Commentary the passage is correctly rendered; thus—"*all to brake his skull*," i. e. wholly fractured his skull.' The expression *alto* for *entirely* occurs frequently in the *Towneley Mysteries*: e. g. —

'I wold be rent and *alto torne*.'—*Oblacio Magorum*.

[The use of *all-to* as an adverb arose from entirely misunderstanding the M.E. *al tobrak*, in which *al* is the adverb, and *tobrak* the verb.—W. W. S.]

Amang, also **Emang**, among. Often found without its substantive or pronoun, as, 'There's a flock of geese, and ducks *amang*.'

Am'ot, contracted from *am not*. Without absolutely justifying this form, it may be said to compare favourably with the southern *ain't*.

Anent, *prep.* opposite to; over against; in opposition to; in comparison with, &c.: an expressive and very common word, which should be retained in the language. A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is *anent* it; when one man works in company with another, he works *anent* him; a lass striving to rival a lady in the fashion dresses *anent* her, &c. In Scotland it means concerning, but has not that sense here.

Aran (pronounced *arrin*), a spider in general: no doubt from the Latin, *aranea*. Ray says it is used only for a larger kind of spider, but I have heard nothing to justify this distinction. In old authors it is found as *araine* and *arane*. See Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaisms*, &c. In Gavin Douglas's Prologue to the 12th Æneid of Virgil the word occurs in a modified form, as derived from the Greek (lines 169—172):

'In corneris and cleir fenystaris of glass
Full bissely *aragne* wevand was,
To knyt hir nettis and hir wobbyis sle,
Tharwith to caught the myghe and litill fle.'

See Skeat's *Specimens of English Literature*, p. 132.

Aranwebs (pronounced *arrinwebs*), cobwebs.

Ark, a chest used for meal, horse-corn, deeds, &c.

Arrandsmittle, infectious, or poisonous: and the word *arrandpoison* is used as well. 'It is foolish to let the children go there, for it is *arrandsmittle*,' i. e. the disease is highly infectious. See **Smittle**. The word *arrand* is not unlikely, as has been suggested, the same as *arrant*, as in *arrant knave*, which is the more probable as the letters *d* and *t* are frequently interchanged. See Letters **D** and **T**. Dr.

Bradley of Almondbury, well known to a generation almost passed away, used to say, 'The infection of some fevers would stop in an *arrinweb* for seven years.' Had he, or the good folk who repeat his saying, any unconscious mental association between the words *arrand* and *arrin*? Spiders are still, in some places, considered poisonous.

Arsy-farcy, no doubt *arsy-versy*: topsy-turvy; irregular; disobedient. Said of a woman who is dressed in an out-of-the-way style: 'Sho dresses in an *arsy-farcy* way.' A parent will say to a disobedient child, 'Tha a't varry *arsy-farcy*.'

Ask, put for *hask*, i. e. harsh. Phillips says *ask* means dryness. Here it is evidently used as an adjective, expressing a peculiar quality or condition of cloth, such as might be produced from boiling in a solution of alum. 'It handles *ask*,' might be said of wool if dried too quickly on a stove, or if it has remained too long, in which case it never works well, *choose what* oil they use. 'It's varry *ask* and drau, and hasn't natur in it it owt to have.'

Asker, a newt, or lizard.

Askness, dryness: put for *haskness*, or harshness. See **Ask**.

Ass (*a* as in *fat*), *vb.* to ask.

Ass (pronounced as above), ashes, or ash.

Assnook, the place where the ashes fall beneath the grate. The hole in the hearthstone (chiefly found in kitchens) into which the ashes are drawn is called the *gratehoil*. See Preface, 'Introduction of the Study of Chemistry into this District.'

Asspan, a pan, or instrument of iron, placed under the grate to catch the ashes.

'At, *pron.* and *conj.* that. But as a pronoun chiefly the relative, as, 'Them *'at* Au catch,' &c. For the demonstrative *that* the word 'you' is commonly employed, especially if emphatic.

At after, *prep.* and *adv.* after. It is used by Chaucer in *The Frankelyn's Tale*, l. 483:

'At after souper fell they in treetee.'

Atatta, or **Antatta**. To go *atatta* is to go a-walking: a word used to children, and no doubt derived from saying 'tatta' on departing. Grown young women will also use this expression to each other, instead of saying 'agate'ards.'

Avelong (pronounced *aivlong*), oblong, or oval. Spectacle-glasses are *avelong*.

Awand (the second *a* pronounced as in *hand*), a word much used. 'Au'll *awand* thee tha'll do it;' similar to the 'warrant thee' in other parts of England.

Aye, the usual answer for *yes*. *Ah'ee* is nearly the sound.

B

Baan, the pronunciation of *boun*. In the sense of ready, going, or directed, is very common. 'Wheer ar' ta *baan*?' = Where are you going? 'He's nooan *baan* to get t' brass' = He's not about to get the money. Scott uses this word in his *Lady of the Lake*, canto vi. ver. 15:

'To hero *boune* for battle strife,
Or bard of martial lay,
'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array.'

Again in the far more ancient ballad of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, first printed in 1765:

'Busk yee, *bowne* yee, my merry men all,
And John shall go with mee.'

This word is not the same as *bound*, obliged, for that is called *bun*.

Baat, *i. e.* *bout*: very common for *without*. This is the same as *but* frequently found in old writings, as in *A lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, first printed 1489:

'But he come this ylké day
Disheryted shall he be' (2 Fytte, ver. 6).

Again: "'What doost thou here," sayd the Abbot,
"But thou haddest brought thy pay?"' (ver. 24)—

in both which cases it is used for *without*, or more strictly for *unless*. Also in that amusing ballad, *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 15:

'The first time that I married a wife,
She was far abune my degree;
She wadna hae walk'd thro' the *yetts* o' Drum,
But the pearlin abune her bree,
And I durstna gang in the room where she was,
But my hat below my knee!'

Babby (*gl. babi*), a baby; also a picture or print in a book. For instance, boys at play, guessing whether there were an illustration on the next page, would say, '*Babby* o'er the leaf?' Again, one seeing a tutor teaching Euclid with diagrams, expressed his idea of the study by remarking, 'It's *babby* lakin' yon!' See **Laking**. Halliwell says *babs* is used in the same sense.

Backend, the autumn. They also sometimes say the *backend* of the week, but the 'latter end' is more common.

Backset, a prop, or anything to lean or fall back upon; money laid up for a rainy day.

Backside (pronounced *backsawd*), the premises in the back part of a house: a word of ancient usage in this sense. Occurs in *Exod. iii. 1*: 'And he led the flock to the *backside* of the desert.'

Backword. When one has accepted an engagement, and wishes to withdraw from it, he 'sends *backword*.'

Bad (to rhyme to *sad, pad, lad, had, &c.*) seems to be the pronunciation, or at least a variation, of the word *bat*; so *bud* is used for *but*. 'Lakin' at *bad*' is 'playing at bat'—a rude kind of cricket, played with a bat and ball, usually with wall toppings for wickets. One of my informants (1875) says, 'There was no *lakin*' at *bad* sixty years ago; they call it *cricket* naa. There's a deäl more on it at the bothum o' my field nor Au lauken on' (like).

Halliwell says it was a rude game formerly common in Yorkshire, and probably resembling the game of cat. There is such a game still played, and very popular with youngsters, but it is called 'pig'; a dangerous game, against which the superintendent of police issues occasional manifestoes. I have seen one within a week or two (Dec. 1875) warning all lads of the consequences of playing this game.

Badger, a flour or corn dealer; a pedlar. Properly, one who buys in one place and sells at a distance.

Badly. Some make a distinction between *badly* and *poorly*. 'Oh, Au am *badly* with tooithwark,' &c.; but if sick, or really ill, they use *poorly* in preference.

Bag, notable for the expression, 'to give the *bag*,' which is to dismiss; or 'to get the *bag*,' i. e. to be dismissed. In some parts to give and get 'the sack.' The word has long been known in this sense. In a *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, published 1592, we read, 'You shall be light-footed to travel far, light-witted upon every small occasion to give your masters the *bag*.' Again, in *The Lamentable Complaints of Hop the Brewer, and Kilcalf the Butcher*, 1641, we find:

'Hop. I pray, Master Kilcalf, can you prevent him ?

Kilcalf. Why, I'll show him the *bag*; I'll run, man. Dost understand me ?

Hop. Yes, very well; but I believe that he had rather you would show him his money, and then he would understand you.'

From the above quotation 'to show the *bag*' seems to be to dismiss one's self.

Bags, a word used by schoolboys when they assert a priority of claim to anything by mere calling. It is used thus: '*Bags* me that bat, seat,' &c. See **Barley**. At King James's School the boy who got first to bed at night (or if sent to bed in the day-time) used to '*bag* the bowls,' i. e. he claimed and assumed the right to say who should wash first in the morning, and which bowl each boy should have for his use. There is some limitation now (1875) on this singular proceeding. In a tale called *My Schoolboy Friends*, by A. R. Hope, half a dozen of the boys have to be thrashed, and one, having his thick jacket away at the tailor's, says, '*Bags* me to go in last; he'll have to go over five of you, and he'll be pretty well tired by the time he comes to me.'

Bäil, or Bale, to fester, or swell, when a wound heals up falsely.

Bairn, a child. See **Barn**.

Bakbrade. This is the word which Halliwell calls *backboard*. It is in fact the *baking-board*. *Bred* is the Anglo-Saxon word for *board*. The *bakbrade* is about twenty inches long, by eighteen inches broad,

and is used in making oat-bread. It is cut or scored diagonally, so as to form diamonds of about one square inch in size. See **Haver-bread** and **Leather-cake**.

Bakstone (pronounced *bakst'n*), the stone on which oat-cake is baked. Formerly little or no wheaten bread was used in this neighbourhood; the haver-bread formed the great staple food; and it was always thought a young woman was ineligible for marriage unless she were able to bake oat-bread. About 1825 a man was in the habit of hawking *bakst'ns*; he came from Saddleworth, and went along the street 'shaattin' "havercake *bakst'ns*." He carried them on horse-back, edges upwards, balanced on each side of the animal. They are occasionally still hawked, but rarely, as oat-bread is seldom made by any but public bakers.

Balk (pronounced *bauk*), a large beam in a cottage or house roof; or the beam of the scales, which is a weigh-*balk*.

Balk, in mowing: when some portion of the grass, &c. is left higher than the rest it is called a *balk*.

Balk, *vb.* to leave such a portion. Halliwell says a *balk* is a ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field.

Ballance, or *perhaps* **Balance**, a word used for *valance*: probably a mere corruption.

Bally, belly, but now almost obsolete. The word occurs in *Religious Songs* (Percy Society Edition of *The Owl and Nightingale*), 13th century, in the form *bali*.

Ballywark, belly-work; the stomach-ache.

Balm (pronounced *bome*), the plant so called.

Bambooze, to abuse, domineer over, push one about, &c. 'Au'm nooan baan to be *bambooz'd* wi' thee.' Forty years back this word was 'bamboozle.'

Ban', *i. e.* band = bound, the past tense of *to bind*. So in the *Ballad of Kinmont Willie*, ver. 3:

'They *band* his legs beneath the steed,
They tied his hands behind his back;
They guarded him fivesome on each side,
And they brought him ower the Liddel-rack.'

Band, a particular kind of string made into round balls for weavers to tie gear with; also any sort of string.

Bandend, or **Bandender**, an indifferent article, such as an old horse. 'It's a owd *bandend* on a horse, that,' meaning one almost finished.

Bander, or **Band chap**, one of a band of musicians.

Bank, a word commonly used for a hill, and especially to that portion traversed by a road: Almondbury *Bank*, Farnley *Bank*, Kilner *Bank*, Shelley *Bank*, Thurstonland *Bank*, &c.

Bank, to become a bankrupt; or, *vb. a.* to *cause* to become a bankrupt.

Banker, a bankrupt.

Bannock, a sort of bread made of coarse flour. After baking it is placed on the haver-bread reel (which see) to dry, then it is considered fit to be eaten. Perhaps the same as **Leather-cake**. One aged man knows nothing of this, but thinks he has heard the word *jannock* used for oat-bread.

Bant, to abate in a bargain. Few persons seem to know this, and it may be an error for *bate*, or *banter*.

Banter, to talk with the object of beating one down in price. 'It's o' no use yor tryin' to *banter* me; Au s'll tak' no less.'

Barcom (pronounced *barkum*), a piece of leather on the top of a horse-collar—of little use, but sometimes turned down to let off the rain.

Barley, the grain (pronounced *bairley*). This seems also the case elsewhere: see *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 1:

'The Laird o' Drum is a hunting gane,
All in the morning early,
And he has spied a weel-faur'd May
A-shearing at her *barley*.'

Barley, a word used by schoolboys when they want to rest in play; also, like *bags*, to bespeak a thing, as, '*Barley* me that desk.' *Barlow* is also used in the first sense, as, 'I cried *barlow*,' and so on. Both in use as far back as 1814, and supposed to be a corruption of *parley*.

Barley time, a period during the great French war, when wheat could hardly be purchased, and barley had to be used for bread.

Barn, a child: the true form of the word, but here pronounced *bairn*, and usually spelt so. It merely follows the analogy of certain other words, *arm*, *card*, &c., which become *airm*, *caird*, &c. See Letter **A** (1).

Barque, or **Bark**, a box for candles, which is called the '*cannle-bark*.'

Barrow, a flannel garment for an infant between the chemise and the *lapping* piece. The word used in Somerset in the same sense.

Bat, a stroke, or a blow. 'He has not struck a *bat* sin' Christmas,' *i. e.* he has done no work. It expresses also a state or condition. 'What *bat* are ye at?' *i. e.* what are you doing?

Bat, the straw of two wheat-sheaves tied together. The loose straw arising from the thrashing of several sheaves, after the *bats* were taken, would form a *bottle*.

Bate, the past tense of *to bite*.

Batter and crown him, a well-known boys' game; otherwise, *Baste the Bear*.

Bear, Beer, or Bere. In cotton-weaving thirty-eight ends or threads form a *bere*. The word is probably taken from some other source, and forms no part of the dialect, because cotton-weaving, until recently, has not been followed in these parts. See **Porty wove**.

Beardie, a small fish formerly abundant in the streams of this locality before they were poisoned by the dye-water; the same as the 'loich' or 'Tommy loich.' *Cobitis barbatula*, or the smelt with the small beard.

Bearsears, the plant auricula. In this word the *rs* are almost silent, so that the pronunciation is nearly *baysees*. See Letter **B**.

Beast, or Beest, the first milk drawn after a cow has calved. In some parts of England this is called *beastings*, in others *beastlings*.

Bēāt, the pronunciation of *beat* in the sense of to surpass.

Beck, a small stream, but broader than a dyke.

Bedfast, bedridden.

Bedlam, or Bedlamspit, the liver, kidney, sweetbread, &c. of a pig; otherwise called pig's fry (pig fraw). The termination *spit* may be accounted for from the spluttering noise made in the cooking; much the same way as meat and cabbage fried together have received the name of *bubble and squeak*.

Bedstocks, the frame of the bedstead, including the head-board.

Bee-hoppet, a bee-hive. *Hoppet* is a hand-basket in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

Beeter, or Beetin (the latter form the more common), a piece put in to mend a warp, when an end or thread has broken. If it breaks in front of the 'yeld' it only wants once tying, otherwise twice.

Beetneed, a common word. Halliwell says, 'assistance in the hour of distress.' The meaning seems wider than that, for the term when applied to a person, as it often is, is considered offensive. 'I'll not be Mrs. So-and-so's *beetneed*,' may be heard from an indignant matron or helper. Now if the word only implied 'kindly assistance' there could be no offence in it. It much more likely means a last resource, a stop-gap, or even a cat's-paw; in short, anything to serve a turn. This and the preceding word are connected with 'boot' in 'to boot.'

Scott, in his *Old Mortality*, Vol. II. ch. xl., has the word *beetmaster*, evidently the equivalent to *beetneed*. 'Next she' (Mistress Ailie Wilson) 'enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes, to be what she called *beetmasters* to the new.'

The word *bete* itself occurs in *Chevy Chace*, Fytte 2, line 140:

'Jesu Christ our *balis bete*, and to the bliss us bring,'

i. e. amend our ills.

[*Beet* is rather to mend than to assist; hence the opprobrious use of it.—W. W. S.]

Before long. This expression is here sometimes rendered by 'before (or afore) owt's so long.'

Bellman, the town-crier.

Belong, used peculiarly. In such sentences as imply 'To whom does this belong?' the phrase is, '*Who belongs* this house, knife?' &c.

Benk, or **Bank**, an early form of *bench*; a stone seat. The *benk* used to be outside the cottage doors, where milk-bowls, &c. were placed to cool; and people were accustomed 'to sit on the *benk*' the summer-time.' Occurs in a tract, *How the Goode Wif thought hir Daughter*, ascribed by Sir F. Madden to the time of Henry VI.:

'Doughter I the praye, that thou the so be thengke
What men the honouren, and sette the on the *bengke*.'

Bensel (pronounced *bensil*), to beat, or bang. Ray has this word.

Bent, a small grass which grows on the moors.

Berrin, *i. e.* burying, or funeral. 'It was formerly the custom to note, just as the coffin set off, the first person met coming in the opposite direction, and this was considered to indicate the age and sex of the *neist* person to be buried. At that time they always sang them away, a practice which has nearly died out.'

Berry, the common name for the gooseberry. Various fruits are here styled in a different way from that of the south of England; thus, currants are *currant-berries*, sometimes *currans*; raspberries, *rasps*; blackberries, *blags*, &c.

Bessle (pronounced *bezzle*), to guzzle, or drink hard.

Better, used peculiarly to signify *well* after an illness. 'Are you quite *better*?' is a regular salutation even amongst well-informed persons. It is curiously used in such expressions as 'I sought and *better* sought,' &c.

Between. A singular idiom prevails here to omit the first substantive or pronoun after this preposition. '*Between* and next week,' '*between* and the wall.' See note to **Thropple**.

Beuld, a former pronunciation of the word *build* (the *eu* as *ew* in *new*—southern pronunciation). This may be still heard with old people.

Beverage. 'To pay *beverage*' is to give money for the purpose of drink. When one has a new suit of clothes, or has met with good fortune of any kind, he is asked to pay *beverage*.

Bilberry, the whortleberry: a fruit produced abundantly upon the moors of this neighbourhood, most excellent for pies or puddings. In the season large numbers of persons may be seen gathering them. The usual present cost is about 6*d.* per quart (1874).

Billy, a machine for stubbing cardings.

Bindhome, perhaps **Bindholm**, copsewood where birds lodge.

Birk, the birch tree. The word not much used now in this sense, but found much in compounds: *Birkby*, *Birkhouse*, *Birksmill*, *Birkswood*, &c. *Birksmill* began to work in 1800.

Black, used as the word *blue* is, in a bad sense; thus, 'to talk *black*' is to use filthy language.

Blackthorne, the name of a boys' game. If played on a road, two marks are made across the road at some distance apart. One boy stands on one mark, all the rest on the other. The odd boy calls out the word '*Blackthorne*.' The others, 'New milk and barley-corn.' The one, 'Haa many sheep ha' yo to-day?' The rest, 'More nor yo can catch and carry away.' They then run to his mark, and he tries to catch one or more as he goes to theirs. The captives join his party, and the game goes on as before. The *nominy* above-mentioned was said in 1814, and is still. At Lepton the word *yamdy* is used for 'how many,' which word is also well known here. See **Nominy** and **Yamdy**.

Blaggin. To go *a-blaggin* is to go getting blackberries. Any little urchin bent on this errand will say, 'Au'm baan *a-blaggin*.'

Blags, blackberries. See **Berry**.

Blather, a bladder. For the interchange of *d* and *th* see Letter **D**.

Blether, *vb.* to make a noise like a calf; to make a 'faal' noise. This, in the form of *blother*, occurs in *Colin Clout*, ll. 66-8:

'Thus each of other *blother*,
The tone against the tother,
Alas! they made me shudder.'

Bletherhēād, or **Bletheryed**, a bladder-head; a stupid fellow.

Blin, to stop; to cease to move, flow, run, &c. A child may cry for half an hour, and never *blin*; it may rain all day, and never *blin*; the train ran 100 miles, and never *blinned*. See the *Felon Sew of Rokeby*, ver. 24:

'And Peter Dale would never *blinn*,
But as fast as he could *ryn*,
Till he came to his wife.'

Again, in Minot's *Battle of Nevil's Cross*, ll. 61-4:

'Both Durham and Carlisle they would never *blin*
The worship of England with weapon to win.'

The past tense was *blan*. See the *Rising of the North*, ver. 11:

'One while the little foot page went,
And another while he ran;
Until he came to his journey's end
The little foot page never *blan*.'

And again in ver. 34. In the heading of one of Laurence Minot's *Political Songs* we read:

'How Edward at Hogges unto land wan,
And rade thurgh France or euer he *blan*,'

i. e. how Edward III. landed at Cape La Hogue, and passed through France without opposition. The extract is taken from Morris and Skeat's edition of *Specimens of Early English*. No doubt the past tense here was *blan*, but it seems to be forgotten now.

Blinders, or **Blinkers**, *i. e.* blinders for horses.

Blind hummabee, the name of a boys' game. When a strange boy, supposed not to know the trick, comes to a school, one perhaps says, 'Let's play at *blind hummabee*: who'll be king?' The stranger, thinking it a good part, possibly volunteers, and if not he is persuaded to be king. He has to sit and shut his eyes, whilst the bees go 'to fetch the honey.' The boys fill their mouths with water, and approach him humming, and conclude the game by discharging the water over the unfortunate monarch. Thus he may be said to commence his *rain*.

Bloach, a blab, or tale-bearer. Skinner says *bloach* is a tumour.

Blob, or **Blub**, a bubble, or bulb. A *butter-blob* is a buttercup. And Halliwell says *water-blobs* are water-lilies. Also the marsh marigold.

Blocker, an axe, or chopper.

Blonk, or **Blunk**, to put on a sour, distressed, or sulky face.

Blonky, or **Blunky**, *adv.* corresponding to the word above.

Blooaneed (spelling uncertain), a word used in the following way: 'It must be *blooaneed*, or they would not turn out on such a night as this.' A man who made *Jenny broiches*, when he came for his money used to say, 'It's nowther for want nor for scant, but fair daan *blooaneed*.' He meant 'he were *bun* to come.'

Blotch, a blot.

Blotch-paper, blotting-paper.

Blue uns, *i. e.* blue ones; the delirium tremens.

Bluff, or **Bluft**, to blindfold.

Bluffers, not the blinders for horses, which are usually called mobs, but more properly what is placed over a horse's eyes to prevent him from straying when turned into a field.

Blurry, *sb.* an error; a blunder; a breakdown.

Blurry, *vb.* to commit a blunder, &c.

Bob, a nosegay of flowers; also a chignon. The bush carried by wassailers at Christmas is called 'the wassail *bob*.'

Bodle, or **Baudle**, half a farthing. 'He pays a penny *bodle* for his land,' *i. e.* one penny and a half-farthing per yard. Halliwell says it is worth one-third of a halfpenny. He spells it *bodle*, as it is here pronounced; but according to the custom of this part, that would be the pronunciation of *baudle*, or *bawdle*, as *au* is usually sounded *ū*.

Boggard, the dried moisture of the nostrils.

Boggard, a ghost. When a horse takes fright he is said to 'tak' th' *boggard*.'

Boggard night (pronounced *neet*), St. Mark's Eve. It used to be said that at any time after 8 p.m. there was always something ghostly to be

seen. At Bretton it was formerly the belief that if a young woman went into a laithe and set both the doors open, the man she was to have would pass through at 'midneet.' Watchers used to sit in Almondbury church porch, who expected or pretended to see all the funerals or weddings which were to take place during the ensuing year. These persons were naturally detested; they would say they saw the funerals of those against whom they had a spite; often with ill results. And sometimes they caused as much annoyance by managing to see weddings. It was believed that if a person went once to watch, he was under a spell to continue the practice year after year, duly as St. Mark's Eve came round.

Boh, the interjection: when spoken of as a substantive sometimes called *boff*, of which the following is an illustration. A man had undertaken to train a foal, and he instructed his son to lie in wait under a hedge, and spring out and say *Boh!* in order to startle the animal. This he accomplished pretty effectually, for the father was thrown sprawling upon the road. On rising, he exclaimed, 'Nay, lad, that was too gret a *boff* for a foil.'

Boison. See **Boson**.

Bole, or **Booal**, the trunk of a tree.

Bolsh, to kill by over-feeding. 'Tha'll *bolsh* that if tha' doesn't mind.' Chiefly used with respect to rabbits.

Bonny, pretty; fair; beautiful. Also used ironically: 'That's a *bonny* come up,' *i. e.* a pretty affair.

Booin, a word used for a cow-stall.

Booin, *i. e.* boon. 'To give a *booin*' is to assist a farmer gratis to get in his crops. Halliwell says '*boon* days' are those on which a tenant is bound to work for his lord gratis.

Booltins on. In making oat-bread there is much waste of meal, &c. This is swept up, and sometimes given to the pigs, and is known by the name above.

Boose (pronounced *boois*), the place where the cow lies; an ox-stall.

Boose-seal (pronounced *boois-seal*), a piece of wood or chain going round the neck to tie or 'seal' (as it is called) the cow or ox to the stall.

[N.B.—A *seal* is a rope (A.S. *sál*, Du. *zeel*, G. *seil*); nothing to do with sealing.—W. W. S.]

Boose-stake (pronounced *boois-stake*), a stake in the mistal or stable to which cattle are tied.

Boson, a badger. 'Paid for a pair of *bawsons*.'—Old Churchwarden's Accounts. By some, as at Lepton, called *baunson*. 'He's as silly as a *baunson*;' 'he's a gert *baunson*,' &c. By others called *boison*, as given to me here. In one glossary it is spelt *bawson*, and by Halliwell *boson*. It must, however, be observed, if the true word were *boson*, the Almondbury pronunciation might be *boison*; and if the true word were *bawson*, then the local pronunciation would be *boson*.

Botch, to mend carelessly, as said of ill-darned stockings.

Botcher, a cobbler.

Bothum, the pronunciation of *bottom*. Also used adverbially. 'A *bothum* bad un' is a very bad one.

Bothum'd, a word much used in quarrels, as, 'Tha' a't a bad *bothum'd* woman.'

Bothumest, a sort of superlative of *bothum* or *bottom*, and is probably *bottommost*, corresponding to *topmost*. It may be said of a book in a pile, 'It's the *bothumest* of all the lot.'

Bottle (of straw). See **Bat**. 'To look for a needle in a *bottle* of hay' is a well-known proverb. Occurs also in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act IV. sc. i., where Bottom says, 'Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.'

Bottlebrush, a plant otherwise called Common Spurry, or Farmer's Ruin: *Spergula arvensis*. It has received its first name from being suitable to 'fettle a bottle.' See **Fettle**. Another plant bears the same name—the Mare's Tail, or *Hippuris vulgaris*.

Boulder, a round stone, called here, and at Lepton, *boulder*.

Bout, without. See **Baat**.

Bowl, pronounced *baal*. See **Bullybaal**.

Bowman, the dried moisture of the nostrils. See **Boggard**. And also, like *boggard*, it means a ghost in some parts.

Brabblesome, quarrelsome: not much known. Halliwell also gives 'brabble,' 'brabblor,' and other derivatives.

Bracken (pronounced *brackin*), a kind of fern: *Pteris aquilina*.

Bradford, often pronounced *Bradforth*. The pronunciation is a favourite one, and the interchange of *d* and *th* is common enough in old English. See Letter **D**.

Braid, used in the form, 'to *braid* of,' *i. e.* to be like to, to resemble. Ray gives as a Scotch proverb, 'Ye *breid* o' the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope.' Also to retch.

Branded, perhaps the same as *brinded*. A term applied to express a mixture of black and fawn colour, with which cattle are sometimes marked alternately.

Brandreth, or **Brandrith**, a frame, supported on pillars, on which corn-stacks are placed. In some parts a trevet is so called. Ray has it in that sense with the latter spelling; and to the same form Halliwell gives this meaning—'a fence of wattles, or boards, round a well.'

Brass, a word commonly used for money. Halliwell says, 'copper coin;' but here it undoubtedly signifies money in general. See note to **Almondbury**.

Brast, past tense of *burst*.

Brat, the smock worn by wool-sorters ; also a pinafore. Halliwell says, 'An Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a coarse mantle.' It is mentioned in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. A little boy from Cumberland, on his first visit to Yorkshire, encountered at Bradford railway station a wool-sorter attired in the usual long clean pinafore. The child gazed with astonishment at the man, whom he evidently regarded as some strange kind of clergyman. The object of his wonder, evidently amused, exclaimed good-temperedly, 'Bless t' lad! Did he nivver see a *brat* afore?'

Braunging, overbearing. Halliwell says, 'pompous.' The sound of the word suggests the spelling 'brango.' See Letter **A** (4).

Bray, to bruise or break (as in a mortar) ; also to beat. Stones are *brayed* for the roads.

Brëäd (pronounced as two syllables ; *gl.* breeud). Many other words follow this rule. See **Ea**. 'When Au were a young man up to twenty-four years of age' (*i. e.* 1824) 'Au'd nivver a bit o' whëäten *brëäd*, nobbut on a Sunday. Abaat eighteen hundred and ten or eleven we paid as mich as eight shillings and sixpence a stoan of fifteen pund; then it lowered to seven shillings. Theer was no o'oms and boilers i' them days.'

Bread-creel, or **Bread-reel**, a frame suspended in the kitchen on which the oat-bread is hung to dry.

Breadth (pronounced *bredth*), area, or acreage. Said of a farm, 'What *breadth* o' land is there?'

Brëästbeam, part of a loom.

Breeder. A day peculiarly fine, especially if out of season, is said to be a 'weather-breeder,' *i. e.* worse must be expected soon. Jan. 4, 1876, was a remarkably brilliant day by Castle Hill, when Huddersfield was wrapped in a black fog ; on the 6th and 7th snow came. Halliwell says it is an eastern county word for a fine day, but it is perfectly well known here. Also they call it a *breeder* if the sky looks red and angry in a morning.

Brekken, same as **Brokken**.

Brestye, or **Briestye**, of a coal-pit ; called also the *dayhole*, *e'choil*, *i. e.* eyehole. It is the place where the coals are brought out in scoops or waggons.

Beward, the brim of a hat. A.S. *brerd*.

Beward (pronounced by some as spelt, by others *brayard*, or *braird*), after-grass, or young shoots of corn. 'This corn is i' *breward*,' *i. e.* in blade. 'That's a nice *breward* o' wheat,' meaning it is coming up evenly and well. A.S. *brord*, a blade of grass.

Brewis, or **Browis**. This is a favourite dish with some people. It is made from oat-cake by 'teeming' hot water upon it to soften it ; then some sort of fat or 'grëäse' is poured over it, and all seasoned with pepper and salt. There is another kind called 'water *browis*,' but this is very poor, having no fat.

‘What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.’

Dioclesian (Beaumont and Fletcher).

See in a pamphlet called *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, by Robert Greene, A.D. 1592: ‘Wandering on further, Mercury espied where a company of shoemakers were at dinner, with powdered beef and *brewis*.’ A very interesting note on the word *browesse* is in Vol. I. pp. 53, 54 of the Camden Society’s edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

Bridlestyle, or **Bridlestile**, a narrow road for horses. The latter form pronounced *braudlestaul*. My informant, W. M., had seen many a pack-horse; there were bells on the first horse. The road ran by the old workhouse (now being pulled down, 1876), down ‘taan,’ by the Grammar School, then by the old road near Mr. Nowell’s o’ th’ Wood, then by Woodsome, Woodsome Mill, Bugden, and so on to Wakefield. It was no cart-road; it was called ‘*Bridlestyle* rōād.’

Brig, a bridge.

Bright (pronounced *breet*), a clever contrivance. ‘There’s allys new *breet*s.’

Brigs, a trevet to set pots on, or, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the *hoptemse*.

Broach (pronounced *broich*—see **Oa**, 2), a piece of wood turned or ‘thrown’ (as here called), something like a lead-pencil, tapering to one end, thicker at the other, but running to a point at both. It is intended to receive the ‘cop,’ where the spindle has been, to wind off for the ‘bobbin.’

Brock, a small insect which produces a kind of froth on plants, commonly called cuckoo-spittle. Hence, perhaps, the saying, ‘He sweats like a *brock*,’ though some are disposed to derive this from *brock*, a badger.

Brockholes (pronounced *Brockhoils*), a station on the Huddersfield and Sheffield Railway, in the ancient parish of Almondbury. Here the word *brock* no doubt means badger. See **Tod**.

Broddle, to pick out, &c. A splinter in the hand is *broddled* out with a pin or needle; a rabbit in a hole is *broddled* out; so is a cork in a bottle when brought out piecemeal. Halliwell says the word means to make holes. [It is a frequentative of *brod*, the same as *prod*.—W.W.S.]

Brokken, the pronunciation of *broken*; the past participle of *break*. Another form is **Brekken**.

Broo, brother: common with old-fashioned people. ‘My *broo* John,’ ‘my *broo* Will,’ &c.

Broomstale (*gl.* broomstail), a broom-stick, or broom-handle.

Broth. Soup, porridge, &c. are all curiously spoken of in the plural. ‘Will ye tak’ a few?’ is common, and also in Cumberland and Westmoreland. An old London lawyer had the question put to him by his Yorkshire servant, who, to her great surprise, was answered, ‘Seven, please.’ Now ‘two or three,’ or ‘a to ar thre,’

would not have surprised her, as it would have been a correct reply. This mode of speaking is not confined to these parts, nor is it a modern usage only. Dr. Lever, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the reign of Edward VI., says in one of his discourses, speaking of the students there: 'At ten of the clock they go to dynner, where as they be content wyth a peny pyece of biefe amongst four, having a *fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe wythe salte and otemel, and nothing else,' &c.—See p. 122, Arber's *Reprint of Lever's Sermons*.

Browntitis, or Browntitus, very commonly used for the bronchitis, which has a very startling effect when pronounced *brown typhus*, as it often is by those who strain after understanding a word. I am told this is far from uncommon. I was once considerably alarmed on hearing that a friend whom I had seen the day before was suffering from *typhus fever*. On inquiry I found the news came through two servants, and I then guessed at the state of affairs, as I knew of the pronunciation. The bronchitis was the complaint.

Browys. See **Brewys**.

Brussen (*gl.* brus'n), *i. e.* 'brusten,' or bursten, the past participle of 'brust,' or burst.

Brussen i' taa, a very peculiar form of words, applied chiefly to sacks, bags, and such matters which have burst to pieces, not necessarily into *two*. The quotation above given might certainly seem to suggest this, but I am assured the *taa* is the same sound as that for the word *thou*, and by no means the sound of the word *two*.

Brust, same as burst.

Brusten, occurs in its form of *bursten* in the ballad *Lawkin*, ver. 24:

"I wish a' may be weel," he says,
"Wi' my dear lady at hame;
For the rings upon my fingers
They've *bursten* into twain."

Buffet, a portable stool for sitting; also a foot-stool. Halliwell says it was in early times applied to a stool of three legs; certainly it is not so here used. A *buffet* has two ends to rest on, and no proper legs at all.

Bugth (pronounced *boogth*; *gl.* buogth), bigness, size, &c. If a thing is of a good size, &c., they say, 'It is a rare *bugth*,' or 'a gret *bugth*;' also 'a bit o' *bugth*.'

Build, formerly pronounced *bewld* (*ew* as in *few*, com. Eng.): common still with old people.

Bullspink, the bullfinch.

Bullward, the person who had the charge of the bull at the bull-baiting which was practised on Rush-bearing Monday. See Preface, 'Bull-baiting.'

Bully bowl (pronounced *bully baal*), a child's or boy's hoop, which

is beaten along with a stick. The boy in driving the hoop is said to *bully* it.

Bull-yed, a bull-head; a tadpole; the fish called the 'Miller's Thumb.'

Bullyrag, a bullying fellow. This is no doubt the same as *bullyrock* (see Halliwell), and so found in Shakespere (*Merry Wives*, I. iii. 2) as *bullyrook*.

Bullyrag, used also as a verb, to bully.

Bulsh (pronounced *boolsh*), to dent, bruise, &c. 'Tha'll *bulsh* that piggin if tha' knocks it agēän t' floor.' If an apple, &c. is indented by being thrown against anything it is said to be *bulshed*.

Bumroyd, most likely *Bottomroyd*, the name of a field lying between Castle Hill and Newsome.

Bun, bound, in the sense of obliged: so *fun* is found; and *wun*, wound.

Bun, a bobbin for thread, &c.

Bunch. Six hanks make a *bunch* in cotton and worsted, and four in woollen. See **Hank**.

Bundle (pronounced *bundil*). See Letter I, 3 (3). 'Doncin' a *bundil*' is a term used to express the frog's hornpipe, as danced by Mr. Bailey, junior.

Bur, a vegetable product found sometimes in wool, having stuck originally to the sheep's fleece.

Bur, *vb.* To *bur* a cart is to put a stone under a wheel to rest the horse; to *bur* a gate is to fasten it back with a stone, &c.

Burl, to pick small pieces of hair, wool, fibre, &c. from the cloth.

Burler, one who 'burls.'

Burnfire, the word most commonly and resolutely used to express the *bonfire* of Nov. 5th.

Burr, a burrow.

Burwall, a wall made for the purpose of holding up a road, &c.

Busk, to drive out, or cause to come, as may be said of a bird: 'Au've *busked* her off on her nest.'

Busk, to bustle about; to hasten. Occurs in a somewhat similar sense in *Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 55:

"Hastely I wyll me *buske*," sayd the knight,
"Over the salté see!"

Again in the ballad *Waly, Waly*, ver. 2:

'O wherefore should I *busk* my heid?
Or wherefore should I kame my hair?'

where it has the original sense of 'prepare,' 'get ready,' or 'dress.'

Buskers, a name applied to those who drive game from the cover for those employed in the amusement of battue shooting.

Buttershive (pronounced *buttershawe*), a slice of bread and butter. Halliwell gives 'buttershag' in the same sense. *Treacleshive* (*gl. traiklshauv*) explains itself. These are common sayings: 'No thank ye has lost mony a gooid *buttershawv*;' 'There's neer been no gooid doins since thumb *buttershawvs* went daan.'

Butty (pronounced *bootty*; *gl. buoti*), being in league with. If two men engage to deceive a third, they are *butty*. The word in some dialects means a companion.

Buzz, to empty a bottle; to drink off.

Buzz, to rush out, or against. Perhaps the same as **Busk** in one of its meanings. A person who should run against another in the street would 'buzz agen him.'

Buzz, to force out; perhaps the same as **Busk**. At the time when the first organ was put up in Almondbury church, in order to make room for it several pews were required, one of which the occupants were unwilling to surrender. It was suggested by a member of the committee that the organ should be built over the refractory parties, and, added he, 'we mun *buzz* 'em aat.'

Of course it is quite possible he might intend to employ the word *buzz* solely in allusion to the sound of the instrument, for it is certainly so applied sometimes. Jonathan Martin, incendiary of York Minster, in his defence said, 'The organ then made such a *buzzing* noise, I thought, "Thou shall *buzz* no more; I'll have thee down to-night."'

Buzzard, properly a moth, not a butterfly.

Buzzer, a kind of whistle used in the mills to call the hands together, &c.; also to give alarm of fire. The noise is hoarser than that of the ordinary whistle.

By, sometimes curiously used with the omission of the noun following; as, '*by* the school breaks up,' i. e. *by* [the time when] the school, &c.

Byname, a nickname. See Preface, 'Nicknames.'

Byset, a channel cut in the road to take off the water.

C

The letter *c* coming before *l* is supposed to have the sound of *t*; thus *clear* is *tlear*. Only one such word, however, has been given to me, which will be mentioned in its proper place; but I see in some publications the same form continually recurring.

Ch at the end of a word is frequently pronounced hard; thus, *birk* is *birk*, *perch* is *pēark*, *reach* is *rake*, *screech* is *skreek* or *skrike*, *speech* is *speek* or *speyk*; also formerly *church* was *kirk*, as is manifest from *Kirk* Burton, *Kirk* Heaton, *Kirklees*—names of places near; and

Kirksteel (or style) at *Kirk Heaton*. Exceptions to this rule are *teach*, which is *taiche*, and *preach*, *praich*.

The same takes place in some words even where *ch* is preceded by *t*; thus, *fitch* is *flick*, *hatch* is *heck*, *itch* is *eke*, *pitch* is *pik*, *thatch* is *thak*, *ditch* is *dyke*; but it does not take place in *bitch*, *catch*, *cletch*, *match*, *stitch*, *spetch*, *stretch*, and *watch* (the substantive), but the verb *to watch* is sometimes *wake* (which see).

Lastly, the word *much* is *mich*, and *such* is *sich*.

Caffing, finking. In the Craven dialect *to caff* is to run off a bargain, or abandon anything.

Caffler (perhaps the same as *caviller*, or possibly from *to caffle*), a shuffler, excuse-maker, &c.

Cailing, weakly, sickly, &c. *Cail* appears to mean to wane away.

Caitiff, a deformed person, lame in the legs, arms, &c., or simply one infirm. Hunter says, 'This word is used in a memorial sent from Hallamshire to the Council of the North, 1640: "Aged 80 and above, being a very *caitiff* and lame for impotent old age." That the same word,' he adds, 'should describe that which calls for pity and that which deserves reprobation, is not creditable to human nature.' Perhaps this is hardly the way to regard the connection. The word originally meant a *captive*, and it is easy to see why a lame person, confined to house, bed, &c., should receive that name. Why a *captive* should be a despicable fellow is another question.

Cal (pronounced *kal*), *vb.* to crouch. 'He *cals* ovver t' fire o' t' day.'

Calf, pronounced *cauf* by some, *cofe* by others. A butcher in a neighbouring township, well known to us, ordinarily pronounced the word as above, in the local form; but when calling at the parsonage, where the inmates may be assumed not to understand such forms, he kindly adapts himself to them by invariably pronouncing the word as *caif*.

Calf-licked, having a lock of hair turned up and hanging over the forehead.

Calhoil, or **Callinhoil**, *i. e.* calling-hole (the *a* pronounced as in *shall*), a house where people go for news, and where neighbours' doings are talked over. Connected perhaps with *callet*, which means a scold, and to scold.

Call (*gl.* *kaul*; pronounced as usual), to call evilly, abuse, scold, &c. 'He swore at me and *called* me.'

Callifugle, to cheat. See **Fugle**.

Calling (*call* like *shall*), gossiping.

Callis (*a* as in *shall*). When a bone has been broken and begins to heal, or when it enlarges owing to a wound, it is said to *callis*.

Cambril, **Camber-rail**, or **Cameril** (the first is the Almondbury

form), the curved and notched piece of wood which butchers use to stretch the hind-legs of the slaughtered animal. Halliwell says *cambril* means *hock* in Derbyshire, and quotes Blount, who uses *cambren* (1621) for the instrument above-mentioned.

Canker, the rust of iron.

Cankerdyke, (*gl.* kangk'ur dauk), a ditch or watercourse containing a deposit of iron.

Cannle, candle.

Cannot, generally used at length instead of *can't*: a peculiarity of the dialect, seen also in *donot*, *munnot*, *sha'not*, *winnot*—all which see.

Cant (pronounced not as *can't* for cannot, but as *cant*, religious whining), nimble, active, lightfooted, &c. Used chiefly now in the case of aged persons: 'He's pretty *cant* for an old man.' See *Peebles to the Play* (circa 1450):

'A young man stert into that steid (place),
As *cant* as any colt.'—ll. 51, 52.

Again in the *Tale of the Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*:

'Fra fute to fute he cast her to and fra,
Whiles up, whiles down, as *cant* as any kid.'—ll. 169, 170.

Cap, to surprise; to take by surprise; to please. 'Sho's *capp'd* wi' a husband,' *i. e.* pleased with. 'That *caps* all,' *i. e.* surpasses all.

Caper-a-fram, or **Cater-a-fran**, all on one side; askew.

Capper, something surprising; as, 'That's a *capper*,' *i. e.* that beats all.

Capple (pronounced *cappil*), a patch or piece of leather to mend a shoe. When they thrash with the hand they place the striking part of the flail into a kind of leather socket, that also is a *capple*.

Capplesnod, a word given to me, but the meaning not exactly defined.

Card (pronounced *caird*), a kind of comb used to dress wool, having wires set in leather, somewhat as brushes are made. These *cards* are now made by most ingenious machinery. See Preface, 'Home Manufacture of Cloth.'

Cast, a stone to pitch with in 'cots and twys' (which see) and other games.

Catched (the past tense of *to catch*), caught. A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse, which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by at the time said, 'Ho! mistress, yon galloway has a varry bad fault; yo cannot catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah! master, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he is *catched*.'

Catlap, a name sometimes given to weak tea.

Caussey (*gl.* kausi), a footpath. O.Fr., *caussie*. Occurs in Sir David Lindsay's *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails*:

‘Wherever they go it may be seen
How kirk and *causay* they soop clean.’

Causey seems to be a *paved* footpath. Ancient Roman roads, which were always paved, are in many localities now called *causeys*; e.g., six miles south of Carlisle is an inn on the great Roman road always known by the name of ‘*Causey* House.’ *Causeway* is a corruption of this word, and ought to be abolished; the local form is the true word.

Cavil, *sb.* a question in dispute. ‘It used to be a *cavil* whether Christmas Day was one of the twelve or one of the twenty,’ *i.e.* in reckoning for Twelfte’em (the Epiphany) and Twentite’em.

Ceiling, not confined to the roof, but used for a partition, by which a portion of a room, &c. is said to be ‘*ceiled* off.’

Censioners. The judges at ringing matches are so called. Perhaps it is derived from *censure*, to judge, but I can find no trace of it in any glossary. Bell-ringing matches are common enough in this neighbourhood, and would be much more so were it not for the steady opposition of the clergy, who object to them on account of the disorder they sometimes cause. The people frequently take advantage of the appointment of an incumbent to a church which has a peal of bells, and get permission for a match—not often refused under the circumstances.

Formerly each set of ringers had their own *censioner*, but now only two *censioners* are appointed, who are placed in a room isolated from other persons, listen to the ringing, mark the blunders, and give judgment. This room at Almondbury was in the top storey of a lofty house, and the windows were covered with whitewash, so that the *censioners* might not be informed, by any signal from outside, what set of ringers was performing.

Centage, *i. e.* per centage. ‘He ligg’d his brass theer, and gate six per cent, and that’s a varry gooid *centage*.’ This word is certainly admitted into the language, but falls in most harmoniously with the customs of the local dialect, rejoicing as it does in so many abbreviations, some of which will be noticed in their places.

Chamber, formerly **Chaumber**, now pronounced generally as usual. In the proper name *Chambers* it is still often *Chaumbers*.

Chance child, an illegitimate child. Such a child is said to have been ‘gotten in a raffle.’

Change, with old people sometimes pronounced *choinge*, especially in money matters. Very common, I understand, at Holmfirth.

Chap, a very common expression, used for man, person, &c. On one occasion a well-to-do manufacturer, to whom money was ‘no object,’ brought a boy to school as a boarder, and introduced me to the youth as follows: ‘This is the *chap* ’at’s to taiche thee; tha mun maund what he ses; and tha’ll have to go to church, so tha mun behave thesen.’ I must, however, observe that such an introduction never

took place on any other occasion. *Chap* ranks lower than 'man' and higher than 'felly.'

Charks, cracks in the hands; chaps; chilblains.

Charky. Said of a man in liquor. 'Tha a't gotten varry *charky*,' alluding to his talking too much; possibly connected with the preceding.

Checkstone, the name of a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. A set of checks consists of five cubes, each about half an inch at the edge, and a ball, the size of a moderate bagatelle ball; all made of pot. They are called *checkstones*, and the game is thus played. You throw down the cubes all at once, then toss the ball, and during its being in the air gather up one stone in your right hand and catch the descending ball in the same. Put down the stone and repeat the operation, gathering two stones, then three, then four, till at last you have 'sammed up' all the five at once, and have succeeded in catching the ball. In case of failure you have to begin all over again.

In Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) occurs the following: 'Yet towards Cock-crowing she caught a little slumber, and then she dreamed that Leander and she were playing at *checkstone* with pearls in the bottom of the sea.'

Cheese and bread, the expression generally used instead of bread and cheese. The tender shoots of the thorn used to be called *cheese and bread*.

Cheet, to creak; to chirp, &c. 'Shoes *cheet* as you walk.' Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin, as winter approaches. Halliwell gives the word 'cheep,' to chirp. If shoes *cheet* they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons, for about the four first weeks of their existence, are invariably called *cheeters* in Yorkshire—'squeakers' elsewhere.

Chelter'd blood is clotted blood.

Chersen (*gl.* kers'n), to christen. When a friend of mine was passing over Cowms by the footway, a decent-looking woman called out, 'Hullo, hullo! stop yo!' He pulled up. 'An't you Burton paarson?' 'No.' 'Oh, Au thought *yo had*.' 'Why did you think so?' 'Yo'd a black coit i' yer back lawk a paarson.' 'What did you want?' 'Au wanted him to *chersen* a chauld.'

Chersmas, or **Chersmis** (with *ch* as *k*), the pronunciation of *Christmas*. See Preface, 'Christmas.'

Chesses, the forms for children to sit on in school. I have only met with this once. [The phrase 'three *chesses* or rowes' occurs in Fitzherbert's *Husbandry* (note to section 125, l. 4), edited by me for the E. D. S.—W. W. S.]

Chevil hen, or **Chivil hen**, the smaller Redpole, *Fringilla linaria*.

Childer, children.

Chin cough. See **Kink cough**.

Chintz cat, a kind of (light?) tortoiseshell cat. The yellow portion seems to be that specially called the *chintz*. A cat slightly spotted with yellow amongst her other marks was spoken of as having that 'bit of *chintz*.' It may, however, be the introduction of the yellow which forms the whole into a *chintz*.

Chissup, to sneeze: a word evidently formed from the sound, but seems not to be much known. When a boy sneezes, another who happens to be near is likely enough to exclaim, 'Say your nominy' (which see). The sneezer then says, 'Bob wood' (cloth, &c.), and touches some article of wood, cloth, &c., and thus proceeds:

'Julius Cæsar made a law,
Augustus Cæsar signed it,
That every one that made a sneeze
Should run away and find it.'

He then whistles, though some whistle before. This has been a boy's custom for at least forty years. It is required to be known if of longer standing.

Chivs (*gl.* *chivz*), small scraps of dead branches. In Suffolk *chife* is a fragment, which seems to be the same word.

Choosehow (pronounced *choosehaa*, or *shooshaa*). It means, 'under any circumstances,' and is usually placed last in a sentence, but not always. 'He will have to do it *choosehow*,' i.e. whether he likes it or not.

Choosewhat, whatever: used adjectively. 'They cannot mak it grow gooid crops, *choosewhat* manure they put in.'

Chrisamas, perhaps Christmas, or possibly 'Christenmesse,' as formerly spelt.

Chrisom (*gl.* *kraus'm*), still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. The *chrisom* is understood to be properly the white cloth set on the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after baptism. The chrism itself is a mixture of oil and balsam consecrated by Roman Catholic bishops on Easter Eve for the ensuing year, and it is used not only in baptism, but in confirmation, extreme unction, and the coronation of kings. Halliwell says that in the bills of mortality *chrisoms* are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they used to wear the *chrisom* cloth.

Chuck (*gl.* *chuok*), a word used in calling fowls to bed. In the Craven dialect it means a hen, and Hunter in his *Hallamshire Glossary* says, a chicken. Part of a turning-lathe is called a *chuck*.

Chuffy, haughty; proud; puffed up, &c. In the east 'fat and fleshy.' In some parts 'clownish.'

Chump (*gl.* *chuomp*), a block of wood, a tree root, or some other portion of a tree, sought for to be burnt on Nov. 5th. The boys go *chumping* for some time before that date, and lay in a large stock of *chumps*.

Chumphēād, a blockhead.

Chunter (*gl.* chuont'ur), to 'complain, growl, grumble, &c. 'If yo said aught to him he'd *chunter* like a bulldog.' In Devonshire 'chowter' is used in much the same sense. A man went once seeking work, and on being asked where he was going, said, 'Au'm baan i' seekin' wark, but for at Au pray 'at Au may find nooan; but Au want a trifle o' spendin' brass, and yaar Jooseseph keeps *chunter, chunter, chunter.*'

Churchmaster, *i.e.* churchwarden. This word is said to occur in certain legal instruments.

Churchwarner, no doubt a corruption of churchwarden. These two last words are also used in Cumberland.

Cinglet (pronounced *cinglit*), a waistcoat. *Cingle* is a horse-girth, and both words, in all likelihood, from *cingulum*, Latin, a girdle. Some persons, however, say the spelling should be *Singlet* (which see).

Clag, the same as *clog*, as when dust causes machinery to move with difficulty.

Clam, or **Clem**, *vb.* (both active and neuter) to starve. Ray says, 'clam'd, starved, because by famine the bowels are, as it were, *clammed*, or stuck together; sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often *clammy*.' Found in Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

Clap to. To *clap to* is to begin working.

Clart, to slap smartly on the face. This is called 'clout' in some parts of England, and seems, therefore, to suggest *claat* rather than *clart*. Forty years ago it was always *claat*. *Clart* seems to one who formerly knew the dialect well a modern corruption.

Clarty-farty, moving briskly about; frisking; unsettled. *Clarty* in some parts of the county means dirty, with a degree of stickiness.

Clave, the past tense of *cleave* in both its meanings, to split and to adhere to. Occurs in Ruth i. 14: 'Orpah kissed her mother-in-law; but Ruth *clave* unto her.'

Cleam (pronounced as if *tleam*), to cause to adhere, or stick to. 'The wind was so strong it *cleam'd* me to the wall.' '*Cleam* me a buttershauve,' *i.e.* spread me a slice of bread and butter. This mode of pronouncing *c* before *l* as *t* is indicated frequently in the *Tale of Natterin Nan*, ver. 6:

'Yee've seen that dolt o' mucky *tlay* (clay)
O' t' face o' Pudsa Doas,
T' owd *madlin's* worn it all his life
An fancied it a noas.'

A similar pronunciation of *d* for *g* before *l* is supposed to take place, for which see the same amusing poem, last verse but one:

"Tha'll coom ta t' berrin?" "Yus," says Ah;
"Ah sall be varry *dlad*."

And such substitutes are no doubt more common than this glossary intimates. I have marked it only in the word particularly pointed out to me.

Cleek, to catch hold of; to snatch.

Cleg, the grey horse-fly: but the word not much known here.

Clutch, a brood of chickens, ducklings, &c.

Clever, sharp, or brisk, bodily as well as mentally. 'He's a *clever* looking child,' *i. e.* looks active.

Clicks, *sb.* the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

Clock, *vb. n.* to cluck. A *clocking* hen = a brooding hen, a hen desirous of sitting before the eggs are given her.

Clocks, beetles, chafers, &c.

Clogs, shoes with wooden soles, still much worn: they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

Cloise, or **Clōis**, a close, or field.

Cloke (spelling doubtful), the nail or claw of a cat. *Cluke* in the same sense is found in the *Upland Mouse* and the *Burgess Mouse*:

'And up in haste behind a parralling
She *clam* so high that Gilbert might not get her,
Syne by the *cluke* there craftily can *hing*
Till he was gane, her cheer was all the better.'—ll. 176. -179.

Gilbert was the cat.

Trefoil is called *catcluke*, from its fancied resemblance to a cat's paw. See G. Douglas's Prologue to 12th Book of Virgil's *Æneid*, l. 116, Skeat's edition of *Specimens of English Literature*: 'The clavyr, *catcluke*, and the cammamylde,' *i. e.* clover, trefoil, and camomile.

Cloke, to scratch. 'The cat *cloked* me,' *i. e.* clawed or *scratted* me. *Clouch* in Lincolnshire is to catch, or clutch.

Clough (pronounced *cluff*), a ravine, or narrow glen. Much used in names of localities, as *Dryclough*, *Clough* Hall, &c. Connected with *cleave*. Above Marsden the word is *cloos*.

Clovven, past participle of *cleave*.

Clumb (pronounced *clum*), past participle of *climb*.

Cluther. 'Folks *cluther* round t' fire i' winter.'

Cobble, to stone, or throw a stone. No doubt derived from *cobble*, a round stone.

Cobbler, a piece of cloth which has to be finished over again.

Cobbler, or **Cobblin**, a large coal.

Cockaloft, high up; puffed up; conceited.

Cocker, conceit.

Cocker, *vb.* to pamper.

Cockerate, to brag. 'He wanted to *cockerate* ovver me.'

Cocket, merry, &c. Halliwell says swaggering or pert; Ray says brisk, malapert.

Cockled (pronounced *cockl'd*), said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

Cocklety, applied to what is likely to tumble or fall off. 'A woman a' horseback is a *cocklety* sort on a thing.'

Cockstangs, *i. e.* haycock stangs, two sticks, or poles, used to convey haycocks in dearth of carts, or when the ground was too steep for a cart to be used.

Cod, or **Codde**, a pillow, or cushion. It seems rather uncertain whether this word has been known in the dialect of late years. One person asserts it was certainly used in the above sense about thirty-five or forty years ago; another, who is an older man, declares he has no recollection of it. A *horsecodde* is a horse-collar; and a *peascod*, or *peacod*, is so called from its resemblance to a pillow.

Coddar, or **Codder**, a saddler or harness-maker.

Coddar, or **Codder**, the name given to a football, but apparently passing out of use, though still well known. See Preface, 'Football.'

Cogglin, *i. e.* coggling; perhaps *cockling*, likely to fall off.

Coil, the pronunciation of the word *coal*. See Letters **Oa** (2) and **Oe**. Hunter says, 'In a lease of the prior of Bretton to a Wentworth in the reign of Henry VII. the word is throughout written *coylle*.' In 'Creatio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) one of the demons says, 'Now are waxen blak as any *coylle*.' But after all these passages only prove that the word was pronounced then as now in this neighbourhood, and that these were simply instances of phonetic spelling, for *coal* occurs in the Early English Psalter, Ps. xvii. 9, spelt *kole*: '*Koles* that ware dounfalland' (falling down).

Coit, the pronunciation of *coat*; also of *cote* for pigeons, &c. When George Lord Dartmouth came into possession of the Woodsome estate, he visited that portion near the Grammar School, went into a farmyard, and began to cross over the land. The farmer, seeing a trespasser, a stranger to him, went to his door and called out, 'Hullo! hey! coom thee back; a felly with a gooid *coit* on lauk thee owt to know better nor to trespass on folks's land!' His lordship craved pardon and withdrew. When the tenant afterwards learnt it was his landlord, he was much troubled, but the matter passed over.

Cold pig, a term used by manufacturers for returned goods which hang upon hand; also by newsagents in case of a surplus of newspapers, magazines, &c. Pouring water over any one in bed is 'treating him to *cold pig*.'

Collop, or **Collup**, a slice of any meat, especially a rasher of bacon. Occurs in Job xv. 27: 'And maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.' Also see Dunbar's *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*:

'Him followed mony foul drunkart
With can and *collop*, caup and quart,
In surfeit and excess.'

Collop Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday, here called Fastens Tuesday. On this day eggs and slices of bacon form the staple dish. Sometimes children call and beg for *collops*.

Combs (pronounced *cums*), sprouts or husks from malt.

Come thank. See **Cum thank**.

Commydick, a clay marble somewhat despised by the boys; no doubt the same as the *commoney* of Master Bardell.

Connywest, *adj.* sheep's-eyed; sidelong; shy, &c.; used also when a person squints a little. *adv.* sily. 'He's a *connywest* sort on a chap—hasn't a word for nobody.' Perhaps the word is *cannywest*, for *canny hinny* in some parts means a sly person.

Considered, used peculiarly for resolved, determined, concluded, &c. 'I have *considered* to take the place;' 'I have *considered* to do as you wished me.'

Cooil, *adj.* cool, or cold. The verb *to cool* is *keel* (which see).

Co-operation, a word used by mistake for 'corporation.' For many years 'co-operative stores' have been familiar to this neighbourhood, but Huddersfield has only been incorporated a short time. The word 'corporation' is therefore comparatively new, and the well-known *co-operation* does duty for it. Certainly a worse mistake might be made.

Cop, to catch, or detect. 'Au *copt* him doin' it.' A cricket-ball is *copt*; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 'Au've gotten *copt* fair i' t' face.'

Cop, or **Coppin**, the yarn which is spun on to the spindle.

Cope, used sometimes when a person offers or answers a challenge in wrestling, fighting, &c., and is equivalent to 'I'll try what I can do with thee.'

Corkey, half-seas over. In some parts of England this word means 'offended.'

Corn. To *carry corn*. 'He cannot *carry corn*' is said of one who has got above his business, or who misbehaves when elevated by good fortune.

Cornish, *i. e.* cornice; the mantelshelf is so called.

Cote (pronounced *coit*), a pigeon-house; a pig-sty: which latter is called a *pigcoit*.

Cots and Twys, the present name of a game played by boys; really the designation of two kinds of buttons. The *cot* was a button off the waistcoat or trousers; the *twy* one off the coat, and, as its name implies, was equal to two *cots*. Formerly, when cash was much more rare than now it is amongst boys, these formed their current coin, with which they dealt in birds' eggs and other such matters as are interesting to youths; and in these consisted their wealth.

The game about 1820 seems to have been chiefly one of tossing, and was played with buttons, then common enough. Now, metal buttons being rare, it is played with pieces of brass or copper of any shape, and is a game of skill, in which the element of chance is almost entirely absent.

Each player first selects a *cast*, or stone to pitch with; on another stone called the *hob* the *cots* and *twys* are placed; at some distance *scops* are set in the ground.

First of all they pitch from the hob to the scop, and the one who gets nearest goes first. He then pitches at the hob, and if he knocks off the stakes he has them, provided his cast is nearer to them than the hob is; in failure of this, the other player tries. In pitching up, one cast may rest on another, and if the boy whose stone is underneath can lift it up to knock the other cast away, it has to remain at the place to which it has been struck; if he does not succeed in doing this, the second player may lift off his cast, and place it by the side of the first. Whoever knocks off the stakes, they go to the boy whose cast is nearest to them. The hob and scop are usually three yards apart. The expression, 'I haven't a *cot*' is sometimes used to signify that a person is without money.

Cotteril, a small iron pin for fastening a bolt. Halliwell says 'a small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.' The word 'cots' of 'cots and twys' being originally buttons, *i. e.* circular pieces of metal, must evidently be connected with this word.

Couk (pronounced as spelt, with *ou* as in *out*), a cinder.

Coul (by some pronounced as spelt, *i. e.* the *ou* like *ow* in *cow*; by others as though *coal*, or *cole*), to scrape up the dirt off roads, &c.

Couler. The true pronunciation of *coul* will of course affect this word also. It is the name of the instrument used in scraping the roads.

Coulrake. This word is variously pronounced *cou'rake*, *colerake*, and *co'rake*. It is an instrument similar to the above, and used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire; many think it derives its name from this circumstance, but that could hardly be, because then its name would probably have been *coilrake*, to follow the pronunciation of the word *coil* (*i. e.* coal). On the other hand, Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, calls the word *courake*, and thinks it must be formed from *couk* and *rake*. Both I conceive to be errors, for there can be no doubt that the first syllable of the word is *coul*, to scrape up.

Counsel (pronounced *caansel*), to gain the affections of.

Counsel, *sb.* likeness. 'He's the very *counsel* of him,' *i. e.* very much like him.

Cousin (not pronounced *coz'n*, or *cuz'n*, as in standard English, but distinctly *cuzin*, the *i* being well sounded. See Letter I. In this case the Yorkshire pronunciation is the more precise). When first cousins marry there is a saying here that the union will be healthless, wealthless, or childless. I heard this many years ago, but have no means of knowing how old the idea may be. Such marriages are not forbidden by the Mosaic law, nevertheless there seems to be an impression that they are not expedient. Combe, in his *Constitution of Man*, ch. v. § 2, says, 'Another organic law of the animal kingdom deserves attention, namely, that by which marriages between blood-relations tend decidedly to the deterioration of the physical and mental qualities of the offspring;' and much more to the same purpose.

Coverable (pronounced *cooverable*), used for recoverable (of money risked, owed, &c.). See 'Posit, 'Liver, 'Plain, &c.

Cow, pronounced *căă*.

Cowbanger, one who looks after cows.

Cower (pronounced *caar*), to crouch down. Halliwell spells it *coure*. Hunter, who spells *cower*, as above, says, 'To *cower* down is to reduce the height as much as possible while still standing on the feet.' He gives a reference to 2 *Henry VI.*, Act III. sc. ii. :

'The splitting rocks *covered* in the sinking sands.'

It is also expressively employed to signify the act of bankruptcy, but is then used without the word *down*.

Cowlady, the lady-cow, or lady-bird. The following is the local 'nominy':

'*Cowlady, Cowlady, hie thee way whum !
Thy haase is afire, thy childer all gone;
All but poor Nancy set under a pan,
Wavin' (i. e. weaving) gold lace as fast as sho can.*'

Note the employment of poor Nancy in the general labour of the district; not that they weave gold lace, though, if the glittering equipages of people who were labourers half a generation since be taken into account, the idea of gold weaving is not so fanciful after all, and the local versifier has not gone so much out of the way as poets are wont to do.

Cowlick, a mess for cows, composed of chopped roots, grains, bran-meal, &c.

Craäsing (probably *crousing*), said of female cats caterwauling at the time of breeding. I have heard this word often, but seen it in no book. See **Crouse**.

Crack, to boast. Found in Shakespere's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

'Siche wryers and wragers gose to and fro For to *crak*.'
'Prima Pastorum,' *Towneley Mysteries*.

Craddock, said of a woman when confined, but seems not much known.

Craig, or **Craigh**, the *craw*, or *crop*, of a fowl. *Crag* in the eastern counties is used in the same sense.

Crammle (pronounced as written), to twitch, or squeeze, into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel. It also means to hobble, or creep, in walking.

Crampy, rheumatic. 'Sho's *crampier* nor ivver,' *i. e.* more rheumatic than ever.

Cranky, in a bad temper.

Craps, the renderings of lard. The same as *scraps* in the south; but not used for scraps of other things.

Crash, cress. A hawker of this vegetable (1874) was in the habit of calling out 'Watter-*crash*.'

Cratch, the cradle which glaziers use; also, figuratively, the stomach. It is the name of the *clog*, or table, on which pigs are killed; and *wreets* (wrights) use a *cratch* to chop on.

Craw, the pronunciation of the word *crow*.

Crazelty (*a* as in *grass*), the same as *cranky* in the sense of infirm, or dilapidated. It is said of a sick person, or one out of sorts; and a gate ready to fall to pieces is *crazelty*.

Creel (called also **Reel**), a kind of rack, or wooden framework, on which the oatcake is placed to dry. It usually hangs suspended from the roof of the kitchen over the hearth. See **Bread-reel**.

Cronck, or **Cronk**, to sit quiet huddled up in a slinking or crouching way. Halliwell gives it the meaning of 'to perch.' Miners and colliers will 'cronk daan i' th' cabin for a taum, when they come aat o' th' pit.'

Croodle, much the same as **Cronck**.

Cropper, a workman in the factories whose business it was to *crop*, or dress, the cloth with shears.

Croppy, proud; like a cropper pigeon in appearance.

Crouse, bold; brave; lively. As in *Peebles to the Play*, st. 10:

'Ane spak in wourdis wonder *crous*,
Adone with ane mischance.'

See **Crääsing**.

Crozzle (pronounced *crozzil*), usually applied to signify a hard cinder found in furnaces. Halliwell and Hunter both say 'half-burnt coals,' which would here generally be called conks, or cinders. The word, however (as well as **Crozzlin**), is used to signify that kind of cinder which starts out of the fire, and by its resemblance to a coffin, cradle, purse, &c., is supposed to prognosticate certain future events.

At the time when leather breeches were commonly worn, a prentice lad had got wet, and over night actually placed his small-clothes in the oven to dry. In the early morning he went downstairs, and speedily came running back with a handful of matter which looked like a large brown cinder, calling out to his brother apprentice, 'Ho! Jooa, Au conna get ma' breeches on!' 'What for, lad? arn't they dra?' 'Dra and dra!—all draued to a *crozzil*, all but buttons and shanks.'

Crozzlin, the diminutive of **Crozzle**, and signifies a little hard cinder.

Cruddle, to curdle.

Cruddlestaff, *i. e.* curdlestaff, otherwise the handle of the churn. A respectable and well-known individual of the neighbourhood, when on one occasion they could not make the butter churn, caused a new *cruddlestaff* to be made of *wiggin* to withstand the witch, supposed to be at the bottom of the churn, or at least of the mischief.

Crut, a hut, or small cot. In some parts means a dwarf.

Cuckoo-point, the name of the well-known plant *Arum maculatum*. It is also called 'Lords and Ladies,' 'Priest's pintle,' and 'Wake Robin.'

Cuckoo-spit, or **Cuckoo-spittle**. See **Brock**. *Cuckoo-spit* occurs in Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*: 'There was the gentle gilliflower, that wives should wear, if they were not too froward; and loyal lavender, but that was full of *cuckoo-spits*.'

Cum thank, peculiarly used in the expression, still frequently heard, 'I *cum* ye no *thank*,' *i. e.* I acknowledge no thanks to you; where *come* or *cum* seems a mistake or corruption of *con*, having the meaning of 'know' in the sense of 'to acknowledge.' It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36:

'And thou art made her messengere,
My money for to pay,
Therefore I *con* thee more *thank*
Thou art come at thy day.'

A certain person had the misfortune some years ago, perhaps unwittingly, to appropriate moneys illegally, was tried for the offence, and was in danger of transportation. A friend of mine busied himself in getting up a memorial to the court, in which the prisoner was stated (truly enough) to be of weak intellect. In consequence his sentence was commuted to twelve months' imprisonment. Some years afterwards the grateful prisoner took advantage of the memorialist in a trading transaction, and when he was naturally reproached for his ingratitude, he retorted, 'Au *come* ye no *thank* for what yo did for me, nouthar yo nor them 'at signed yor paper; yo made me into an eediot, or waur; it's takk'n away mi' charácter. Au'd rather ha' been sent yat o' th' country nor made into an eediot.'

Curing-drops, the last drops of medicine in a glass: obviously so called to entice children to take off their doses.

Currans, or **Currant-berries**, currants.

Cuss (pronounced *coos*, sharp ; *gl.* kuos), a kiss.

Custen (pronounced *cussen*), cast. ' *Cussen* iron ' is cast iron ; earth thrown into a hole or pit is ' *cussen* earth ' ; also the sky when clouded is ' *ovvercussen*.' In the form of *casten* it is found in the *Ballad of Young Beichan*, ver. 4 :

' They've *casten* him in dungeon deep,
Where he could neither hear nor see.'

Cut, a canal. The Huddersfield and Manchester canal was so called when it was first made, in or about 1814, and is so still by some.

Cut. When a warp is long enough to form two or three pieces, each one as *cut* out and taken to the shop is called a *cut*.

Cuts. ' To draw *cuts* ' is to draw lots. See Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, ' The Pardoner's Tale ' :

' Wherefore I rede that *cut* among us alle
We draw, and let see wher the *cut* wol falle ;
And he that hath the *cut* with hertè blithe,
Shall runnen to the toun and that ful swithe.'

Cuttle (*gl.* kuot.l), *vb.* to fold cloth in the following manner. First a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up ; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best ; it is easier to unfold for show purposes ; it piles best.

D

When the letter *d* is doubled the second is softened in a peculiar way into *th*. Thus *Huddersfield* is by some called *Huthersfield* (as I have seen it spelt), or *Hudthersfield*.

Also when the *d* is final the same change takes place, as *Bradforth* for *Bradford*, and *Bedforth* for *Bedford*. There appears to have been always this tendency in the language, and in some words the change remains to this time ; thus in *Robin Hood* we find *feders*, *gadred*, *togeder*, *thyder*, &c., which have become *feathers*, *gathered*, *together*, and *thither* ; also *fader* for *father* in Chaucer, *The Knight's Tale*.

On the other hand, *hondreth* is found for *hundred* in *Robin Hood*, and elsewhere. So *murder* was formerly *murther*, &c.

D is also sometimes used for *t*, as *bad*, *bud*, *mud*, &c., for *bat*, *but*, *might*, &c.

Dāāk daān, to duck down.

Daasted, *i. e.* dowed, or what is elsewhere called ' dows'd.' ' He'll get weel *daasted* ' (with rain) ' before he gets back.'

Daft, *adj.* foolish ; stupid, &c. : connected with *duff*, to daunt, and *daffe*, a fool. *Daft* is for *daffed*.

Dagger, a word used as an oath : 'By *dagger* !' Also as an exclamation : 'What the *dagger*' (sometimes *daggerment*) 'art ta doin ?' and so on.

Damp, offensive fumes from hot coals. Used in a similar way in the words fire-*damp*, choke-*damp*.

Dampy, *adj.* damp ; moist, &c.

Damstakes, the inclined plane, built of stones, or otherwise, over which flows the excess of water beyond what is necessary for the mill.

Dance, pronounced *donce*, or *dontz*. See Letter **A** (3).

Dark, blind : said of persons who have lost their sight.

Dateless, heedless ; stupid ; without sense.

Daud, or **Daudy** (pronounced *Doad*), the nickname for George. I had originally written the word *Doad*, according to the sound I heard ; but I noted Halliwell's spelling, and remembering that *Saul* and *Paul* are called *Sole* and *Pole*, I have thought it better to spell as above. *Soul* itself is frequently called *sowl* to rhyme to *fowl*.

Dawgy, soft ; flabby. Used of under-done bread, &c.

Dawkin, a slut. See **Dule**.

Daytle, or **Daytall** (pronounced *dayt'l*), a man who works by the day, frequently changing his master. The word occurs in *Tristram Shandy*, where it is written *daytall*. It stands for *day-tale*.

Děǎf, pronounced as two syllables. See Letter **Eea**. So *těǎ*, *flěǎ*, &c.

Děǎf-yed, stupid head ; a dull fellow.

Děǎn, *i. e.* dearn (*r* silent). A 'yate *dean*' is a stone gate-post. See *Dearn* in Halliwell.

Deem, to doom, judge, condemn. Used chiefly of a magistrate in some such form as this : 'The chairman *deemed* him to pay a five shilling fine.'

Dēewark, or **Dewark**, *i. e.* a day-work : a term often used to mean 'three-quarters of an acre,' that being about what a man may mow in a day. The word is employed when no allusion to mowing is made.

Deg, to wet with water ; the same as to 'leck,' or sprinkle. 'Get them clothes *degged*.' In some parts the form is *dag* ; to 'leck,' however, is more usual here.

Delf, a stone quarry ; a place where stone is *delved*.

Delf-case, the sideboard on which the crockery, &c. are displayed.

Delve, to dig.

Demic, *i. e.* epidemic. So *liver* for *deliver*, *posit* for *deposit*, &c. A diseased potato is 'a *demick'd* un.' This mode of abbreviation is

very popular here, especially in proper names; in such cases, however, the latter part of the word is usually removed, and not the former, as above. Thus *Donk* for *Donkersley*, *Crab* for *Crabtree*, *Jenk* for *Jenkinson*, *Mac* for *Macdonald*, *Tat* for *Tatterson*, and many others.

I have been told of one instance in which the abbreviation caused considerable annoyance. A gentleman took to wife a lady with the classical but uncommon name of Persephone (the name I have changed to save the feelings of the family). This word took the popular fancy, and the lady was incontinently called Mrs. Sephony; by and by her daughters and husband became the Miss Sephony and Mr. Sephony. In short they found it advisable to seek another place of residence. An instance somewhat similar came within my own knowledge. The lady in this case had a Scripture name—say Kesiah. They were people of wealth and station, but the natives would speak of her as ‘Kesiah,’ and the boys were ‘Kesiah lads.’

Devil (otherwise the ‘fearnought,’ the ‘willow,’ or ‘willy,’ but now generally called the ‘teaser’), a rapidly-revolving machine for tearing the wool. Should a person be caught by its spikes, which now and then happens, the injuries inflicted are frightful; hence, no doubt, the name. Formerly this machine was called a ‘shoggy.’

Devil on all sides, the common ranunculus, *R. arvensis*. So called from the hooks which surround the seeds and cause some difficulty in separating them from the grains of corn.

Diabolion. Formerly, when witchery was more in vogue than now, the above singular cognomen was given to a then well-known dabbler in the black art, *i.e.* on *state* occasions; *ordinarily* he was spoken of as ‘Old Di.’

Dick, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, treacle *dick*. See **Lumpy dicks**.

Dick, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a ‘leather *dick*.’ The acquisition of one of these used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads; they regarded it as a kind of *toga virilis*. Girls also wore them; and a lass having got hers very wet, went close to the fire to dry it; of course it curled up, and she called out in some surprise that it was ‘frozen.’

Dike, or **Dyke** (pronounced *dauk*), the old form of the word *ditch*. In *Robin Hood*, Fytte vi. ver. 25, the word seems to be undergoing its transformation:

‘Some there were good bowes ibent
Mo than seven score;
Hedge ne *dyche* spared they none,
That was therein before.’

Dike and *ditch*, however, must not be regarded as exactly equivalent, for the former means (besides what is ordinarily called a ditch) a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield *Dyke*, Fenay Bridge *Dyke*, Denby *Dyke*, &c., all fast-flowing water. If this circumstance had been considered the well-known *Dyke-end Lane* of Huddersfield, which

meant something by no means disagreeable, would not have been converted into Portland Street, which, though perhaps a word more pleasing to the ear, has the disadvantage of meaning little or nothing as connected with the street called by that name.

Din, common for 'noise.' 'Hod thi' *din*' is 'hold your noise,' or 'be quiet.' See *Willie and May Margaret*, ver. 13 :

'For my mither she is fast asleep,
And I maun mak' nae *din*.'

Ding in, to stir in, as of barm into liquor ; or generally to impress a thing on any one.

Dither, to thrill, shake, or shiver : as when one has become well chilled with cold in the open air, he will go into the house *dithering*.

Dizzle, *i. e.* drizzle (as rain). Note the elision of the *r*. See Letter **R**.

Do, *sb.* a merry-making or festivity, &c. A successful meeting or feast would be called 'a good *do*.'

Dob, a pony.

Dock, or **Docken**, a common plant, the *Rumex vulgaris*.

Doft, *vb.* to do off, or put off. Very common.

Doffed (pronounced *doff'd* or *doft*), stripped or unclothed. 'The lads ran across the field *doff'd*,' *i. e.* naked.

Dognauper, **Dognoper**, or **Dogknoper**, a name given to a beadle or inferior sexton ; in some parts called a *dograpper*. This name is also given to a short staff with a thong, used for self-defence.

Dogsoap, black bituminous shale of the coal-measures. It may be found in dike bottoms, and looks like a kind of blue slate. Boys have sometimes used it for slate-pencil.

Dogstalk, **Dogstandard**, or **Dogstanders**, the plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

Doidy. See **Doy**.

Dollum'd, soiled.

Dollums, a slattern.

Dolly. See **Peggy**.

Dolly, a term of contempt for a woman. 'He's got a *maungy dolly* for a wife,' *i. e.* one of little value, either for use or ornament.

Don, *i. e.* do on ; to put on. 'He *donn'd* him' = 'he dressed himself.' It is peculiar to the dialect frequently to omit the word 'self' in such sentences as the above ; thus, 'Au'll waish me' means 'I'll wash myself.' This word, or rather the past tense of it, in its progressive form, occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 4 :

‘The kynge *kest* of his cote then,
 A grene garment he *dyde on*,
 And every knyght had so, I wys,
 They clothed them full soone.’

Door (pronounced *doo-er*). ‘To keep t’ *door* oppen,’ or ‘to swing t’ *door*,’ are phrases both meaning to pay the expenses of the house.

Doorcheeks, the side-posts of the door.

Doorhoil, *i. e.* door-hole, the doorway.

Doorstead (pronounced *dōōērstēād*), the place where the door stands.

Doorstone (pronounced *dōōērst’n*), the flag outside the door.

Dorm, *vb.* to doze.

Dorm, *sb.* a kind of half sleep or cat sleep. A woman speaking of her sick child, said, ‘Last neet he fell into a *dorm*, and then he wakken’d, and said his prayers, and Au thowt it were varry gooid.’

Dotterel (pronounced *dotteril*), a bird of the plover genus, said to be easily caught: used here formerly to signify a foolish person.

Doubler, a pie-dish; a great dish or platter: it may be of clay. Hunter says ‘a pewter dish,’ and spells it *dubbler*. A ‘shoal *dubbler*’ is a ‘shallow dish.’

Doubt, *vb.* used in the sense of fear. ‘I *doubt* it will rain;’ ‘I *doubt* he will never get over it.’

Dough, pronounced *dofe* [doaf], or by some *dooaf*.

Doughy, pronounced *dofy* [doaf’i].

Downfall, a fall of rain or snow.

Downliggin, a lying-in.

Down-spirited, low-spirited.

Dowsted. See **Daasted**.

Doy, or **Doidy**, a term of endearment. Perhaps a softened form of the word *joy*, which is also used in the same way in speaking of one beloved. The word *doy* is used chiefly to children, but might be said to a kitten or any small pet.

Draff, grains after brewing, or wash for hogs. See *Peebles to the Play*, ll. 137—139:

‘Thereby lay three and thirty swine
 Thrunland in a middin of *draff*,’

i. e. trundling or rolling in a heap of grains.

Drake, used in the same sense as **Drate**, which see.

Drakes, the mark from which boys begin to taw at marbles. This is also called *dregs*.

Drape, a cow which has borne one or more calves, but whose milk is dried up, and is likely to have no more. Ray has the word. Halliwell says 'a barren cow.'

Drate, or **Draight** (perhaps connected with the word *draw*), to drawl. 'Slow *drating*' is applied to a speaker or preacher who drawls. It is perhaps remarkable that this people, fond of abbreviation as they undoubtedly are (see **Byname**), should be so given to *drating* in their conversation.

At the time when Napoleon threatened to invade England, in 1803 or 1804, a beacon was placed on Castle Hill; a hut was built near, and watch was kept by one or two soldiers. One of these happened to be in a public-house in Almondbury when two of the natives were there, who, with a laudable curiosity, desired to know from what district the soldier hailed, when the following colloquy took place:—Native No. 1, 'And wheer do yo come thro'?' Soldier, in a smart, decisive tone, 'I come from Hull, sir;' and the question and answer were repeated in much the same form. Foiled in his attempt to understand the gentleman, who spoke *Dutch* (which see), Native No. 1 turned to No. 2, and exclaimed, 'W'at ses he? Where dus t' felly say he cums thro'?' Then No. 2, as though his friend were deaf, bawled out, 'He ses he cooms thro' Ho-o-o-o-ol.'

Drake is sometimes used in the same sense as *drate*, and, if not connected with that word, is probably derived from *draw*.

Drate-hoil, or **Draight-hoil**, *i. e.* the draught-hole behind the fireplace.

Drave, the past tense of *to drive*. Occurs in 1 Chron. xiii. 7: 'And Uzza and Ahio *drave* the cart;' also Judges i. 19.

Draze, or **Draeze**, a large flat broom, made with a hurdle and brushwood, to brush manure into the ground.

Draze, *vb.* to use the above.

Dree, long; tiresome; tedious. 'A *dree* road,' 'a *dree* job,' &c. A very old and common word. [From A.S. *dréogan*, to endure: a well-known word in Scotch.—W. W. S.]

Dregs. See **Drakes**.

Drence, a former pronunciation of the word *drench*.

Drinking, a tea or meal between chief meals. A luncheon is a 'forenoon *drinking*.'

Drinking water, *i. e.* water for drinking is curiously spoken of as 'eating water.'

Druffen, and **Drukken**, both forms of *drunken*. Young folks at Golcar and old folks at Lepton have been heard to use the former term. The latter at Golcar is sometimes pronounced by old people as *druchen*, rather guttural. Both words are well known at Almondbury. [Cf. Icel. *drukkin*, drunken, tipsy.—W. W. S.]

Druffy, drougthy; dry. 'A *druffy* day,' a good day for drying clothes on.

Drysides, the word well known, but the meaning not precisely defined. Some say 'a witty or humorous man,' others 'a grasper.'

Dubs, *i. e.* doubles. When boys shoot at marbles in a ring and knock out more than one, they have to put the rest back unless they cry *dubs*.

Dudmanstone, the proper name of a place near Honley, usually, but erroneously, called *Deadmanstone*. A 'dudman' is a scarecrow, or ragged fellow, and 'duds' are rags or clothes. Gunning, in his *Reminiscences of Cambridge*, vol. i. p. 169, says, speaking of Stourbridge Fair, 'Another row of booths was called "The Duddesy." These contained woollen cloths from Yorkshire and the western counties of England.' The word *dudds* occurs in *Peebles to the Play*, l. 35:

'Among you merchants my *dudds* do,' &c.

Duff, *vb. neut.* to be afraid; also *vb. act.* to frighten. 'Tha's *duff'd* on it,' *i. e.* given in.

Duff, or **Duffer**, one short of pluck; a coward, or fool. [*Duff* is a variation of O.Eng. *daffe*. 'Thou doted *daffe*' occurs in *Piers Plowman*, B. 1. 138.—W. W. S.] This is comparatively a new word in this district.

Dule, devil, or *dæmon*. The word is not much used now, but the proverb is well known, 'Better have a *dule* nor a *dawkin*,' *i. e.* an evil spirit than a fool. This saying probably originated with one who had suffered only from the 'dawkin.'

Dun, used for *do* in interrogative sentences. '*Dun* yo think sooa?' *i. e.* 'Do you think so?'

Dunneck, or **Dunnock**, the Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [The word means the little dun bird.—W. W. S.]

Dusk o' dark, an expression used for the faint light just before night begins.

Dutch, *sb.* and *adj.* language—scientific, technical, or otherwise—which cannot be easily understood. 'To talk *Dutch*' is to speak in a more refined tongue than the ordinary dialect. The phrase 'as *Dutch* as a mastiff' is used of one who has done some mischief and assumes the air of innocence. In the south I have heard it said of children, when they gabble in the unknown tongue of childhood, that they talk Double *Dutch*.

Dyke. See **Dike**.

E

Ea. When this combination of vowels occurs it generally forms two syllables, where in classical English it forms but one; thus, *brēäd*, *dēäf*, *flēä*, *lēäd* (*sb.* and *vb.*), *swēät*, *tēä*, *whēät*, &c. But *breäth* and

read are pronounced as usual; also *swear*, though some say *swëär*.
Speak is *spake*.

Earth, pronounced *yerth*.

Easter, pronounced *Yester*.

E'e, the eye.

E'em, even, or evening. Not used much now alone, but occurs in the words *Twelfte'em* and *Twentite'em*.

E'en, *i. e.* 'eyen,' the eyes. When I first came into this neighbourhood the following sentence was proposed to me as a puzzle, more difficult to the ear than to the eye: 'Bang her amang her *e'en*,' *i. e.* 'Hit her between her eyes.' Now though the words be good of themselves, I am disposed to doubt whether they were ever so used, except as above mentioned. The above was said to be a Skeldmanthorpe 'nominy.' 'Her' is independent of gender, and means 'him.'

Eh, *interj.* very common (pronounced as *a* in *mate*); used much as *oh* in the south. But when pronounced as *ee* in *meet* it expresses great delight or surprise. If a crowd of Yorkshire boys of this district were looking on at an exhibition of fireworks, and a flight of a hundred rockets went up together, the general exclamation would be *Ee-ee-ee*, continued for some seconds.

Either, pronounced *auther* or *õther*. It has been said that the question was once put to an honest Yorkshireman whether this word should be pronounced *ëèther* or *ither*, who gravely decided, '*Õther* 'll do.'

Elder. See **Helder**.

Element, usually spoken of as '*th' element*,' *i. e.* the sky, or atmosphere. [Found in Shakespeare and in North's *Plutarch*.—W. W. S.]

Ellentree (pronounced *ellintree*), the elder.

Eller, keen. It seems, however, very little known.

Elsen, or **Elsin**, a cobbler's awl. See *Fray o' Suport*, ver. 8:

'Hoo! hoo! gar raise the Reid Souter, and Ringan's Wat,
Wi' a broad *elshin* and a wicker;
I wat weil they'll mak' a ford sicker'—

i. e. with a broad awl and a switch for weapons they will make a ford sure. Cf. Dutch *els*, an awl.

Elsen, or **Elsin**, has another meaning not well defined. When something has been eaten with too much pepper and salt, which therefore bites the tongue, it is frequently said, 'It is as keen as *elsin*.' If then the *elsin* were not originally an awl, it must have been something sharp and pricking. See above.

Emang, *i. e.* 'amang,' or among. The *e* sound in this word is sometimes very distinctly heard. [Cf. A.S. *gemang*.—W. W. S.]

Etten, the pronunciation of *eaten*.

Ever, pronounced *ivver*.

F

Faal, the pronunciation of *foul*, which word usually means ugly rather than dirty. See **Allys**. [Cf. G. *faul*.—W. W. S.]

Faan, or **Fan**, the pronunciation of *found*; past tense of *to find*. The latter form is the better.

Fadge, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c., fitted into a pack-sheet, and fastened with skewers, usually four inches long. The word not much used now. Halliwell says 'a bundle, or fagot.' When cloth was packed in this way it was arranged in long *cuttles*, fitted within the sheet, which was then skewered up with *packpricks*, made of wood. Four or five such pieces in one *fadge* were placed across a horse, and tied round the animal with a rope called a *wantey*.

Fageing, or **Fagey** (*gl.* *faij'ing*, *faij'i*), deceiving; flattering; soft-sawdery. I have heard this word used, but only as an adjective.

Faigh, or **Feigh** (pronounced *fay-ee*, almost as two syllables), rubbish above the stone in a quarry; also in digging for the foundation of a house they take the *faigh* out.

Faigh, *vb.* When digging for the walls they say, 'They are *faighing* the groundwork for a building.' [The original word means 'to clean.' See **Fauf**.—W. W. S.]

Faigh in, *vb.* 'To *faigh in*' is to scatter the droppings of animals over a field.

Fain, *glad*. This word occurs in Ps. lxxi. 21 (Prayer-Book Version): 'My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee.' The present reading is, 'My lips shall greatly rejoice;' and the Latin version, 'Exsultabunt labia mea.' It occurs also in *Chevy Chace*, Fytte ii. l. 66:

'These worthy frekis for to fight
Thereto they were full *fain*.'

And in the *Towneley Mysteries*, 'Lazarus':

'Martha, Martha, thou may be *fayn*
Thi brothere Lazarus shall rise and lif agayn.'

In St. Luke xv. 16 it is used adverbially.

False, very common in the sense of cunning or intelligent. As far as my own knowledge extends, it is used chiefly in respect to animals, young children, &c., and it indicates a high appreciation of their

character. I am not aware, however, whether cunning and intelligence are here looked on as synonymous terms. At our rent-audit, Nov. 1874, one of the tenants, speaking of a certain horse, said 'he was as *false* as a Christian,' which, however high a compliment it might be to the horse, sounded a somewhat doubtful one to the Christian.

Faltering iron (*gl.* foalt-uring), an instrument employed to knock off 'ains' of barley. Halliwell says 'a barley chopper.'

Faltree (*gl.* foaltree), a rough piece of timber placed behind cattle to support the bed.

Fan (see **Faan**), found; past tense of *to find*. In its form *fand* it occurs in *The Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*, ll. 132, 133 :

'The Spenser came with keyis in his hand,
Openit the door, and them at dinner *fand*.'

And in its form *faand* in the still older poem, *Cursor Mundi* (1320), 'The Visit of the Magi,' l. 145 (or l. 11,517 in Morris's edition) :

'Bot that thai *faand*, wit-uten wand,'

i. e. without hesitation.

Farantly, handsome; decent; comely: still used by some, but not much known. The word *farand*, from which the above is formed, occurs in Robert of Gloster's description of Vortigern and Rowena :

'A cup with wine she had in hand,
And her attire was well *farand*,'

i. e. well-fashioned, or orderly.

Fardin, *i. e.* farthing. Curious as opposed to the habit of using *th* for *d*.

Far lent, *i. e.* far learnt, or learned; meaning well-informed. Note the sinking of *r*. See Letter **R**.

Farrups, or **Ferrups**, a word used in expressions of surprise, &c.: chiefly by old people. 'What the *farrups* are ye at!'

Fashion. 'To be in better *fashion*' is to be in more than ordinary good health.

Fashion, *vb.* to venture or dare. 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot *fashion*,' *i. e.* I am ashamed, or have not the courage. Or if you told of some one's impudence, it would be answered, 'How can he *fashion*?'

Fast, puzzled. 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm *fast*,' *i. e.* I don't know what to do next.

Fast for, to be in want of (anything).

Fastens (pronounced *fassens*), fastings, or Lent. Some call it *Fastness*. Dunbar, in his *Dance of Ye Seven Deadly Sins*, calls Shrove

Tuesday *Fastern's* Even, and it is so called here; in fact the word *Fastens*, instead of being *Fastings*, may be *Fastern's*, sinking the *r*. See Letter **R**.

‘Mahoun gart cry ane dance
Of Shrewis that were never shriven,
Against the fast of *Fastern's* Even
To mak' their observance.’

Fastens Tuesday, the name here given to Shrove Tuesday, and, as stated above, is probably a corruption of *Fastern's* Tuesday. See Preface, **Shrove Tuesday**.

Fat, or **Fattened**, said of a marble driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ringtaw.

Fate [fait·], the past tense of *fight* for *fought*. *Fought* is also used, but is pronounced as *fout* (ou as in *sound*).

Fat hen, the common name of a plant, *Chenopodium album*. Formerly it was much used as a vegetable, and is similar in its taste to spinach. It grows luxuriantly by *muckmiddins*.

Father, pronounced to rhyme to the word *gather* in Southern English.

Fatshive (pronounced *shawv*), a slice of bread soaked in the dripping pan, or spread over with fat.

Fattened, the same as **Fat** (which see).

Fauf (*gl.* foaf), said of land when ploughed or prepared, but not cropped. A ‘potato *fauf*’ is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

Fauf, *vb.* They say a man is *faufing* his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it. [The word is probably a variation of *feigh*, or *fay*. The Icelandic is *fåga*, to clean, to till the ground, &c.; and the Icelandic *a* is pronounced as *ou* in *foul*.—W. W. S.]

Fearnought (pronounced *fearnout*), a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

Felks, the pieces of wood which form the circumference of a wheel.

Felly, a fellow; used also for a husband. One of our tenants said to me, ‘Au’ve lost my *felly* sin’ Au saw yo,’ which I soon found to mean her partner.

Felly, *vb.* ‘He *fellies* about,’ *i. e.* swaggers.

Felter, to entangle. In *Towneley Mysteries* we find:

‘With a hede lyke a clowde *felterd* his here.’—‘Prima Pastorum.
and—

‘This jelian jowke dryfys he no dogges to *felter*.’—‘Juditium.’

Fend, to provide; be industrious. A jay is a bird ‘fonder of steal-in’ fruit nor *fendin*’, that is, will not take much trouble to seek its food.

Fender, a careful provider. A cow or horse which takes pains to find all the choice or eatable portions of a meadow is a good *fender*.

Fending (used adjectively), industrious.

Fent, a fag end of cloth; a portion woven after the piece is completed, three-quarters or a yard long. Formerly weavers claimed the *fent* from every warp, ostensibly to help to clothe the children.

Fest, to fasten, tie, or bind; but especially used of binding an apprentice, who is said to be *fessted*. [*Fested* = fastened (*Prick of Conscience*, l. 5295).—W. W. S.]

Festen (pronounced *fessen*; *gl.* fes'n), to fasten.

Fettle, to clean; set in order, &c. A person when fully dressed is *fettled*; so is a room when set in order; polished or clean shoes are *fettled*. The word occurs in the *History of Sir John Eland of Eland*, ver. 106:

‘ Beaumont of Quarmby saw all this,
And Lockwood, where they stood;
They *fettled* them to fence I wis,
And shot as they were wood.’

Again in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 57:

‘ Then John he took Guye’s bow in his hand,
His boltes and arrows eche one;
When the Sheriffe saw Little John bend his bow
He *fettled* him to be gone.’

Fettled is also applied to ale or porter which has been refined or bottled; and also to the same liquids warmed over the fire in a tin vessel (specially made for the purpose in the shape of a large extingisher), and seasoned with sugar and nutmeg.

A well-known eccentric character of Almondbury, B. K., once tried an experiment with a clean shoe and a dirty one, and found there was little difference at the end of the day. ‘W’at’s t’ use, then,’ said he, ‘o’ all this *fettlin’* o’ yor shoooin?’

Fettle, *sb.* A field in good order is in good *fettle*.

Fettler, one who cleans up: especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c.

Few, pronounced *fa-oo*, or *fe-oo* (*gl.* fai’uo), as two syllables. The expression ‘a good *few*’ means what is elsewhere called ‘a good many.’ It is also curiously used in connection with broth, soup, porridge, bread and milk, &c. ‘Will ye tak’ a *few*?’ is an ordinary invitation; but I am not aware that the substantive to which it refers often follows in the sentence.

Fick, to struggle with the feet; to kick about.

Fidge, *vb.* to move about uneasily; to fidget.

Fight, *vb.* pronounced *fate*.

Finedrawer, *sb.* one who follows a trade which, though perhaps not peculiar to the neighbourhood, is of much importance here, where flaws in the newly-manufactured cloth have to be repaired.

Finkel (pronounced *finkil*), fennel. [This word, spelt *finkil*, occurs in a copy of *Piers Plowman* (A. text, Pass. 5, l. 156), in the library of University College, Oxford.—W. W. S.]

Firepoint, *sb.* the poker. In some parts: *firepoit*, which seems the more likely word. See **Poit**. Joseph o' Nuppits, the well-known beggar of Almondbury, once went to Padiham, was thus lost for a time, and fared but badly there. On returning he endeavoured to account for his condition, saying, 'Au've stopp'd at Padiham sooa long that ma legs have swelled as thick as *firepoints*.'

Five, pronounced *fauve*.

Flacker, *vb.* to flutter: may be said of a bird shaking its wings.

Flageing, *pt.* canting; flattering: but I have met with no corresponding verb.

Flamshaw, a word which has been given to me, but with no meaning assigned.

Flang, also **Flung**, *vb.* past tense of *to fling*.

Flasket, *sb.* an oval-shaped washing-tub, or one of rectangular form. In some counties a clothes-basket of oval shape.

Flay, *vb.* to frighten. 'To *flay* the cold off' is an expression used for airing water, in which case it probably means 'to drive away.' So in *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 36:

'O I sleep saft, and I wake aft;
It's lang since sleeping was *flayed* frae me:
Gie my service back to my wife and bairns,
And a' gude fellows that spier for me.'

Flaycraw, or **Flaycrow**, *sb.* a scarecrow.

Flayed, *pt.* frightened, or afraid.

Flaysome, *adj.* frightful.

Flea, *sb.* (pronounced *fleă*, or *fleăh*; and on the other hand *fly* is pronounced *flee*, from which circumstance amusing mistakes sometimes occur). A little boy had his face bitten, and on its being remarked, said it was done by the *flees*. 'There are no *fleas* here, child; do you know one when you see it?' 'Yes.' 'Where did you see any?' 'In the wood.' 'Well, what were they like?' 'They were little things with wings.' 'Then you mean *flies*, or rather gnats, my man.'

Fleam, *sb.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

Flee. See **Fly**.

Fleer, *vb.* to laugh mockingly, or to have a countenance expressive of such laughter.

Fleet, *vb.* to skim milk, or other liquid having a scum. The word is most likely connected with *fleet*, the old form of *float*.

Fleeting-dish, *sb.* the dish used to skim the milk.

Flegg'd, or **Fligg'd**, *pt.* or *adj.* fledged : as of birds.

Flep, *sb.* the bottom lip. 'He hings his *flep* this mornin',' *i. e.* he looks cross. Halliwell gives the word *flepper*.

Fletcher-house, the name of a farm-house in the neighbourhood. A *fletcher* is an arrow-maker.

Fleyk, *sb.* (pronounced *flake* ; *gl.* flaik), an article of wickerwork in the form of a gate, used for opening the staple, and beating the dust out of wool, which was placed on it and beaten with two sticks. See **Swinging**. Also a gate set up in a gap, a hurdle. Thoresby spells it as above, but Ray has *fleack*.

Flick, the pronunciation of *fritch* (of bacon). So *pick* for *pitch*, &c.

Flit, *vb.* to move from one house to another.

Flite, *vb.* (pronounced *flaut*), to scold, brawl, &c.: both active and neuter. 'Au've yeer'd 'em *flaut* thee; tha's been doin' some'at wrang.' Occurs in Lindsay's *Complaint*, ll. 31, 32:

'I will not *flyte*, that I conclude,
For crabbing of thy celsitude.'

Again in his *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails* :

'Without their faults be soon amended,
My *flyting*, sir, shall ne'er be ended;
But wald your grace my counsel tak',
Ane proclamation ye should mak,' &c.

Flizgig, *sb.* a flighty woman, one adorned with showy, flying cap-ribbons, or dressed at all out of the way. *Flizz* is to fly off in O. Eng., and *gygge* a flighty person. Halliwell says *phizgig*, an old woman dressed extravagantly.

Floggish, *adj.* slow ; bulky.

Flomepot, or **Flonepot**, a small earthenware pan used for holding milk, making pies, &c., and contains generally less than a gallon : if much more, it is called a 'bowl.' [The word probably is *flaunpot*. *Flaun* is a custard. Cf. 'As flat as a *flaun*.'—W. W. S.]

Floor-claat, *i. e.* floor-clout. See next word.

Floor-cover, *sb.* This, with the preceding word, both formerly much used for a carpet or any kind of covering for the floor.

Floping, *pt.* flashy ; moving about to draw attention, or with clothes not properly arranged.

Flouch, *sb.* an awkward mouth. 'Art ta settin' thy *flouch* agean?' In southern diction 'making mouths.'

Flower, pronounced *flāūr*.

Fluff, *sb.* the stuff which collects in pockets, under beds, &c.; elsewhere called *flue*.

Fluggons, *sb.* a slatternly woman. Halliwell gives *fluggan*, a coarse, fat woman.

Flup, *sb.* a stroke, blow, &c. 'Au'll gi'e thee a *flup*.'

Flup, *vb.* to hit, strike a blow, &c.

Flupperlipped, *adj.* where lips are large, or out of shape or proportion. Halliwell gives *floppermouthed* in much the same sense.

Fluppy, *adj.* careless; heedless, &c.

Flusk, or **Flusker**, *vb.* to startle a bird out of a bush.

Flusker, *vb. neut.* to fly out. 'A bird has *flusker'd* out here.'

Fluz, *vb.* the meaning not exactly ascertained. It has been heard applied to a servant engaged in cleaning fire-grates, and may have reference to the noise produced by the brushes.

Fly, *sb.* pronounced *flee*. See **Flea**, and **Flee**.

Fly by sky, *sb.* a word applied to a woman dressed in an out-of-the-way manner. Halliwell gives this word as *flee by the sky*. I write it as I heard it pronounced. The same word is also used for a sort of fly-wheel in certain machinery.

Fog, *sb.* after-grass. Ray spells it *fogge*, and describes it as long grass remaining in the pasture till winter.

Foil, *sb.* (one syllable) the pronunciation of the word *foal*. To a respected friend of mine not caring to be dressed in the height of the fashion, a cart-driver said, 'Mester, Au sud lauk a *foil* o' thy coit,' *i. e.* a foal of thy coat, or a coat like yours. My friend fired up in a moment as he exclaimed, 'Why, this man is a barbarian—a Vandal; let me see his name;' so he danced round to the other side of the cart, to the wonderment and confusion of the driver.

Foilfoot, *sb.* the pronunciation of *foalfoot*, the same as Colt's-foot—*Tussilago Farfara*.

Foil hoyle, a shed for sheltering foals.

Fold, *sb.* a name applied to a collection of cottages standing in a yard more or less inclosed. Thorpe *Fold*, Heck *Fold*.

Foail, the pronunciation of *fool*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**.

Fcoillify, *vb.* to make a fool of.

Ffoit, the pronunciation of the word *foot*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**. This word occurs in the Almondbury Church inscription, and is there spelt

foyt, and the latter, sounded as two syllables, is a close approach to the local pronunciation. If then the Almondbury spelling was not correct at the date of the inscription (1522), it was probably phonetic, and at least shows that the local sound, if not the same, was as near as possible what it is now.

Fooitin', a fine paid, generally in beer, by a novice on his first introduction to a gang of men with whom he has to work.

Fooit it, to measure distances by placing one foot before the other.

Forenoon (pronounced *forenooin*), used for that portion of the morning from breakfast to dinner.

Forenoon drinking, *sb.* luncheon.

Forgat, and **Forgate**, the past tense of *to forget*. Occurs in Gen. xl. 23: 'Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgot* him.' Also Ps. cvi. 13.

Forgetten, *p.p.* used often for *forgotten*.

Fot, past tense of *to fetch*, or *fotch*: formerly much used. S. B., in a fit of disobedience, ran away from her father, who followed her for the purpose of punishment. He overtook her in the churchyard, and on reaching home gave the following account of his proceedings: 'Au *fo* her a fillip, and then *fo* her another, and daan her coom, and sho fell agen dame Yetton's tomb.' *Fet* seems to have been an old form. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 2:

'Lytell Johan *fet* his bowe anone.'

Fotch, and **Fot**, *vb.* to fetch. Not long since a man rang at a friend's door, and the servant took her own time to answer the bell, to whom in remonstrance he said, 'Yo bide some *fottin*, lass,' meaning she required some fetching to the door.

Foughten (pronounced *fuffen*; *gl.* fuof'n), the past participle of *to fight*. Occurs in *The Felon Sew of Rokeby*:

'He told them all unto the end
How he had *foughten* with a fiend,
And lived through mickle strife.'

There used to be a story told about Longwood 'Thump,' or wake, to this effect. No 'wake' was thought to be complete unless all the men had engaged in battle on the occasion. A father addresses his stalwart son, 'Jack, has te *foughten*?' Jack replies, 'Noow, fatther,' and the affectionate parent rejoins, 'Kum then, get thee *foughten*, and let's gwoa whom.'

Foul. See **Faal**.

Foumard, or **Foumart** (pronounced *foomart*), *sb.* a polecat.

Fouse, the former pronunciation of the word *fox*, now nearly obsolete, but remaining in the local proverb—'Onny owd *fouse* can bide its own stink.' [Of. Dutch *vos*, a fox.—W. W. S.]

Foyt, the form in which the word *foot* is found in the Almondbury Church inscription. Pronounced as a monosyllable it would be the same as *foit*, which I understand to be the pronunciation in the western parts of the parish of Halifax; but if as a dissyllable, it would be nearly *foet*, which approaches closely to the present local form *fooit*, which see.

Frame, *vb.* to contrive, attempt, or set about a thing: a word in common use. 'He *frames* well.' 'He doesn't *frame*,' i. e. sets awkwardly to work. 'Are the boys up yet?' 'No; but they're *framing*.' 'What do you mean?' 'They are sitting in bed, putting on their stockings.' Probably the same as A.S. *fremian*. The word occurs in Judges xii. 6: 'Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right.'

Franch, *adj.* French.

Frangy, *adj.* quarrelsome; kicking about.

Frap, *sb.* a pet, or ill-temper; also a small firework made by placing a pinch of gunpowder in a piece of paper folded in a triangular form. It is sometimes used by good housewives in cleaning the flues of ovens.

Frat, *vb.* to quarrel as boys.

Frat, *sb.* a quarrel.

Fraze, for froze, past tense of *freeze*.

Fresh, *adj.* having too much drink. *Sharp fresh* has the same meaning, but in a minor degree.

Frittises, *sb.* fritters.

Frosk, *sb.* a frog.

Frow, *sb.* a coarse woman: formerly much used.

Fruzzins, *sb.* superfluous hairs, &c. which come off the yarn in the winding, or from the cloth in the finishing, or when being *pearl'd* (perched).

Fud (*gl.* fuod), small portions of wool, &c. which come off cloth in handling it.

Fuffen (*gl.* fuof'en), i. e. *foughten*, which see.

Fuffle, **Fooffle**, or **Fufflement**, *sb.* a word applied to an abundance of clothing. A woman with too many flounces or ribbons, &c., would be said to have too much *fuffle* about her; so would a plant of wheat if it had too many blades.

Fugel, or **Fugle**, to cheat, deceive, or trick: used actively. One might *fugel* another one of an estate, &c. *Callifugle* has the same meaning.

Full, pronounced as usual. When in playing at ringtaw, &c., a boy wishes another to fire, and not place his marble in some convenient place with his hand, he says, '*Full* thee;' or if to fire through the ring, then, '*Full* thee through.' The word '*fullock*' is applied to projecting a marble somewhat slowly by means of the thumb and bent forefinger.

Fun, past tense and past participle of *to find*.

Furr, *sb.* a furrow. Occurs in Burns's *Holy Fair* :

'The hares were hirpling down the *furs*.'

Fuzball, *sb.* the well-known fungus, *F. pulverulentus*.

Furry, secky, thirdy, and lacky, all words used at marbles, when boys call for the first, second, third, or last turn.

G

This letter is not often heard in the termination *ng*, except in words of one syllable. *G* or *gh* at the end of some words is hard here, though softened in classical English. Thus, *craigh*, *craw*; *gnaigh*, *gnaw*; *haigh*, *haw*; *saigh*, *saw*; so *lig*, *lie*; perhaps also *cloke*, or *cloge*, *claw*. There is also a very singular pronunciation of *gh*. See the words **Keighley** and **Pighle**.

Gabblerratches, Gobblerratches, or Flee-by-neets, called by some 'night-whistlers,' birds which fly overhead in the night, and are considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; they have, however, a perfect whistle. The *gabblerratches*, on the other hand, are said to frequent damp places, and their cry is a sort of gabble like that of the magpie.

As specimens of the superstitions which have prevailed, I hear that on one occasion the *gabblerratches* passed over this valley, when a woman had the hardihood to go out and mock them. They flew to the window of her house and left blood there. A person (!) died soon after.

One of my informants remembers his mother to have said to her children, wishing to keep them within-doors, 'Yo'll be hearin' *gabblerratches* some o' these neets, and then yo'll stop i' th' haas.' About Leeds *gabblerratches* are believed to be the restless souls of children who have died unbaptized.

Halliwell says, 'At Wednesbury there is a superstition of hounds in the air, which are called Gabriel's Hounds, but the more sober consider them to be wild geese in their flight.' When it is considered that *ratche* or *rache* is a dog which hunts by scent, it is probable that these superstitions are the same, and the names nearly or quite the same. In an old song the expression 'gable rangers' occurs, the meaning of which is doubtful. Can it be the same as the above? 'Hounds,' 'ratches,' and 'rangers' may be looked on as synonymous, but how about 'Gabriel,' 'gabble,' and 'gable,' which have

three distinct meanings, and all expressive? 'Gabble' might refer to the noise made, and 'gable' to the form of flight; but if one only be the original, of which the others are corruptions, it might be a puzzling inquiry to determine which it is.

Gadge, *vb.* to baste (in sewing). 'Gadge me these trousers up,' one might say when they wanted mending.

Ga'e (pronounced *gay*), gave. *Gav* is also used.

Gaerse, *sb.* grass. A.S. *gærs*.

Gaersedrake *i. e.* grassdrake, the Corncrake, *Gallinula crex*.

Gael, or **Gail** (pronounced *gay'il*), the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, especially during the night.

Gael, or **Gail**, *vb.* corresponding to the substantive above. 'The eyes *gail*.'

Gaffer, *sb.* used much for master, or the chief of a gang of labourers.

Gain, or **Gane**, *adj.* near; convenient; active; useful; ready to hand: very common. In some parts of Yorkshire 'bane' is used in a similar sense.

Gainer, **Gainest**, the comparative and superlative of the above.

Galcar, or **Galker** (*a* as in *gallon*, *cat*, &c.), *sb.* beer in course of fermentation. Halliwell says *galcar* is an ale-tub; it certainly is not the tub here, but the new liquor. Ray calls it *gailclear*.

Z. S. was a believer in witchery, and in winter-time when the ale would not ferment he attributed the defect to the ill offices of some witch, and would be heard to say, 'Ay, sho's in it—sho's in it agean, the old pouse.' He would then heat a chain red hot, throw it into the *galcar* (the wort), and burn out the witch, for the beer thus heated would naturally begin to ferment. He would then gleefully exclaim, 'Ay, Au knew sho were in it; we'n maistered th' oud pouse.'

Galching, or **Gaulching**. 'Snapping and *galching*' is an expression used to describe the style of colloquy of two irritated persons. 'Galching and retching' another combination of words to express the forcing up of food from the stomach when one is troubled with wind.

Gallimawfry, and by corruption *Gallimawverty*, a mixture of several sorts of meat. The latter form is also used adverbially, and is applied to a man who conducts himself in a frolicsome way.

Gam, *sb.* game. Making *gam* of one is making fun. Pheasants, &c. are *gam*, but the laws for their protection are usually spoken of as 'the game laws.'

Ganner, *sb.* a gander.

Ganister, *sb.* a kind of siliceous stone found in coal-pits. It underlies the hard bed, and is from one to eighteen inches thick.

Gantry, or **Gantree**, *sb.* a frame to set casks upon.

Gapstead (pronounced *gapsteed*, or *gapstid*), an interval in a field wall intended for a gate, or merely used for the passage of cattle. If the interval be of an accidental nature, arising from the falling of the wall, &c., it is simply a 'gap.'

Garnet. See **Mungo**.

Garth, *sb.* a yard, croft, &c.; the same word as *yard*. A *stackgarth* is a stackyard. So 'gate' and 'yate' are interchangeable except when 'gate' means way. [Icel. *garðr*; A.S. *geard*.—W. W. S.]

Gassy, *adj.* boasting; bumptious, &c. Used in Huddersfield, but not much in Almondbury.

Gat, or **Gate**, the same as *got*, past tense of *to get*.

Gate, *sb.* a street, or way in general. 'Get out o' my *gate*' = 'Get out of my way.' Very common in the names of streets, &c.: Northgate, Westgate, Kirkgate, Castlegate, &c., in Huddersfield; Keldgate and Minster-moorgate in Beverley; Micklegate and Monkgate in York; Briggate in Leeds; Deansgate in Manchester; Skeltergate in Almondbury, &c. As might be imagined, *gate* for way is an old usage. See *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 13:

'As often words they breeden bale,
So parted Robin and John;
And John is gone to Barnesdale,
The *gates* he knoweth eche one.'

Gatewards (pronounced *gate'ards*; *gl.* gait'urds), used chiefly in the expression 'to go *agate'ards*,' i. e. to accompany part of the way. See **Agate'ards**.

Gaumless, *adj.* senseless. [Icel. *gaumr*, heed, attention.—W. W. S.]

Gav, past tense of *to give*.

Gavlock, or **Gavelock**, *sb.* a crowbar: formerly spelt *gaveloke*, or *gavyloke*, and meant a spear or javelin. In Cumberland a crowbar is called a javelin. [A.S. *gafeluc*, diminutive of *geafle*, a lever.—W. W. S.]

Gawby, same as **Goby**.

Gawkhanded, or **Gawkyhanded**, left-handed.

Gears (pronounced *geerz*—*g* hard), harness for horses, &c. The singular is applied to all kinds of household goods and implements. The phrase 'out of *gear*' is equivalent to 'out of health.' In the 'Coliphizacio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) a similar phrase seems to be applied to mental aberration:

'He is inwardly flayde, not right in his *gere*.'

Gee, a word used to horses when they are intended to go away from the driver's side. See **Haw**.

Geld, or Gelt, *sb.* a cow not likely to have more calves, and fit only for feeding.

Gemmers (pronounced *jemmers*), hinges: a very common word. [Lat. *gemellus*, O.F. *gemeau*, a twin.—W. W. S.]

Gen (pronounced *jen*). See **Guys**.

Gennel, or Ginnel (pronounced *ginnil*), a long narrow passage: according to some, unroofed; others say either roofed or unroofed. [A.S. *gin*, an opening; Icel. *gin*, a mouth.—W. W. S.]

Gesling, *sb.* a gosling.

Getten, *i. e.* gotten, or got. When the footpads knocked down Dr. B. and stole a roll of lint from his pocket, the lucky finder exclaimed, thinking it was a roll of one pound notes, then common, 'Au've *getten* it, lads;' and away they went to share their ill-gotten booty. The word is found in Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford*, l. 291:

'For he had *geten* him yet no benefice.'

And in his *Tale of Melibeus*: 'And therefore, saith Caton, use the riches thou hast *ygeten* in such manner,' &c.

Gie, give: very common. A friend of mine was once asked out to dinner in the neighbourhood, at a house where everything, including the dialect, was of the first order; and on gathering round the table, the host jogged his guest by the elbow, and said, '*Gie* us a word.' The latter was a little startled, but as a pause ensued, he took it for granted he was to say grace, which he accordingly did.

Gi'ed, gave; also *p.p.* given.

Gi'en (pronounced *geen*), given.

Gig, *sb.* a kind of spiral knife used to remove knots, &c. from cloth, in order to *fettle* it up.

Gillery (*g* hard; *gl.* *gil'eri*), *sb.* trickery, or deceit: a well-known word, and would be used in matters of horse jockeying.

Gilliver (*g* soft), a kind of pink clove or carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Halliwell spells this word *gillofer*.

Gilliver, sometimes used as Jezebel, a term of reproach to a woman.

Gilt (*g* hard), a sow cut. A sow for breeding is an 'open *gilt*.'

Gilty galty (*or* **gaulty**), *sb.* a boy's game, thus played. One boy is chosen, who says the following 'nominy' (see **Nominy**):

'Gilty galty, four and forty,
Two tens make twenty.'

He then counts one, two, three, four, &c., up to forty, having his eyes covered by his hands, and the others hide during the 'nominy.' At the conclusion of it he uncovers his eyes, and if he sees any boys not yet hidden they have to stand still. He seeks the rest, but if he

moves far away from his place, called his 'stooil' (stool), one of the hidden boys may rush out and take it, provided he can get there first. Should he fail in this, he also has to stand aside; but if any one succeeds, then all run out as before, and the same boy has to say the 'nominy' again. On the other hand, if he finds all the boys without losing his 'stooil,' the boy first caught has to take his place and say the 'nominy,' and the game goes on as above. It was thus played at Almondbury in 1810, and is so still both here and at Lepton.

Gip (*gl. gip*), *vb.* to retch. 'Ma heart *gips* reeght agen it.' 'Au *gip* every taum Au smell it.'

Girn, *vb.* to grin.

Gizzen, or **Gizzom**, *sb.* the windpipe, &c.

Gizzen, *vb.* to choke. If a person were swallowing food, and could get it neither up nor down, and consequently be checked in his breathing, he would be said to be *gizzening*.

Glad, *adj.* smooth; easy. A screw turns too *glad* when the hole is too large. [Dutch *glad* means smooth, slippery: connected with the Eng. *glide*.—W. W. S.]

Gladmelshed, *adj.* said of a cow which loses her milk even as she lies down. The word therefore appears about equivalent to 'easily milked.'

Glassener (pronounced *glazzener*), a glazier.

Gled, or **Glead**, *sb.* a hawk, or kite. *Gledholt*, *i. e.* *Gleadeholt*, is the name of an estate near Huddersfield, and means Hawkwood. [A.S. *glida*.—W. W. S.]

Glee, *vb.* to squint, or look aside.

Glenk, or **Glink**, *sb.* a glimpse.

Glent, or **Glint**, has the same meaning as *glenk*; and both *glenk* and *glent* with their variations are verbs also.

Gloppen'd, *adj.* surprised; disgusted; frightened. If something were set before one too dirty to be eaten, he might say, 'Au'm *gloppen'd* on it,' or 'wi' it'; or one may be *gloppen'd* with a person who is in any way a nuisance. This word was communicated by one who had been a resident in Kaye Lane, and on its being referred to younger persons, they have denied all knowledge of it. I have, however, found it in Thoresby's Appendix addressed to Ray. It also occurs in the *Cursor Mundi* (Morris's edition), in the part describing the flight into Egypt (written about 1320), l. 1,1610:

'The suanis than bigan to cri . . .
Quen Jesus sagh tham *glopmid* be,
He lighted of his moder kne,' &c.,

where the word means 'frightened.'

The word *glope* for a surprise, or something startling, occurs in 'Magnus Herodes' (*Towneley Mysteries*):

‘O, my hart is rysand now in a *glope*!’

Gnaghe, or **Gnaigh**, *vb.* to gnaw. See Letter G.

Gnaigh, also used as a substantive. At the open air concert in Greenhead Park, May 1874, the following conversation between two gentlemen of the band was overheard. After refreshment had been served, one said, ‘Hey, Jim, hast ta’ gotten thi churn full?’ ‘Nay, lad, Au’ve nobbut takken away the *gnaigh* on it.’

Gnang, *vb.* to gnaw as a pain; to half cry. ‘This old tooith is *gnangin*’ at it agēän.’ A child who neither cries nor lets it alone, *gnangs*.

Gnangnails, *sb.* corns.

Gnatter, *vb.* to gnaw or nibble, as a mouse; also to tease, worry, &c.

Gob, *sb.* the mouth. ‘Shut thi *gob*.’ [A Celtic word, still preserved in Gaelic, meaning mouth, chiefly in a ludicrous sense; more properly used of a bird’s beak.—W. W. S.]

Gob, *vb.* to swallow hastily; also to snatch at marbles: as when a boy has been looking on at a game, and offers to snatch one, he is said to be going to *gob*.

Gobslotch, *sb.* a term of reproach; properly, one who dirties his mouth; but according to some, one who eats ravenously. See **Slotcher**. The following elegant oration was delivered at Dewsbury Moor in 1856. The Heckmondwike omnibus is approaching, and a little child toddles out of a cottage into the middle of the road. Its mother, armed with a fire-shovel, rushes forth, and standing on the edge of the causeway, flourishing her shovel, thus addresses her offspring: ‘Coom yaat o’ t’ rooad wi’ thee, tha’ gret *gobslotch*! Doesn’t ta’ see cooach a cummin! Coom yaat o’ t’ rooad wi’ thee, or Au’ll slawve thi’ yed wi’ mi’ shool.’

Godspenny, *sb.* earnest money; a penny given when a servant is hired.

Going part (pronounced *goin paat*, or *payt*—see Letter R), a portion of a loom suspended just before where the piece is woven. It has boxes to hold the shuttles, and a ledge before the *sleigh* (which see) on which the shuttles run. The boxes may have more than one shuttle.

Goit (the pronunciation of the word *gote*), *sb.* a sluice or channel cut to carry water to a mill. This word is always sounded and spelt *goit*; but if properly *gote*, it would still be *goit* in the dialect. See Letter O. The channel which conveys the water from a mill is called the ‘tail *goit*.’ In the answer to the Inquisition of the Manor of Almondsbury in 1584, is the following passage: ‘And they further say that there was a way for the inhabitants of Huddersfield to the said Miln from one Miln called Shower Miln, along the west side of the broad water until anent the Tayle *Gote* end of the Queen’s Majesty’s said Miln anent the which said Tayle *Gote* they went over the broad water,’ &c.—Hobkirk’s *Huddersfield*, p. 135.

Good, pronounced *goid*. A clerical friend, in his house-to-house visitation, found a boy suffering from a retention of water. The mother, who was a Methodist, had heard say that a borrowed Common Prayer Book was *goid* for it. She put it into his 'coit pocket and ligged it ovver him i' bed.' The boy got well.

Good few (pronounced *goid faoo*), means several, or a good many.

Good-like (pronounced *goid-lawk*), *adj.* good-looking, or comely.

Gow. See **Guys**.

Gowk and titling. When two persons are constantly seen in company together, the one in somewhat obsequious attendance on the other, they are said to be 'like *gowk and titling*.' The *gowk*, or cuckoo, is popularly supposed to be constantly attended by a little bird of the tit species (*titling*). This saying is, or was, in constant use at Paddock.

Graat (the pronunciation of *grout*—see **Aa**), *sb.* a term applied to small beer; properly the last runnings of the wort, or what is left in the barrel bottom.

Grabber, *sb.* a tight-handed man.

Gradely, *adj.* and *adv.* decent; decently. Ray spells the word *greathly*, and gives the meaning 'handsomely, towardly.' This word, though known to some here, is not much used at Almondbury, but is rather perhaps a Lancashire than a Yorkshire word. It is, however, well understood in the parts bordering on Lancashire.

Gran', or Grun', past tense of *to grind*. *Grun'* is also the past participle.

Gratehoil, *i. e.* gratehole, *sb.* the hole on the hearth into which the ashes are drawn. See **Assnook**.

Grēase (pronounced *grēāz*; *gl.* *grī'h'z*), to flatter.

Grease in with, *vb.* to endeavour to gain the friendship of any one by flattery.

Greasy, *adj.* flattering. See **Slam**.

Great, pronounced *gret*, and formerly *get*. Perhaps this was the first word actually noticed by me in Almondbury itself, through which village I was one day walking, before my appointment to the Grammar School, with the then resident master, about 1846. We met a butcher, to whom he said, 'Is it Halifax *get* fair to-day?' 'What is *get* fair?' said I. 'Oh, it means great fair, but that's the way they say it.' *Gret*, however, is much more common now. For the dropping of the *r* see Letter **R**.

Greensauce, the plant Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*, called also by some *saar grass* (sour grass), much used formerly as a sauce with meat, especially veal. When the Rev. J. Paine entered on the occupancy of Woodland's Grove, Dewsbury Moor, about 1829, there was in the

garden a long row of cultivated sorrel of a superior quality. In the dining-room, called 'the house' (see **House**), was a box seat, or locker, which contained a large heavy ball. This was pointed out to the incomers as to be used for crushing the *greensauce*, which was customarily placed in a large bowl, and the ball rolled about upon it.

One of my informants says, 'About fifty years ago every garden had its *greensauce*. It was very common then to have *cofe* feet boiled, and the *greensauce* was used with them; also 'amang sallit.' He saw it used in 1874.

Greet, *sb.* grit; bits of sand, &c.

Greetty, *adj.* gritty.

Grime (pronounced *grau*m), *sb.* smut or soot on the bars; not dirt of every kind.

Grimes (pronounced *grau*mz), *sb.* blacks in wheat.

Grobble, *vb.* to grope in the dark, or in a dusky light. [The frequentative of *grope*.—W. W. S.]

Grobblor, *sb.* a knackler, or one adapted to odd jobs.

Groon (pronounced *groo*in, or *grō*in), *sb.* the snout of a pig.

Groop (pronounced *groo*ip), the place behind cows, &c. for receiving the excrement. [In some parts *grip*. A.S. *græp*, a ditch.—W. W. S.]

Grout. See **Graat**.

Grun. See **Gran**.

Grundown, or **Grundaan**, *i. e.* ground-down, the flour with the bran unsifted.

Gruntle, *vb.*, and **Grunting**, *pt.* and *sb.* a word employed to express the moaning noise made by a sick animal, such as a cow. Not the same as *grunting*, for that is here, as elsewhere, applied to pigs.

Guisors, persons masked who go about at Christmas time. They have no particular performance, and say little or nothing, but chiefly present themselves for admiration. The last day for this mummary is the 12th of January. They made their appearance at the Grammar School, Dec. 31, 1874, when one had a black mask something like a pig's face.

Gulley, *sb.* a gutter; a large knife.

Gutling, *sb.* a great eater; a guttler.

Guts, *sb.* used freely for entrails, the stomach, &c.

Guys, a word used in an old form of oath: 'By *guys*;' also, 'By *gen*' (jen), and 'By *gow*'—all well known at Lepton and Almondbury. Occurs in *Dolly's Gaon*, ver. 7:

'Shoo'd fifty gaons, but noan like that,
I' *gy*, it is a blazer!'

Guzzle guttle, *sb.* a glutton.

H

Haa, *adv.* how. This occurs sometimes as *yaa*.

Hack, *sb.* a kind of hoe with a long blade, and may be regarded as a half mattock. It is used instead of a spade for turning up sods; also for hacking out wall or hedge bottoms.

Hackle, *vb.* to set in order; to dress. A witness at a late trial said, 'Deceased hardly knew how to *hackle* a child.' Also metaphorically of one well beaten in controversy: 'Au nivver knew a man so *hacked* i' mi' lauf.' It seems to be derived from cock-fighting.

Haghe, or **Haigh**, *sb.* the haw; the berry of the hawthorn. I have heard this fruit styled *haghuws* in Hampshire. [This is really a reduplication; both *hag* and *haw* are from A.S. *haga*, a hedge. The same reduplication occurs in *haha*, or *hawhaw*, a sunk fence.—W. W. S.] As a proper name *Haigh* is very common in this locality.

Hal, *sb.* a fool, or jester. The word is still used for a fool or silly person. 'He's acting the *hal* agean.' 'What sayst ta, tha' *hal*?' Many tales are told of the *hals* of Woodsome, of Bretton, of Kirklees, &c. There is a saying still in use at Lepton, &c.: 'Tha' ar sillier nor t' *hal* o' Kirklees, for he did know t' way to his māāth.' Sir T. Blacket of Bretton, contemporary with Sir John Kaye of Grange, and Colonel Ratcliff of Milns Bridge, who formed themselves into a convivial club, was of an eccentric character, and is said sometimes to have wandered about in the neighbourhood even in the guise of a beggar. He kept a *hal* (the usual appendage of a great house), and in one of his excursions met the jester, to whom he took off his hat. The *hal*, who, as a matter of course, knew him well enough, said in reply to the salutation, 'Keep thi' hat on, lad; cofe yed (calf head) is best wairm.'

Halsh, or **Halsh-knot**, *sb.* a slip-knot. [Probably originally a *neck knot*, from A.S. *heals*, the neck.—W. W. S.]

Han, much used for the present plural of *to have*. 'We *han* him' = 'We have him.' It should be understood that in many plural verbs the final *en* is still preserved, as, 'We *thinken* sooa;' 'Au mun be careful, for ma clogs *slippen*.' But it is found also in the infinitive mood, as in Chaucer, *The Man of Lawes Tale*, ll. 207, 208 (Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*):

'And seyde hem certein but he myghte haue gracē
To *han* Custance with-inne a litel spacē,' &c.

Again in Hoccleve's *Misrule* (A.D. 1400), ll. 203—206:

'Methought I was y-made a man for ever,
So tickled me that nicé reverence
That it made me larger of dispençe,
Than that I thought *han* been.'

Hand, *sb.* a workman, especially in a mill. 'The old *hand*' is the master, or head of the establishment.

Handsel, *sb.* the first act of sale, or payment for the same, or the first usage of an article. A hawker, or pedler, who had sold nothing would say he had not taken *handsel* to-day. So a man might say, 'I have not *handselled* my new plough,' *i. e.* not used it: in which case the word is taken as an active verb. On receiving a *handsel* the recipient sometimes turns it over and spits on it 'for luck.'

Hangby, *sb.* a hanger-on.

Hangman, or **Hangment**, *sb.* a word used in oaths, and generally in the form of '*hangman* tak' it.' Halliwell says the word is *hangment*, but gives no quotation. Many persons think this the correct form, but the meaning appears to be somewhat obscure. When a certain woman of Almondbury for the first time wore a pair of right and left shoes, she by mistake placed them on the wrong feet. She habitually turned in her toes, and being therefore surprised at the appearance of her feet as she walked, she was heard to say—

'Why, what the *hangman* do I ail?
I used to *twang*, but now I *shale*!'

See **Twang** and **Shale**.

Hank, *sb.* thread, &c. in course of preparation wound upon a large cylinder. A hank of wool or cotton consists of 840 yards, and of worsted, 560. Six *hanks* make one *bunch* in cotton and worsted, four in woollen.

Hank, *vb.* to associate with. 'Au wonder haa he could *hank* wi' sich folk.'

Hap, *vb.* to wrap up in bed-clothes, &c.; but now *lap* is more used. Ray spells the word *happe*. Perhaps it is connected with 'heap.' Occurs in *The Wife of Usher's Well*, ver. 12:

'The mantle that was on herself
She has *happ'd* round our feet.'

Happen, *adv.* very common for *perhaps*.

Harden, *vb.* a word used of the weather, which is said to *harden* as it becomes drier.

Hardhēād, *sb.* same as **Crozzle**, which see.

Hardly, in very common use for *scarcely*.

Harescaled, *adj.* hare-lipped.

Har'est (pronounced *harrest*), *sb.* harvest. Note the elision of *v*. See Letter V.

Harrish, perhaps *arrish*, *vb.* to starve with cold. 'He *harrished* his colts,' *i. e.* left them out in the cold weather.

Hask, *adj.* dry ; parched, &c. A form of *harsh*. See **Ask**. [Danish, *harsk*, rancid.—W. W. S.]

Haster, or **Hastener** (pronounced *haister*), *sb.* a meat screen.

Hat, past tense of *to hit*.

Haud, hold. See **Hod**.

Haufrockdon (pronounced *hofs*), *sb.* a half-rocked one, half-witted. Halliwell spells this word *haufrockton*.

Haufthick, *adj.* when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted.

Haupenny (pronounced *hopenny*), halfpenny.

Haust. See **Host**.

Have on, *vb.* to make fun of ; to chaff. 'They are nobbut *having him on*' = 'They are only making fun of him,' Sometimes they say '*having him on* for the mug,' in the same sense—the latter part of which expression is not quite clear as to its meaning.

Haverbrëäd, or **Havercake**, oat-cake, or oat-bread ; cakes made of oatmeal, very thin, the size of a large pancake. They are still much in use, and formerly little else was to be met with, at least among the rustics.

[Icel. *hafr*, oats ; Middle English, *haver*. The word occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. vi. 284 :

'A few cruddes and creem, and an *haver cake*.'

From the Dutch form *haver* comes *haverzak*, and the French and English *haversack*.—W. W. S.]

The 33rd Regiment of Foot rejoices in the title, '*Havercake Lads*,' from the circumstance of its having been originally raised, it is said, in this district. Recruiting parties of this regiment used formerly to carry a piece of oat-cake on a cane as a standard. See Preface, 'Oat-cake.'

Haw, a word used to horses when they are to go to the driver's side. *Gee*, when to go off.

Hawbuck, or **Hawby** (pronounced the same), *sb.* an ungainly person ; a sawney ; a country lout.

Hay, or **Hey** (*gl.* hai), an old word for a boundary, or fence. Found in names of homesteads, &c. : Farnley *Hey*, Thorpe *Heys* (Holmfirth), &c.

Head, pronounced *hëäd*, and sometimes *yed* : the latter form evidently arising from the attempt to say *hëäd* rapidly. The Anglo-Saxon *héafod* became subsequently *heved*, or *heved*, and the *v* being elided, the local pronunciation is nearly correct.

Head-tie (pronounced *hëädtee*, or *yedtee*), *sb.* a collar to tie horses' heads.

Hëädwark, *i. e.* headwork, the headache : a word still often used.

Heald (pronounced *yeld*), *sb.* a portion of the loom through which the warp passes into the *slay*.

Heart. 'By t' *heart*' is a very common exclamation, or oath, wherein no doubt the allusion is to the Sacred Heart. A boat's crew, nearing land, seemed suddenly to disappear in the waves, when an Almond-bury man, looking on, exclaimed, 'By t' *heart* they're gone.' If a man were unwilling to believe a thing, the informant would likely enough say, 'By t' *heart* it's true.' Sometimes the *r* is sunk, and the sound is, 'By t' *ha't* : ' the *th* as in *thin*.

Heck, *sb.* a small gate, or wicket ; the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay ; also a rack for cattle to feed at, in which sense Ray has it. A fold now within the vicarage grounds at Almond-bury was, in my recollection, *Heckfold*. There is also the town of *Heckmondwike*, not far from Bradford. [*Heck* = hatch. Swedish, *häck*, a hedge, coop, rack.—W. W. S.]

Mr. North, a well-known attorney, had been to the *Heck* Inn, near the vicarage, one Christmas-time, and on his road home some lads, who wanted money, waylaid him and his man in Fenay Lane, and pelted him, the man, and the lantern with snowballs. He called for assistance, and the boys ran forward, and offered to see him safely home, which they did, and each received a shilling. There were three lads, one of whom told my informant. No doubt the sign of the inn gave the name to the fold, but all traces of inn and fold are now gone.

Heckles, *sb.* the long feathers on the neck of a cock, sometimes called *hackles*. Hence, no doubt, 'to set up one's *heckle*' = to show signs of a bad temper. Occurs in Gavin Douglas's Prologue to the 12th *Æneid* of Virgil, l. 155 :

'Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steir,
Oft strekyng furth hys *hekkill*, crawand cleir.'

Hed, *vb.* to hide. The past tense and past participle are the same.

Hedden, also the past participle of *hed*, to hide.

Heights, pronounced both *hates* and *hites*. It is an exclamation used when a boy wishes to shoot without the marble touching the ground before it hits the other, at which the aim is taken.

Heinous cold, *i. e.* very, or dreadfully, cold.

Helder, *adv.* rather : but not now generally known. It was given to me by a respected friend, who about forty years ago was watching some masons setting a flag, which continually wanted more packing to make it lie flat and steady. One kept saying, 'It's *elder* slack yet,' and the others evidently understood him. I have found one person besides who knows the word. [*Icel. heldr* ; Moeso-Gothic, *haldis*. *Gawain*, l. 376 ; *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 1835.—W. W. S.]

Hele, *vb.* to cover up (in the bed-clothes, &c.) ; to hide.

Heligo, or **Helligo**, *adj.* wild; romping: but the word seems not much known. 'They're just like *heligo* lads.'

Heling, *sb.* I have heard this name given to a kind of garret, or attic, where the roof leans in one direction, and nearly reaches the floor. Halliwell gives *helings*, eyelids. Compare to *hele*.

Helter, *sb.* the pronunciation of the word *halter*.

Helting, *sb.* and *pt.* In making oat-cake, the water and meal being first put into a tub, the mixture stands for the night, then more meal is gradually stirred in, and this process is the *helting*. Halliwell says, to *helt* is to pour out. See **Haverbread**. A certain woman, reputed to be a witch (about 1823), indulged a neighbour, who was a shopkeeper, with her custom, and ran up a large score. As she showed no signs of payment, the shopkeeper was obliged to stop the credit, and 'sho cursed him.' In the evening the man and his wife were *helting*; the meal would not thicken; the husband poured it in, and 't' wife' stirred it up. Still little progress was made. At length he said, 'Tak' thi' airm aat.' She did. He stabbed a penknife into the tub, and *added more meal*. Surprising to say, it thickened immediately! The next day the witch, with her arm *lapped* up, came by, and she said to one of the parties, who went to look at her, 'Yo hev not killed me yet!' She was supposed to have had her arm in the tub to impede the *helting*, and to have been struck by the knife.

Hen-hoil, *i. e.* hen-hole, formerly much used for 'hen roost,' or the place where fowls are kept.

Hen-race. This expression is commonly used to denote a certain amount of contempt, in such sentences as, 'Au wodn't be seen at a *hen-race* wi' thee.' The sport in popular opinion is evidently of the lowest degree of merit, and no doubt it is. That the hen is held in contempt witness Chaucer:

'Therefore should ye be holden gentlemen :
Such arrogance is not worth a *hen*.'

That the bird is nothing for sport or ornament, and that it is perhaps without exception the most useful of all the feathered creation, are severally sufficient reasons for its being treated with high disdain.

Henscrattins, *i. e.* hen-scratchings, small streaky clouds in such form as the name suggests.

Hezzlebroth, *i. e.* hazel-broth, a flogging with a hazel stick.

Hig, *sb.* a huff, or quarrel.

Higgler, *sb.* a hawker of cloth.

Him, *pers. pron.* frequently used for *himself*. 'He has cut *him*' = 'he has cut himself.' The other pronouns are used in the same way, as 'I'll wash *me*,' &c.

Hime (pronounced *haum*, or *hoime*—a transition sound), *sb.* the same as rime, or hoar frost. The expression '*himy* frost' for 'white

frost' is common enough. [The Anglo-Saxon for hoar-frost is *hrim*, and if the *r* be dropped it becomes *hime*. See **Hush**.—W. W. S.]

Hindlift, *i. e.* hindlift, *sb.* a joint of beef taken from the hinder part of the animal, and corresponding with the aitchbone of the south of England. Some people call it the 'inlift,' which is probably a mistake.

Hing, *vb.* a form of *hang*, but it is not applied when a person hangs himself. See illustration to **Cloke**. Occurs also in Sir Richard Maitland's *Satires on the Town Ladies*, A.D. 1496—1586:

' With *hingan* sleeves like geil pokis.'

Hip, same as **Hipe**.

Hipcloths. See **Hippings**.

Hipe (pronounced *haup*), *vb.* to strike, push, &c. A cow *hipes* another with her horns.

Hipe, *sb.* a stroke, or a blow. See **Naybreed**.

Hippings, *sb.* hipcloths, or napkins for infants: no doubt connected with **Hap** (which see). [If allied to *hip*, it cannot also be allied to *hap*.—W. W. S.]

Hisse'l, or **Hisse'n**, both forms used for the word *himself*.

Hitten, past participle of *to hit*. See **Hat**.

Hoast, or **Haust** (pronounced *hoste*), *sb.* a dry cough. [A.S. *hwóst*; Icel. *hósti*.—W. W. S.] See illustration to **Pay**.

Hob, *sb.* the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys,' for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone.' Also a piece of iron—the mark at quoits.

Hoblin, *sb.* In the course of hay-making, when rain is expected before the hay is made, it is customary to rake it up into small heaps to prevent it from being spoiled, with the intention of spreading it out again. These heaps are *hoblins*. In size they are between the *ricklin* and the *haycock*.

Hobling, *sb.* a silly fellow.

Hocker, *vb.* to hesitate. 'I *hocker'd* long about it.' I have heard this word elsewhere called *hacker*.

Hod, the pronunciation of the verb *hold*. '*Hod* thi din, wilt ta?' = 'Hold your noise, will you?' See *Thomas the Rhymer*, ver. 14:

' But Thomas ye sall *haud* your tongue,
Whatever ye may hear or see,'

where the *au* is the lengthened sound of the *ø* in *hod*.

Under this head I may venture to give an illustration of the Huddersfield street Arab as he is. A short time back from this date

(1876) the children of one of the Ragged Schools had a feast. At table a young lad, who seemed to have enjoyed his meat, and to have had enough, was asked by a kindly subscriber in attendance if he would have some pudding, to which he promptly replied, 'Now (no), Au'll tak' some more mate.' When this was demolished the question was repeated, and the same answer returned. The proposal was made once more, and the lad, who was now replete and irritable, answered sharply, 'Now; Au'm full up, Au tell thee; Au cannot *hod*.' If some good Samaritan had furnished this youth with the traditional half-crown, as he evidently possessed the quality of perseverance to lead to ultimate success, a splendid career might have been looked for.

Hodden, or **Ho'den**, *i. e.* holden, the past participle of *to hold*.

Hodfast, *i. e.* holdfast, *adj.* used thus: 'Au'm varry *hodfast* on it' = 'I am sure of it.'

Hoil, the pronunciation of the word *hole*. 'T' *hoil*, *i. e.* the hole, means a cage, or a prison. Used also in various compounds: draught-*hoil*, hen-*hoil*, pickin-*hoil*, steel-*hoil*, &c. (which see).

Hoilakes, *sb.* the name of a game of marbles, which are cast into a hole on the ground. The word is no doubt formed from *hoil*, hole, and *lakes*, games.

Holeyn, or **Hollin**, *sb.* the holly tree. *Hollin* is quite generally used. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 3:

'There's the picture of a knight, and a lady bright,
And the green *hollin* abune their bree.'

'Thick *Hollins*' is the name of a residence near Meltham.

Hoo, *pers. pron.* she [A.S. *héo*]: nearly gone out of use, but I occasionally meet with it. *Shoo* [A.S. *seo*] is now much more used here. Connected with the pronoun of the third person singular, masculine or feminine, two curious usages prevail.

1. The speaker will use correctly the first person of the verb, and with it what is now the third, as thus: 'I haven't been there, nor *isn't* going;' 'I haven't taken that house, nor *doesn't* intend' [which in fact is the old Northumbrian first person preserved.—W. W. S.]

2. In families parents will speak *to* their children, even when grown up, addressing them in the mass in the third singular, and then as it were tossing the remark to one. Thus a father, instead of saying to his daughter, 'Mary, iron me another handkerchief,' would express himself thus: 'She must iron me another handkerchief—Mary!' This certainly has the effect of keeping all attentive.

Hoodstone. See **Hudstone**.

Hoof, or **Hoove** (pronounced as spelt), *sb.* a part of the skin on the hand made hard by labour. Sometimes *hurriers* in coal-pits will have *hooves* on their heads, from constantly pushing the carts.

Hoofed, used as a participle, connected with the above. 'He's *hoofed* to it,' *i. e.* he is hardened or accustomed to it.

Hooker in, *sb.* a traveller, or other person, who is accustomed to stand outside merchants' warehouses to invite customers to enter. A merry friend of mine was in the habit of alluding to one of these gentlemen as 'the Judicious Hooker.'

Hooned (pronounced *hooined*), *pt.* harassed ; overworked.

Hoop (pronounced as usual), *sb.* a finger-ring. Shakespere so uses the word—*Merchant of Venice*, Act V. sc. i. :

Portia. A quarrel, ho, already ? what's the matter ?
Gratiano. About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring.

Hoop for a barrel, sometimes called a *garth*.

Hoop for a wheel, generally called a *tire*.

Hopper, or **Hoppet**, *sb.* A sowing *hoppet* is a basket made of wicker-work, used for sowing corn, &c. ; a bee *hoppet* is a bee-hive. Ray says a *hoppet* is a hand-basket. [The same as M.E. *hoper*, a basket ; P. Plowman, B. vi. 63.—W. W. S.]

Hoptemse (pronounced *temce*), *sb.* a hop sieve. Ray has *temse*.

Hopy, perhaps the same as *hobby*, *sb.* a child's name for a horse, or for a toy-horse. In one glossary spelt *howpy*.

Hopy dob, used in the same sense as *hopy* at Holmfirth, &c.

Hoste. See **Hoast**, and **Haust**.

Hotch, or **Hutch**, *sb.* a bout, or turn. 'Give him a *hotch* over.'
[The same as *hitch*.—W. W. S.]

Hotch, or **Hutch**, *vb.* to move on a seat without lifting oneself ; also to give a slight lift to one getting over a wall, &c.

Hound, pronounced *haand*, or *yaand*. Formerly these dogs were much kept in Almondbury, and when one sat on his haunches and barked upward in the dead of the night, it was considered to be a warning of death.

House (pronounced *haas*, or *yaas*), especially signifies the kitchen, or the common room in which the family usually sit.

Housings (pronounced *haasingz*—*s* sharp), the lower edges of a roof or eavesings. It is clear that this word is a corruption of 'eavesings,' though the people here suppose it to be derived from 'house,' and pronounce it accordingly.

However, pronounced *haaivver*, or *yaavver*.

How go ? Although the people hereabout do not profess to be very polite, some are undoubtedly civil, and will occasionally salute each other in the above form, instead of saying, 'How d'ye do ?'

Hubbling, *pt.* stuttering.

Hudstone, *sb.* the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

Huffle. See **Huvvle**.

Hug (pronounced *hoog*; *gl. huog*), *vb.* to carry a load : very common.

Huggen, *sb.* the bone of an animal projecting on each side close to the tail.

Hum, *vb.* to humbug.

Humlock, *sb.* the name of a plant, but not the same as hemlock. The former is *Cherophyllum silvestris*, the latter is *Conium maculatum*.

Hundreds, *sb.* the name of a boys' game at marbles, which is carried on till one of the players scores 100, or some higher number agreed upon; at that stage a change takes place in the proceedings. Any number can play at the game, but it will be best described for two players, A and B. First they *taw* up to a hole; if both get in they repeat the process until one is left out, say B; then A counts 10. Should both fail the nearest goes first. He may now lay his *taw* about the hole, or fire at the other, on hitting which he counts another 10. He now goes for the hole again, and failing, lies where he happens to stop. If he misses, B from his present position tries to get into the hole, and failing, lies still; but if he reaches the hole he counts 10, and proceeds as A had done. The one who first gets the 100 (or other number) now goes in for his *pizings*, which performance takes place thus:—The loser, so far, is lying about, and the winner goes back to *drakes*, and again tries to lodge in the hole, and if he succeeds the game is up. If not, he lies still, and the loser tries for the hole; if he gets in he counts another 10, or if he should succeed in hitting the winner, he scores his adversary's hundred to his own number, and then goes on for his *pizings*, as the other had done.

In failure of either securing the game thus, the process is repeated at *drakes*. When, however, the one who is on for his *pizings* manages to *taw* into the hole, the game is concluded.

Hurchent, or **Hurchin**, *sb.* the hedgehog. See *The Cherry and the Slae*, by Alexander Montgomery (circa 1597):

‘I saw the *hurcheon* and the hare
In hidlings *hirpling* here and there.’

Hurcle, *vb.* to cower down; to squat. When persons are gathered close round a fire for warmth they are said to *hurcle*; also if a horse or a cow appears poorly, or if they have been out on a cold night, they *hurcle*. Perhaps the word means to draw up in a small compass, as we do when cold. In some parts the word is *hurple*, or *hirple*. See the illustration to **Hurchent**. [Connected with *hurken*, to squat—Dutch.—W. W. S.]

Hurrier, *sb.* a boy who pushes coal-trucks, &c. in a pit.

Hurry, *vb.* to draw or move a cart. A horse *hurries* coals, &c.

Hurted, past tense of *to hurt*.

Hurted, and **Hurten**, past participle of *to hurt*.

Hush, *sb.* a gust of wind : evidently for *rush*. [A.S. *hréosan*, to rush ; drop the *r*, *hush*.—W. W. S.]

Hussle, or **Hustle**, *sb.* rubbish. Halliwell has *hustlement* = odds and ends. 'Before Au turn'd it into a garden There was nowt but *hustle* there.'

Huvvle, *sb.* a stall for the finger or thumb. The word is usually pronounced *uvvil*. Now, making allowance for the *vil*, which would suggest the spelling *vel*, or *vle* (see Letter I, 3, 1, 3), and admitting the *h*, which might or might not be intended, we come to *huvvle* as the most probable local form. Grose, however, calls it *huffle*.

I

The personal pronoun *I* is generally sounded like *au* in *caught*.

1. But the long *i* in words has a greater diversity of sound.

(a) In some words it is pronounced as *ee* ; thus, *light*, *bright*, *slive*, &c., are *leet*, *breſt*, *sleeve*, &c.

(b) And occasionally, but rarely, like *a* in *ray* ; thus, *right* is sometimes called *rate*, and *fight* generally *fate* ; also *pismire*, *pismare*. [The Anglo-Saxon has both *riht* and *reht* for *right*.—W. W. S.]

(c) Again, in some words, the long *i* is shortened ; thus, *wind* (the verb) is *wind*, *hinder* is *hinder*, and *hindlift* is *hindlift*. In fact the long *i*, as sounded in customary English, is almost or quite unknown here in the dialect.

2. On the other hand, the short *i* is a particularly favourite sound, that is, it is introduced in numberless instances where in customary English it is not found.

(a) Some words containing the diphthong *oa* are pronounced as if spelt *oi*, or *oy* ; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foal*, *loan* (a lane), and *throat*, are *coil*, *coit*, *foil*, *loin*, and *throit*. The exceptions are numerous—*load*, *road*, &c. ; *oak* is *yak*.

(b) The same sound is given to *o* followed by *e* with a consonant intervening ; thus, *cote*, *hote*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., are *coit*, *hoil*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoil*, &c. *Choke*, *coke*, *smoke*, &c. are among the exceptions.

(c) The short *i* is introduced after *oo* in a large number of words, chiefly, however, where the *oo* is full in ordinary English ; thus, *boon*, *boot*, *boose*, *fool*, *goose*, *moon*, *noon*, *roose*, *school*, *shoot*, *spoon*, *tool*, *tooth*, &c., become *booin*, *booit*, *booise*, &c.

(d) The same takes place, but more rarely, in words where the *oo* has the shortened sound of *u* in *put* ; thus, *foot* and *good* are *fooit* and *gooid*. But in such words generally the sound of *oo* is simply lengthened.

(e) The rule, therefore, seems to be, when the *oo* is full the *i* is introduced, and when short it is lengthened, in the dialect.

3. The short *i* sound of the South in such words as *din*, *pin*, *sin*, &c. is used here for words ending—

(a) In *en* ; thus, *brethren*, *children*, *Ellen*, *elsen*, &c., are *brethrín*, *childrín*, *Ellín*, *elsín*, &c.

(b) More strangely, for words in *on*; *acron* (acorn), *mutton*, *Nelson*, *ribbon*, &c., are *ackerin*, *muttin*, *Nelsin*, *ribbin*, &c.: all which I myself have heard.

(c) In such words as *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, &c., which are *Kersmis*, *Michaelmis*, &c., and *Australia*, *Austrilia*.

(d) And in some words ending in *le*; thus, *bottle*, *bundle*, *crozzle*, &c., are *bottil*, *bundil*, *crozzil*, &c.

4. In *cousin* the *i* is distinctly heard.

The following is an illustration of the sound of pronoun *I*. A tenant of the Grammar School once on our rent day told a long story of his searching for his father, who had been, as it is called, 'out on the spree.' On the son's return home, sick and weary, after a bootless errand, as he was toiling up Almondbury Bank he fancied he heard his father calling for help. He immediately posted off for Dalton, and found his father in the dyke, about one and a half miles from the town end. One of the audience said, 'Warn't it queer, Jooa, tha' yeerd thy fathther sooa far?' To whom he replied, '*Au* deedn't say *Au* yeerd him, *Au* said *Au* thowt *Au* yeerd him.'

I' (pronounced *ee*), used for *in*. 'Theer isn't a better haas i' th' taan.'

Ickle, for *icicle*. [A.S. *gicel*, a little jag. The Anglo-Saxon for *icicle* is *is-gicel*.—W. W. S.]

If is sometimes pronounced *ef*. Three men stood by the wayside chatting over matters, and one was heard to say, 'Au'll tell thee w'at; *ef* a man does wrang, yo'll yeer on it all ovver t' country; but *ef* a man does reight, nobody ses nowt.' [Icel. *ef*, if.—W. W. S.]

Imp, *sb.* always used in a bad sense.

In. See **I'**.

In, used as a verb, as, 'The clock *ins*,' i. e. gains. See Hoccleve's *Poem and Roundel* (A.D. 1408), ver. 29:

'Were our seed *inned* then we mighten play,'

where *inned* means gathered in.

Ing, *sb.* a field, or meadow. Halliwell says, 'generally one lying low near a river,' but it hardly seems so here; in fact the word is very common in this hilly district.

Inkum jinkum, the name of a 'nominy' (which see) used at Lepton, and formerly at Almondbury, in the game of 'Buck, Buck,' which is thus played. A boy jumps up on another's back, and holding up some fingers, says,

'*Inkum jinkum*, Jeremy buck,
Yamdy horns do *Au* cock up?'

If he guesses wrong—say two for three—the first proceeds:

'Twó tha' sès, and thrée there is;
Au'll leán thee to làke at
Inkum jinkum, &c.,

and repeats the question, striking the under boy alternately with his flattened fists, fingers downwards, and keeping time with the emphasized syllables. When the under boy guesses correctly he mounts the other, and the game goes on.

N.B.—*Yumdy* means ‘how many,’ and is a well-known word.

Insense (accent on last syl.), *vb.* to inform, or to make one acquainted with. Ray says, ‘a pretty word used about Sheffield,’ but it is common enough here. ‘I *insensed* him with it,’ or ‘into it’ = ‘I explained it to him,’ or ‘informed him about it.’

Intend, *vb.* used curiously to express a desire or expectation in matters beyond one’s own control. ‘I had *intended* our rector to be a bishop,’ &c. *Aim* is used in a similar way.

Ippity pippity, an expression of contempt; but I am unable to say whether used as an interjection or adjective.

I’se, an abbreviated form of ‘I shall.’ So ‘We’se,’ ‘Ye’se,’ &c. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 5:

“‘I make a bow,” then the gude king said,
 “Unto the *man* that dear bought me;
I’se either be king of Ettrick Forest,
 Or king of Scotland that outlaw sall be.”’

Ista’, *i. e.* art thou; but *art ta’* is also used. [Chaucer has ‘I *is* as ill a miller as *is* ye;’ *Cant. Tales*, 4043.—W. W. S.]

Itches, *vb.* pronounced *eeks*, or *ekes*.

Ivin (pronounced *auvin*), *sb.* the Ivy.

Ivver, the pronunciation of *ever*.

J

Jackabout, or **Jagabout**, *sb.* one of no particular branch of business, but willing to do anything.

Jackband, *sb.* a figurative expression for ‘the course of the year,’ derived no doubt from the kitchen apparatus. The phrase ‘When the *jackband* is turned’ means ‘after the 21st of June or December.’

Jacks, *sb.* a portion of a loom, formed of pieces of wood several together on a pivot, which passes through the centre of each. At each end of the *jack* is a string; the one connects it with the *lam* (below), the other with the *yeld*.

Jamb, or **Jambstone** (pronounced *jaum*), *sb.* The side-stone of a fireplace, door, or window is so termed.

Jamp, past tense of *to jump*.

Jannock, *adj.* genuine ; honest ; straightforward. 'That's not *jannock*' = 'That's not fair.'

Jannock, *sb.* Ray says this word means 'oat-bread made into large loaves.' I have met with one aged man, and only one, who seems to know this fact ; but *bannock* has a similar meaning.

Javel, *vb.* to wrangle, or quarrel. Spenser uses the same word for a worthless fellow.

Jealous, *adj.* afraid, or suspicious. 'Au'm *jealous* he's not baan to carry on long,' *i. e.* 'I fear he is not going on long with his business.'

Jegging, *pt.* joining at dinner, &c. from another's stores.

Jegs, *sb.* shares. 'To go *jegs*' = to go shares.

Jemmers. See **Gemmers**.

Jenny broach (pronounced *jinny broich*), used for the hand jenny to spin from. In form like a pencil pointed at both ends, and thicker towards the bottom. [The old meaning of *broach* was a *point*, or *pointed pin*.—W. W. S.]

Jerry, *sb.* the common name of a machine for finishing cloth, by which all the rough portions are removed.

Jezebel, *sb.* a term of reproach curiously used even for a *man*. F. said to M. H. the constable, 'Au'll mak' thee do thy duty, tha old *Jezebel* !'

Jiste (pronounced *jaust*), *vb.* to 'agist,' or feed cattle for hire : used chiefly in the participle *jisting*. An animal so fed is a *jister* (*jauster*). [Ultimately from Latin *jacere*. It originally meant to find cattle a lodging, or lying-down place.—W. W. S.]

Jobby, *sb.* a beam or jamb.

John it, or **Jon it**, an expression used by some as an oath.

Johnny ringo (pronounced *ring-go*), the name of a children's game, thus played. One kneels down, and the rest, boys and girls, one or both, stand round in a ring. One of the players goes round the ring and says,

'Johnny, Johnny ringo.'

The centre player calls out,

'Don't stale all my faun sheep.'

The outsider says,

'Nobbut one by one
Whaul they're all done,'

and as he takes them one by one from the ring they hide. *Johnny Ringo* at length gets up to look for his sheep ; when he finds them they run about 'baaing,' and he catches them, and *reckons* to cut

their heads off, till he has caught them all. Then the game begins anew. It was so played as far back as 1810, and is still.

Johnny Ringo, *sb.* the Yellow Hammer is so termed by some.

Jooah, or **Juah**, the pronunciation of the name *Joe*, but when used with the surname sharply it is *Ju'* (as in *jut*), as *Ju'* Brook, *Ju'* Sykes. (See Preface, 'Christian Names.')

Joss, *sb.* the master or leader. '*Joss o' t' haas*' is the master of the house. 'He's nooan baan to be *joss* ovver me' = 'He's not going to be my master.'

Jot, *vb.* to distribute, &c. '*Jot out their dinners*,' *i. e.* place on their plates so much, and no more.

Jowl (pronounced *joul*, or *jowl*), to knock the head against anything.

Joy, *sb.* a term of endearment: much used. See **Doy**.

Jubberty, **Jubbity**, **Jubblety**, *sb.* a difficulty; misfortune, &c. 'He's had some *jubbities* in his lifetime.' [A corruption of O.Eng. *jupardy*: Modern English, *jeopardy*.—W. W. S.]

K

This letter suffers elision in some words; thus, *ta'* and *ma'* for *take* and *make*. *Ta'ed*, *i. e.* *taked*, is used for *took*.

Kay, the pronunciation of *key*, as in Middle English.

Kecker, *adj.* squeamish; cowed; fearful. '*Kecker o' food*' means dainty, and '*kecker-hearted*' is cowardly.

Keel, *vb.* (active and neuter), to cool; but not *adj.* A person may *keel* himself, or let his tea *keel*, but he would not speak of a *keel* evening. [A.S. *cól*, *adj.* cool; *célan*, *vb.* to cool.—W. W. S.]

Keighley, *sb.* the name of a town in the West Riding, introduced here on account of the peculiarity in the pronunciation. It is not called *Keeley*, as might be supposed, but as if written *Keihley*, wherein there seems to be a relic of a guttural sound.

Kelt, *sb.* money: common word.

Ken, *sb.* knowledge: chiefly in such phrases as 'that's past my *ken*.'

Kenspeck, or **Kinseback**, *adj.* easy to be known. 'This is *kenspeck* enough,' *i. e.* you may see what it is. Halliwell spells this word *kensback*. [A well-known Icelandic word, *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition. From *kenna*, to ken, *spakr*, wise.—W. W. S.]

Kenspeckled, *adj.* marked or branded, as sheep, &c., with the iron. Ray calls this word *kenspecked*.

Kerry, *sb.* a passion.

Kersen, Kersmas, &c. See **Chersen, Chersmas, &c.**

Kesh, *sb.* used only in the phrase 'to be in one's *kesh*,' i. e. in a state of elation, or delight. A man just come to good fortune, or married, would 'be in his *kesh*.'

Ket, *sb.* carrion; offal, &c. An exclamation on seeing offensive animal matter: 'What *ket*!' [Icel. *ket*, or *kjöt*, flesh.—W. W. S.]

Ketlock, *sb.* the plant charlock, *Brassica campestris*.

Kettish, *adj.* putrid, &c. It may be said of meat too far gone, 'It's varry *kettish*.'

Ketty, *adj.* putrid; rotten; stinking, &c. The word a little though not much known, used by an old man of Lepton in sentences similar to the following, said to tiresome children. 'Od bone yor *ketty* heads on yo, ye little *ketty* madlins.' The meaning of 'Od bone' not clear.

Kex (pronounced *käise*, or *kay-eece*; *gl.* *kai-h's*), *sb.* Halliwell says the dry stalk of Hemlock, or similar plant. 'He is as hollow as a *kex*,' said of a deceitful man. For pronunciation see Letter **X**. There are two sorts of *kex*—Shiny *Kex*, *Angelica sylvestris*; and Rough *Kex*, *Heracleum spondylium*.

Kink, *vb.* to choke: in laughter, &c. A child who throws himself into a kind of fit, laughs or cries till he *kinks*.

Kinks, used also as a substantive. '*Kinks* of laughter,' &c.

Kinkcough, otherwise called the **Chincough** (pronounced *tchin*), *sb.* the whooping-cough. This word occurs in a Cambridge MS., Ff. ver. 48, fol. 74, in the University Library: *Weather Prognostications for when the Year begins on a Friday, die Veneris*.

'The *chincough* shall be full rife
That many men shall short her life.'

The word *kynke* = to draw the breath audibly occurs in 'Juditium,' *Towneley Mysteries*:

'Peasse, I pray the, be stille, I laghe that I *kynke*.'

Kinkhost, *sb.* same as the above. [Dutch *kinkhoest* = Eng. *chincough*. See **Hoast**.—W. W. S.]

Kinsbody, *sb.* a relative.

Kippersome, *adj.* (perhaps *capersome*), used of a prancing horse, &c.

Kist, *sb.* a chest, especially for corn. See *Uplandis Mouse and Burges Mouse*, ll. 13, 14:

'And freedom had to go quhair e'er scho list,
Among the cheese in ark and meal in *kist*.'

Kit, *sb.* a pail or vessel with two handles, used for water or milk,

and is placed on the head. At merry-meetings there is a well-known game called 'Duck under the water *kit*.'

Kitling, *sb.* very common for kitten; from the word *cat*. It was once in dispute, when J. R. was in the company, what animal most resembled a cat. Some said the tiger, lion, leopard, &c., but Jem, with great gravity, observed, 'I ma 'pinion theer's nowt so mich lauk a cat as a gret big *kitlin*.'

Kittle, *vb.* to have kittens.

Kittle, *adj.* dangerous; ticklish, &c.

Kiver, *i. e.* cover, *sb.* ten sheaves of corn set up together. Eight sheaves form a *stack*. See **Thrave**.

Knackle, *vb.* to mend in a small way; to trifle, &c. 'He is a *knackling* fellow,' *i. e.* one who works on small and varied jobs. So 'knickknacks' are trifles.

Knackler, *sb.* connected with the above.

Knade, past tense of *to knead*, but *kneaded* is also used.

Knadekit, commonly called the *nakit*, a kind of tub, two feet deep by one and a half broad, used to hold the meal and water to form the dough for oat-bread, from which vessel it is ladled and placed upon the *bakbrade*. They don't *reckon* to clean the *nakit*, as it is considered the bread is better to manage by leaving the remnants of the old bread in the tub.

Knock on, *vb.* to get on fast.

Knodden, past participle of *to knead*.

Knoll (pronounced *nole*; *gl.* *noal*), *vb.* to sound the knell.

Knoll, *sb.* a little round hill, or the top of a hill. Raven's *Knoll* is the name of a farm near Farnley Tyas.

Knop, *sb.* a bud. A flower in bud is said to be 'in *knop*.' Occurs in Scripture, as in Exod. xxxvii. 20: 'In the candlestick were four bowls made like almonds, his *knops*, and his flowers.'

Knope, *vb.* to strike on the head; to break (stones).

Knopple, *sb.* the head; the diminutive of *knob*, or *knop*.

Knor and spell, the name of a game played with a wooden ball (the *knor*), a *spell*, and a pommel. The *spell* is a kind of stage with three or four iron feet to drive into the ground; on the top of this stage is a spring made of steel, containing a cup to receive the *knor*, which is about one or two inches in diameter, and usually made of holly or box. The spring is kept down by a *sneck*, which is tapped by the pommel when the *knor* is intended to be struck. Two may play at the game, or two sides. When a player goes in he drives the *knor* for, say, 100 yards, *i. e.* five score, and he reckons five. Each person has the same number of strokes, previously agreed upon, but generally only one innings.

The pommel is thus formed. The driving part is frequently of ash-root, or *owler*, in shape like half a sugar-loaf, split lengthwise, but only three or four inches long, and the handle is of ash, wrapped with wax band where held, which is in one hand only.

This game was not practised here in 1810, and is not much now; but it is very popular about Dewsbury, Batley, Robert Town, &c.

Krausom. See **Chrisom**.

Kuss, *sb.* a kiss.

Kuss (pronounced *koos*, sharp; *gl.* kuos), *vb.* to kiss. Hearing a merry girl use this word to a half-witted youth, who appeared dreadfully alarmed, I thought it meant to curse, but on seeking an explanation I found I was greatly in error. 'Coom hither, George,' says she, 'and Au'll *kuss* thee.' 'Nay, nay, tha' shannot.'

L

This letter in many words is entirely silent.

1. In those in which it is silent in ordinary English.

2. In some few other words, as in *cold*, *fold*, *hold*, *moult*, *old*, &c., which are *cowl*, *fowl*, *hod*, *maat*, *owl*, &c.

Sold and *told* are *sell'd* and *tell'd*; *mould*, earth, is sometimes *mull* (*muol*), but *mould*, a shape, as spelt. As to *bold* and *gold*, they are generally sounded as usual, though sometimes *bowld* and *gowld*. *Scold* is a word not much used, but *call* instead (which see).

Laak. See **Laiak**.

Lad, *sb.* the ordinary word for boys; also much used in addressing men, or speaking of them. The soldiers of the 33rd Regiment are called the Havercake *Lads* (see **Havercake**). The Oddfellows are often spoken of as 'th' Odd *Lads*, and so on. Before I was acquainted with Yorkshire usages, I was on one occasion much scandalized when a freshman from this county spoke of his fellow-students at Emmanuel College as 'the *lads*.'

Lady's smock, *sb.* the local name of the plant *Cardamine pratensis*.

Laiak (two syllables), *vb.* to take the weeds out of corn. Ray spells it *lowk*, of which *laak* (lah'ak) would be the usual pronunciation, but Halliwell gives *lauk* with the same meaning, a word which here would be pronounced *loke*.

Laithe (*th* as in *though*), *sb.* the ordinary word for *barn*.

Lake, *vb.* to play, be idle, &c.: very common. When men are out of work they are said 'to *lake*.' The word is sometimes pronounced as above in one syllable, and occasionally as two—*laiak* (lay-ak).

Lake, *sb.* a game. The word is common in Early English. It is the origin of the word *lark*, which is sometimes also used here. Behind the choir-stalls of Carlisle Cathedral is a series of ancient paintings illustrating the legends of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine. On the first of those relating to St. Cuthbert is this inscription:

‘ Her Cuthbert was forbid *layks* and plays,
As S. Bede i’ hys story says.’

An ancient dame who lived at Sharp Lane end, being of an economical turn of mind, was fond of knitting, and said one evening at the conclusion of her labours, ‘Au ha’ burnt a hopenny cannle, and addled a fardin—it’s better nor *lakin*.’

Lakins, *i. e.* lakings, *sb.* games; also toys, or playthings.

Lam, *vb.* to beat, or thrash.

Lammin, *i. e.* lamming, a beating. ‘Au’ll gie thee a gooid *lammin*.’

Lams, *sb.* pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the *jacks* (above) in a similar way, and work the *yelds*.

Lang, *adj.* long.

Lang larence, *i. e.* Long Lawrence; also **Long lorren**, **Long lawrent**, and **Lorrimer**, an instrument marked with signs, a sort of teetotum. A *long lawrence* now before me is about three inches long, something like a short ruler with eight sides; occasionally they have but four. On one side are ten *x*’s or crosses, forming a kind of lattice work; on the next to the left three double cuts, or strokes, passing straight across in the direction of the breadth; on the third a zigzag of three strokes one way, and two or three the other, forming a *w* with an additional stroke, or a triple *v*; on the fourth, three single bars, one at each end, and one in the middle as in No. 2, where they are doubled. Then the four devices are repeated in the same order.

The game, formerly popular at Christmas, can be played by any number of persons. Each has a bank of pins, or other small matters. A pool is formed. Then in turns each rolls the *long lawrence*. If No. 1 comes up the player cries ‘Flush,’ and takes the pool; if No. 2, he puts down two pins; if No. 3, he says ‘Lave all,’ and neither takes nor gives; if No. 4, he picks up one. The sides are considered to bear the names, ‘Flush—Put daan two—Lave all—Sam up one.’

It has been suggested that the name *Lawrence* may have arisen from the marks scored on the instrument, not unlike the bars of a gridiron, on which the Saint perished.

Lang saddle, or **Lang settle**, *sb.* a long wooden seat with a back, such as are seen in public-houses. [A.S. *setl*, a seat.—W. W. S.]

Lant, *sb.* a word not unknown here, but doubtful whether it belongs to the dialect. The substance is more usually called ‘weedin’ (wetting), or ‘old waish’ (wash); the former word being the more common. It is urine, much used in cleansing cloth. Ray says the

word is *land*, and common in Lancashire. [A.S. and Icelandic, *hland*.—W. W. S.]

Lap, *sb.* the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving *laps* round the low beam. [O.E. *wlappe*.—W. W. S.]

Lap, or **Lappe**, *vb.* to wrap up. See a *Lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 70:

“‘Mayster,’ then sayd Lytell Johan,
 “His clothyng is full thynne.
 Ye must gyve the knyght a lyveray,
 To *lappe* his body ther in.”’

Largesse (pronounced *lairgèsse*). This word, at least in latter times, was only used on Plough Monday, the celebration of which holiday was discontinued here about 1838, but I cannot ascertain the exact date.

A miniature plough was driven through the town, drawn by two men, and one held it; another, who was the driver, had a bladder ‘teed to th’ end o’ a stick.’ The man who went into the houses begging was ‘donn’d i’ ribbins’; and when money was given all the men cried ‘*Layergèss*’ three times, finishing with a long-drawn ‘Whoo—oop.’ The word ‘Hurrah’ was not used.

Lash, *sb.* to comb the hair.

Lashcombs, *sb.* hair-combs. Halliwell says a ‘wide-toothed comb.’

Lass, *sb.* the ordinary word for a female, as *lad* for a male.

Lat, *sb.* a lath (sounded as in *rat*, *cat*, &c.).

Lat, *adj.* out-of-the-way; awkward, &c. ‘A *lat* place to build upon’ = awkward to get at.

Late, the past tense of *to let*.

Lathrock. This word seems to be almost unknown. It was given to me in the relation of an anecdote, and appeared to mean ‘a slice,’ and it may be connected with ‘lath.’ Be that as it may, it looks like a genuine word, and accordingly I have retained it.

Lauker, the pronunciation of *liker*, i. e. more like. ‘Tha’s *lauker* thi mother nor thi fathther.’

Laver, *vb.* said of a person looking older, perhaps of one who shrinks in his clothes; but I cannot exactly ascertain the meaning.

Lays, *sb.* a technical term in weaving; also used figuratively in such sentences as ‘Au cannot get the *lays* on it,’ which means ‘I do not understand it.’ When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. In this condition the warp is ready for work; hence the figurative use above mentioned.

Laysband, *sb.* See **Lays**.

Lēād, *sb.* the metal ; also the verb *to lead*: are both pronounced in two syllables as *lee-ad*.

Lēād, *vb.* to draw or haul coals, lime, manure, &c., or indeed almost anything ; see above. The owner, or driver, is said to *lead* the coals, &c., and the horse to 'hurry' them.

Lēāf, *sb.* lard before it is *rendered*, or melted down.

Lēārn. See **Lern**.

Leathercake. It was formerly the custom to make some oat-cakes not *thrown* as usual, but simply *reeled* (see **Reel**). These were much thicker than the ordinary ones, and the mode of making them was as follows. Upon the *bakbrade* (which see) was scattered some oatmeal, then the *dofe* (dough) was taken out of the *nakit* with a ladle and placed upon the meal. Then commenced the *reeling*, after which it was allowed to slip off upon the *bakstone*. When sufficiently baked it was placed on the bread-reel to dry. Sometimes it was baked before the fire.

Leatherdick, *sb.* a leathern pinafore, such as is used by shoemakers. The acquisition of one used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads ; they regarded it as a kind of *T'oga virilis*.

Leck, *vb.* to sprinkle, or throw on water or other liquid. Halliwell spells this word *lake*, but it is not here pronounced as the word which means to play. [Connected with *leak*, Dutch *lekken*, to leak, or drip.—W. W. S.]

Leech, *sb.* pronounced as usual, but I have heard these creatures termed *lyches*, probably a mistake arising from the supposition that the word is so spelt, and improperly called *leeches*.

Leg, *vb.* to walk, or run. 'He *legs* it rarely.'

Lennock, *adj.* nimble ; flexible ; limp ; pliable ; supple, &c. 'Haa *lennock* he is i' lopin ovver t' wall.' Its Cumbrian equivalent is 'lish.'

Lern, or **Learn** (sometimes pronounced *lēān* ; *gl.* lih'n), *vb.* to lend. 'Lern me that knife.' This is very much used by those who probably consider it the correct word. [Cf. M.E. *lenen*, to lend.—W. W. S.]

Let, past tense of *to light*, or *alight*. 'I *let* on him' = 'I met with him.'

Letten, past participle of *to let*. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 37.

'Than bespake good Robyn,
In place where as he stode,
"To morow I must to Kyrkeslye,"
Craftely to be *leten* blode."

Lift and lurry, *i.e.* lift and turn (a sick person in bed), by pressing against him.

Lig, *vb.* to lie down ; also to tell a lie : in both senses very common.
[In the former sense from A.S. *licgan*, in the latter from A.S. *leógan*.
—W. W. S.]

Light (pronounced *leet*), *sb.*

Light (pronounced *leet*), *vb.* to alight, or happen. ‘That’s just as it
leets,’ i.e. as it may happen. ‘She didn’t *leet* to be at whum.’

Lighters (old pronunciation, *leeters*), *sb.* layers. ‘It was all laid i’
lighters.’

Light on (pronounced *leet on*), to meet with.

Lightsome (pronounced *leetsome*), *adj.* active, &c.

Like (pronounced *lauk*), likely ; bound ; obliged, &c. ‘He’s *lauk*
to do it’ = He’s bound to do it, or must do it.

Liken (pronounced *lauken*), the plural of the verb *like*. The follow-
ing is a well-known specimen of the dialect. ‘He comes *thro’* Denby
dauk saud, wheer they *lauken* pau, wheer they put a sheep in a pau
and call it a *tayat*,’ i.e. Denby dike side, where they like pie, where
they put a sheep in a pie and call it a tart.

Likened, *pt.* This word is sometimes called *likken’d*. ‘It had
likken’d to ha’ gone,’ i.e. it was likely to have gone.

Like on, or **Liken on**, *vb.* to like. ‘They do it a deal more nor
Au *lauk on*,’ or ‘*lauken on*.’

Like urrow, for *lauk urrow*. Both spelling and meaning somewhat
uncertain. It is used thus : as in a race when one is far ahead, he is
said to have beaten his competitor *lauk urrow*.

Lippen on, *vb.* to expect, depend on, &c. ‘He *lippen’d* on the
goods coming to-day.’ ‘Au should ha’ gone to see him, but Au *lip-*
pen’d on him comin’ here.’

Lithaas, i.e. lith-house, *sb.* a dye-house. Ray has it. It was given
to me as a local word, but does not seem much known, but as illus-
trating other words is useful. [Mid. Eng. *litten*, to dye ; hence *litster*
and *lister*, a dyer.—W. W. S.] The ‘Pharao’ in the *Towneley Mys-*
teries is entitled the ‘*Lytster Play*,’ because it was performed by the
dyers.

Lithe, or **Lithen** (pronounced *lauthé* ; *gl.* *laudh*), *vb.* to thicken (as
milk, water, &c.) with meal, flour, &c.

Lithe (pronounced *lauthé*), *adj.* thick, as sauce may be.

Lithening (pronounced *lauthenin*), *sb.* that which is put into broth,
&c. to thicken it.

Liver (*gl.* *liv’er*), to deliver ; so *posit* for deposit, &c.

Lob, *sb.* ‘lobscouce,’ a kind of hash.

Lobby, *sb.* a shelf or platform consisting of boards, &c. brought

forward beneath an unceiled roof, used for lumber, and sometimes serving for a chamber: it is generally reached by a ladder.

Loich (probably *loach*), a small fish found in the becks, peculiar for its swift and direct motion. Hence the expression as 'straight as a *loich*.' It is also called a Tommy *Loich*, and Beardie. See **Beardie**.

Loin, sometimes considered a vulgarism for *lane*, but really the local pronunciation of *loan*, which means *lane*. Both *lane* and *loin* are generally used where *road* would be in some counties, which latter word is used as well, but is never pronounced *royd*. See **Royd**.

An eccentric character, G. B., well remembered by myself, once was met by J. N. near Coldhill Churn (commonly called Crudhill Churn), and although unacquainted with J. N., he began laughing, and said, 'Wat does ta think? Yon Ben Walker o' Mirfield, he strake me wi' a stick. Au said to mysen "Au'll reeght thee, lad;" an' sooa Au coom'd into *Kaye loin* fro' Mirfield, and sitha' Au gate a stooan as big as that, an' lapp'd it up in a hankerchy, an' I went wi' it all the gate to Mirfield' (which must be four or five miles), 'and Au bang'd it reeght thro' his windy. Ha! ha!'

Loise (*gl.* *loiz*, or *looz*), *vb.* to lose. G. H. and his sister Sal went to Huddersfield to sell a piece, which (or the money) they somehow managed to lose, when G. exclaimed, 'Eh! yo' may weel *loise* t' piece, goin' i' a *bonnet*!' This article of head-gear must have been looked on as a rarity not so long since, for when a friend of mine some thirty years ago became incumbent of R., he noticed Sunday after Sunday a certain style of bonnet, which on inquiry he found to be the same bonnet lent about among the females of the congregation, that evidently being considered the only proper head-dress in which to appear at church.

Lollicker, *sb.* the tongue: not much known.

Lolly, *sb.* either the upper or lower lip.

Lolting, *pt.* lying against.

Long dog, *sb.* an expression sometimes heard for 'greyhound.' 'He runs like a *long dog*.'

Lop, *sb.* a flea: the word evidently derived from *lope*, to leap. 'T' bairn's as wick as a *lop*,' i.e. as lively as a flea.

Lope, *vb.* to leap. *Hop*, *stride*, and *lope*, an expression used for what is elsewhere called 'hop, step, and jump.' [A.S. *hleópan*, to run, leap, &c.—W. W. S.]

Lopperd, *adj.* or *pt.* a well-known word, and often applied to milk, blood, &c. Halliwell gives instances in which it is spelt *lopird* or *lopyrd*, and says it means coagulated. Here it is used when milk is gone sour and lumpy, and not exactly for curdled milk. *Lopper milk* occurs in Spenser. It is applied also to clotted blood. Trousers splashed are sometimes said to be '*lopperd* wi' muck.'

Lorrimer, *sb.* a name given by some to the 'lang larence' (which see).

Lotch, or **Lotch in**, *vb.* to move as children do with the hand and thigh; to take more space than is allowed at a game; to go further than the rest to make a jump; to peg too many holes at bagatelle, cribbage, &c.

Loup, *vb.* another form of the verb *lope*. See *Annan Water*, ver. 2:

'He's *loup*en on his bonny grey,
He *rade* the right *gate* and the ready:
For a' the storm he wadna stay,
For seeking o' his bonny lady.'

Again in *May Colvin*, ver. 6:

" *Loup* off the steed!" says false Sir John,
"Your bridal bed you see."

Love (pronounced in the plural as *loaves* of bread; *gl.* loaf), *sb.* a term of endearment: much in use.

Love and sich. 'All *love and sich*' is an expression signifying full of love.

Lōvers (pronounced *loavers*), *sb.* Chimneys or chimney-pots are sometimes so called. The word was heard at Halifax, but seems hardly known here. [It occurs in Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, vi. 10, 42:

'Ne lightned was with window nor with *lover*.'

It rhymes with 'discover,' 'over,' and 'hover.' It is the Mid. Eng. *louvre*. Cf. Eng. *lufferboards*.—W. W. S.]

Lozin, a word used to express the dismissal of a congregation. 'T' church is *lozin*, i. e. the people are leaving after service.

Lugs, *sb.* the ears, or hair; also the handles to a tub or pitcher.

Lum, *sb.* a chimney.

Lumb, *adj.* useless, in the sense of 'numb.'

Lumbman, *sb.* a shiftless fellow.

Lumphēād, or **Lumyed**, *sb.* a blockhead; also a hemispherical-headed iron used for ironing into the 'gathers' of shirts.

Lumpydicks, *sb.* a kind of oatmeal porridge made with water. If ordinary porridge were being made the meal would be scattered in finely; but in the case of *lumpydicks* the meal is dropped in lumpy as the water is boiling. The hot liquid *sears* it over, and it still remains lumpy. This may be improved by adding milk.

Lumreek, *sb.* chimney-smoke.

Lungin, or **Lungy** (*g* soft), *adj.* coarse; sulky-looking, &c.

Lurcher, or **Lurching man** (*ch* soft), *sb.* one whoslinks about poaching,

&c. Rather remarkable if the same word as *lurker*, as the tendency here is to harden *ch*. See Letter **C**.

Lurgy (*g* hard; *gl.* *luor'gi*), *adj.* idle; loafing, &c. Halliwell has a word of similar meaning spelt *lurdy*, which he states to be a north-country word.

Lurry, *sb.* a kind of dray, or waggon.

Lurry, *vb.* See **Lift**.

M

M final is often found where the proper termination is *n*. See Letter **N**.

Ma (pronounced *may*; *gl.* *mai*), *vb.* to make. See **Mak**.

Ma and **Ta**, for make and take. Both occur in Douglas's *King Hart*, 369—372:

'Soon came delight, and he begouth to dance;
Green love upstart, and can his spreitis *ta'*.
"Full weill is me," said Disport, "of this chance,
For now I traist gret melody to *ma'*."

Māās (pronounced *mah-as*; *gl.* *maa'h's*), *sb.* a mouse. 'Tha hasn't as mich wit as 'ud bait a *maas*-trap.'

Māāt (pronounced *mah-at*; *gl.* *maa'h't*), *vb.* to moult. The proper local pronunciation, sinking the letter *l*.

Māāth (pronounced *mah-ath*; *gl.* *maa'h'th*), *sb.* the mouth. A white cat with a black mark by her nose was trotting along within sight of two boys, when one hastily remarked, 'Sitha, sitha, t' cat's gotten a *maas* i' her *maath*.' She came a little nearer, when the other replied, 'Nay, lad, sho's nobbut been amang posnits,' i. e. among the sauce-pans or pots.

Maddled, *adj.* or *pt.* puzzled; partially mad, or mazed, for a short time, as when one has been struck on the head.

Madlin, or **Maddlin**, *adj.* perplexing; and as a substantive, a simpleton.

Maiden, *sb.* the peggy for washing clothes.

Maidening tub, or **Swiller**, *sb.* a tub in which is worked an instrument called the maiden, peggy, or dolly.

Maispot, or **Masepot**, *sb.* a sort of black pipkin holding about a pint. This word may be connected with *mazars* or *masers*, i. e. bowls, goblets, &c.; in which latter form it occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 31:

‘They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *masars*, and spones
Woldne they *non* forgete.’

Joseph o’ Nuppits went from house to house for dinner on Sundays in a kind of rotation. Once at John Shearran’s he was somewhat dissatisfied with his allowance, and said, ‘Is thish all Au’m to hev? Ef Au’d been at Aylom’s o’ Lockwood, Au could ha’ had sa’em (seven) or naun (nine) *mase*,’ i. e. masepots.

Maister, the pronunciation of *master*.

Mak, *vb.* to make. ‘To *make* the door, shutters,’ &c., is to fasten them.

Mak, *sb.* make; kind; sort, &c. ‘All *maks*’ = all sorts. A lass, in return for some impudence from a boy, said, ‘Sattle thee, lad, Au’m noan one o’ that *mak*,’ i. e. Be quiet, lad, I’m not one of that sort.

Make (pronounced *make*), *vb.* to riddle oatmeal, &c.

Maleder, Melder, or Milder, *sb.* what a man takes to the mill to be ground, whether a large or small quantity. [Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in a mill.—W. W. S.]

Mally, *sb.* Molly, the nickname for Mary. ‘*Mally* Pashley’s’ is a well-known roadside inn, called the Three Crowns, kept formerly by one Mary Pashley.

Man above, The, the Supreme Being. See **Above**. I am informed that children, when asked who is the best *man*, will answer to this effect, though not in these words. The idea is evidently not confined to any age or locality, for at Oswestry on Hallow e’en is sung a kind of carol, in which occur the following words:

‘One for Peter, and two for Paul,
And three for the *good man*
That made us all.’

Again in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36:

“‘I make myn avowe,” said Robyn,
Monke, thou art to blame,
For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*,
And so is his dame.

Which words are addressed to the monk of St. Mary’s Abbey. The expression ‘Being above’ is also used.

Manchet (pronounced *manshet*), *sb.* a species of fine bread. The word has now disappeared from the neighbourhood, but I have met with persons who remembered a man whose business was to sell such bread, from which circumstance he was known as ‘Billy *Manchet*.’ The word occurs in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, ‘The King’s Scholar’s Story’

‘Her *manchets* fine
Were quite divine.’

Manifold, *sb.* the bag of a cow which contains the excremental matter.

Mank, *sb.* a trick; silly trick; practical joke, &c. 'Can you show any *manks* on the bar?'

Manner, *sb.* a minnow.

Map, *sb.* a mop.

Marlocks (*gl.* mair'loks), *sb.* tricks; playful proceedings.

Marrables, *sb.* lumps containing worms, &c., found on the backs of horses, cows, &c.

Marrow, or **Marry**, *vb.* to match. This word is sometimes pronounced *marry*, especially in a kind of tossing, when each spins a coin, and one calls out heads or tails, according to the indication of his own coin. When challenging another to this game it is no unusual circumstance to hear one say, 'Au'll *marry* thee,' *i.e.* match my coin against yours.

Marrow, *adj.* similar; corresponding to, &c. 'The *marrow* glove, shoe,' and so on. 'The *marrow* figure' is the figure corresponding to the pattern. See *The Banks o' Yarrow*, ver. 3:

'O stay at home, my ain good lord,
O stay, my ain dear *marrow*;'

where, however, it is used as a substantive.

Marrow to bran, *i.e.* to brand, and **Marrow to bonny**. Both these expressions signify 'exactly alike.'

Marry, an interjection still much used. '*Marry*, lad!' 'Now, *marry*!' 'Aye, *marry*!' 'Yus, *marry*! can he?' &c.

Martlemas, or **Martlemis**, *sb.* Martinmas, Nov. 11th; Old Martinmas, Nov. 23rd.

Mash, *vb.* to smash, break, bruise, &c.

Mater, or **Mauter**, *i.e.* malter, a vessel so called.

Maunce (*gl.* mauns), *sb.* a blunder, or dilemma. 'It's a pratty *maunce*.' 'Tha's made a bonny *maunce* on it.' Perhaps the spelling should be *mance*; then by the analogy of Letter **A** the above sounds would follow. See **Mense**.

Maunder, *vb.* to mutter, as an old man.

Maungy, *adj.* mangy: a word common, and used in the peculiar sense of 'foolishly fond, sentimental, peevish at trifles.' At a certain wedding where the bride was saluted in church by her female friends, a strong-minded woman looking on said in my hearing, 'Sitha, sitha, they're kussin' one another, the *maungy* things!'

Mawky, or **Morky** (*gl.* mauki), *adj.* maggoty (as cheese, bacon, &c.). A *mawk* is a maggot.

May geslings, or goslings, *sb.* the flowers of the Willow, &c., sometimes called 'palms.' See **Palms**.

Maze, *sb.* a state of amazement.

Mazy, *adj.* dizzy, as when one turns round too often.

Meant (pronounced *ment*), *sb.* meaning, or importance. 'Are these letters of any *meant*?' i.e. are they on business, or of any more importance than circulars? A white cat appeared to a man at Bradley Spout fields always when he went home at 'neet.' He could not tell what was the *meant* o' this cat, but he knew a certain woman was *agen* him. So as he was going thro' a *steel* (stile), he struck at the cat, and the next mornin' 'th' woman was i' bed wi' her theegeh brokken.'

Measure is pronounced *mezzur* (*gl.* *mez-ur*), no *h* sound; so 'sure' is *sewer*, or *seooar*; and 'sugar' is nearly *seooagar*, or *sewgar*. Perhaps this pronunciation is really that of the word 'messour.' See Alexander Scott's *Roundel of Love*:

'Short pleasour, lang displeasour,
Repentance is the hire;
And pure tressour, without *messour*,
Luve is ane fervent fire.'

Meaverly, or Meverly, *adj.* Halliwell says, 'bashful; shy; mild;' but I have heard it stated to be 'middling' as regards health. 'Art ta *meaverly*?' = 'Are you pretty well?' But it seems not much known.

Meg, *sb.* a halfpenny.

Meist (pronounced nearly *maycest*), the old form of *mixed*. A similar character to Joseph o' Nuppits was one Ben Morton, who lived at Milnesfold, on Almondbury Bank. He was chiefly remarkable for begging with a can, into which was put everything that was given him. First perhaps went in bread, then meal, then milk, potatoes, porridge, and so on; his theory being, 'As it has to be *meist*, it *mout* as weel be *meist* first as last.' Like many other plausible theories, it did not answer in practice. His route was not much in Almondbury.

On one occasion there was a festival of some kind near where he lived, and the pudding sauce was missing—in fact some one had seen old Ben drink it. The violence of the threats denounced against him will be understood from his own reply, which amounted to this: 'Ef there's poisin o' bottoms, there's nae rippin o' ballies.'

Ben was not without wit. He once met a gentleman coming up the Bank on horseback, who said to him, 'A fine morning.' He answered, 'Aye, maister, it is;' adding, 'an' it's a rare thing for some on us horses weer made.' 'What for, my man?' said the equestrian. 'Wha, if theer had been noan, sicklauk as me would ha' had to *hug* sicklauk as thee.'

Melder, *sb.* a confusion in the mind.

Mell, *vb.* to meddle. See Skelton, *Colin Clout*, ll. 161-3:

‘ But they are loth to *mell*,
And loth to hang the bell
About the Cattes neck.’

Melsh, *adj.* moist; mild, &c. A *melsh* nut is a soft one, not ripe; and a *melsh* night is a mild or moderately warm night. It occurs in a different form in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii., in the last two lines of the Player’s speech:

‘ The instant burst of clamour that she made
(Unless things mortal move them not at all,)
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods.’

Melsh Dick, a wood-demon, who is supposed to guard over unripe nuts. ‘ *Melch Dick* ’ll catch thee, lad,’ was formerly a common threat used to frighten children going a’ nutting.

Melt, *vb.* to make malt. ‘ They don’t lauk malt ’at were *melted* i’ cuckoo taum.’

Mense, or **Menseful**, *adj.* tidy; clean; comely, &c. Ray has *menseful*. A.S. *mennisc*, human, manly.

Mense is also a substantive [and is constantly so used in Lowland Scotch.—W. W. S.].

Merritrotter, *sb.* a species of swing, formed by a rope thrown over a beam.

Mester, *sb.* Mister; Mr.

Met, *sb.* a bushel.

Mew, *pt.* mowed, the past tense of *to mow*; so *sew* for sowed, and *snew* for snowed.

Mich, *adj.* and *adv.* much. ‘ By far and *mich*,’ an old expression.

Mich (pronounced *mauch*), *vb.* to move quietly, or slily. If one were asleep it would be said, ‘ Tha mun *mauch* in,’ &c.

Midden, **Middin**, or **Midding**, *sb.* a dunghill, &c. Ray has it. The *ass-middin* is an ash-heap; the *muck-middin* a manure heap, or dunghill. Occurs in Dunbar’s *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*, l. 68:

‘ Syne sweirness, at the second bidding,
Came like a sow out of a *midding*.’

Middlemost, *adj.* the centre, &c. See Ezek. xlii. 5: ‘ The galleries were higher than these, than the lower, and than the *middlemost* of the building.’ Occurs again ver. 6.

Midge, *sb.* the common word for a gnat. See **Aran**.

Milkhaas, *sb.* milkhouse, *i. e.* a kind of dairy, or cellar, on the ground floor.

Millin, or **Milling**, *adj.* middling.

Miln, *sb.* a mill. *Milnsbridge* a village near Huddersfield, in the parish of Almondbury.

Milner, *sb.* one who *milns* the cloth, *i. e.* puts it into the stocks.

Minch-pau, pronunciation of *mince-pie*.

Min' me on, *i. e.* mind me on, or remind me.

Mischief neet (night), *sb.* the 30th of April, when it was formerly thought the canny Yorkshireman might do what mischief he pleased, and often did a great deal. Policeman X is now the spoiler of this sport.

Mistal (pronounced *mistl*), *sb.* a cow-house.

Mixed. See **Meist**, and note to it.

Mobs, *sb.* blinders (blinders) for horses.

Mod, *sb.* A little *mod* or *moddin* thing is a dumpy or clumsy child, one that 'sets down flat feet,' &c.

Mōdiwarp, *sb.* a mouldwarp, or mole. Pronounced generally *mouldwarp* at Lepton. Occurs in Spenser [in *Colin Clout's come home again*, l. 763; and in Shakespeare's 1 *Henry IV.*, Act III. sc. i.—W. W. S.]

Mog. See **Mug**.

Moich, *i. e.* 'moche,' or 'moach,' *vb.* to measure (land, &c.). In a game where the distance from any mark is doubtful, it might be said, 'Au'll *moich* thee.' It is not used for measures of capacity, but *mezzur*.

Moit, *sb.* a mote.

Moit, *vb.* to pick out motes, burrs, small pieces of wood, &c., from the cloth; which process is called *moiting*.

Mooil, or **Mooild**, *i. e.* 'mool,' used for mood, or temper. 'Sho's in a queer *mooil* to-day.'

Moolter, or **Mooter**, *sb.* what a miller takes for his work.

Moorgrime (pronounced *graum*), *sb.* drizzling or hazy rain, not likely to be permanent.

Mopple (pronounced *moppil*), *vb.* to confuse. Halliwell says *moppil* (which is the local form of *mopple*) is a mistake, or blunder. I have never heard the substantive, though often the verb. At a cottage prayer-meeting an Independent—W. B.—was, as it is called, 'engaged' in prayer, when he was much annoyed by one of the assembled hearers, who was a Wesleyan, and continually exclaimed, 'Glory, Amen, Yus,' &c. Suddenly he stopped in the midst of his petitions, tapped his troublesome hearer on the shoulder, and said, 'Drop it, mun; tha *moppils* me.'

Morky. See **Mawky**.

To-morn, to-morrow. See *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 56 :

“Or I here another nyght lye,” said the Sheryfe,
 “Robin, now I pray thee,
 Smyte of my hede rather *tomorne*,
 And I forgive it the.”

To-morn at neet, to-morrow night. This and *to-morn* are both now very common.

Mosker, *vb.* to fritter away, decay gradually, as a wall, &c. ; also to smoulder, as of burning wood.

Moss, *sb.* peat ; also that part of the moor where it is found, as Harden *Moss*, Holm *Moss*.

Moss-wether, *sb.* a moor-edge wether, or sheep. Used figuratively for a slovenly or uncombed man.

Mot, *sb.* on a bagatelle-board, the small mark from which the balls are started, &c. ; or in quoits, pitch and toss, &c., the mark to which the object is thrown.

Mow, hay stored in a barn (pronounced *moo*).

Muck (*gl.* muok), *sb.* manure ; also dirt of any kind.

Mucky (*gl.* muok'i), *adj.* dirty.

Mud (*gl.* muod), *vb.* might.

Mudn't, *i. e.* might not.

Muff, *vb.* to speak indistinctly, or make a slight noise. ‘The cat pass'd me, and neer *muff'd*.’ Said of a child who was scalded, ‘We took his hand, held it under the tap, and wrapp'd a wet cloth about it, and he never *muff'd*.’

Mug, or **Mog**, *vb.* to move gently. ‘*Moggin* on’ = moving or getting on. ‘When a man helps t' wauf (wife), they may *mug* on,’ *i. e.* get on.

Mugpot, *sb.* a small mug of common brown or black ware, holding three gills, or a quart. The *messpot*, or *masepot*, held a pint.

Mule (*gl.* meul), *sb.* the word generally in use for ‘ass.’

Mule, *sb.* a machine in a mill on which yarn is spun.

Mull (*gl.* muol), pronunciation of *mould*, *i. e.* earth, &c. A certain well-known inhabitant of Almondbury had a determined purpose to make himself independent, and spoke constantly of his resolution. His efforts, however, one and all failed ; and after one of some significance, a friend met him and said, ‘Well, M., are you independent yet?’ To which he replied, ‘Naw ! nor niver mun be, whaul (till) Au can live aat o' door and ate *mull*.’

Mullock (*gl.* muol'uk), *sb.* a mull; blunder; mess, &c. It is also sometimes used for dirt, or rubbish.

Mullock, *vb.* to make a blunder.

Mungo (*gl.* muong'oa), *sb.* old cloth, stockings, rags, and other material, chiefly woollen, opened out by a machine (called a garnet, waste-opener, or rag-machine) for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth. The origin of this word is involved in great obscurity, but it has been thus accounted for. When the machine was first introduced something was presented to its maw which it refused to receive, and one of the hands reported to the master that it would not pass through the machine, on which he exclaimed, 'But it *mun go*,' and hence the word. This does not seem a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but I give it for what it is worth. [More likely from M.E. *mungen*, mixed; cf. *mung-corn*, mixed corn.—W. W. S.]

Mutty cauf (*gl.* muot'i kauf), *sb.* a little calf; also figuratively, a silly fellow.

Muzzle (*gl.* muoz'l), *vb.* used for *muffle*, in regard to the church bells.

Myself, and **Myssen**, both common for *myself*.

N

The letter *n* at the termination of some few words, or syllables, is turned into *m*; thus—*eleven* becomes *ela'em*, or *elām*; *even* (not odd), *ām*; *even*, i. e. evening, *e'em*, in the words *twelfte'em* and *twentite'em*; *oven*, *o'om*; *seven*, *sa'em*, or *saīm*; *seven*, *sta'em*, or *staim*; *Stephen*, *Ste'em*; *gizzen*, *gizzem*. Also *flaunpot* is *flaumpot*; and *grandfather* and *grandmother* are sometimes called *gromfather* and *grommother*.

Naa, the pronunciation of *now*. Though the inhabitants of this neighbourhood are generally well disposed, they are not exactly what would be termed a polite people; still this word is sometimes used, as a pleasant form of address, when one meets a passing acquaintance.

Nab, *sb.* a projecting hill: very common here in local names. Thus, *Nab* hill at Dalton Bank end, *West-nab* near Meltham, *Hunter's Nab* between Almondbury and Farnley, *Butter-nab* at Lepton. [A variation of *knap*, or *knop*. A S. *cnap*, a rounded hill.—W. W. S.]

Nabreed, or **Naybreed**. I have only heard this word in expressions like the following: 'Watch t' *nabreed*, it comes round once in seven years, and gives somebody a *hipe*.' A similar sentence might be used by a person injured, who thinks the wrong will be returned on the wrong-doer. It seems, therefore, a kind of Nemesis, but no doubt there is some tradition connected with this expression other than what is intimated above.

Nacks, *sb.* used in the following way. 'Yaa art ta, lad?' 'Au'm

no gret *nacks*.' Evidently equivalent to the 'no great *shakes*' of the south. A poorly-bred cow is also 'no great *nacks*.'

Nadekit, or Nakit. See **Knadekit**.

Naff. See **Nath**.

Naffler, sb. a person busy about trifles, doing something, and nothing. Used also contemptuously to a child: 'Tha' little *nafflin* thing.'

Naked, or Nakt (*gl.* *naikt*; the *a* as in *fate*). This word is pronounced as one syllable, and not *nākēd*.

Nanberry, or Nanbury, sb. a kind of wart formed on the bag of a cow. See **Anberry** in Halliwell.

Nantle (sometimes pronounced *nontle*; *gl.* *nont'l*), *vb.* to move about with a mincing step; to dance attendance, as on a young woman. Halliwell says, to fondle, or trifle.

Nar, or Naur, adj. (which would be pronounced *naur*), used for *nearer*, and even *nearest*, and seems to be a sort of correlative to *far*. [*Near* is *nigher*, and *nearer* is *nigherer*, a reduplicated comparative. *Near* is always a comparative in Old English.—W. W. S.]

Nath, also Naff, sb. the nave of a wheel.

Naturable (*gl.* *naat'uru·bul*), *adj.* natural: used in many parts, at Lepton and Almondbury. When some lovers of music, for which the West Riding is noted, were returning from one of the Bradford Festivals, a discussion commenced as to the merits of the Hailstone chorus. One said it was 'vary gooid.' Another caught him up, indignant at such scant praise: 'Gooid! Au mean to say it was perfectly *naturable*.'

Naunt (pronounced *naunt*), aunt. 'Yaa's thi' *naunt*?' 'O, sho's brawly.'

Nawther, also Nowther, and Nother, the pronunciation of *neither*: an equivalent to the local sound of *nither*. But *nowther* is found in Chaucer. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we have *nother* and *nawder*.

Near, sb. the kidney: connected with the latter syllable of that word. [Mid.Eng. *neere*; Germ. *niere*.—W. W. S.]

Neeze, used to express the whistling sound in breathing through the nose when one has a cold. [Occurs in Job xli. 18; and (in some old versions) in 2 Kings iv. 35.—W. W. S.]

Neif (pronounced *nāif*, or *nayif*; plural, *neives*), the fist. [Icel. *hnafi*.—W. W. S.]

Neighbour row, sb. In most country districts a certain distance is laid out by custom within which persons are bidden (from each house) to a funeral; called as above.

Neist (pronounced *nāist*, or *nayist*), *adj.* next. [The local word is

often better than the standard one. *Nighest* and *next* are both derived from A.S. *nehsta*, in Mid.Eng. *nehst*, or *neist*.—W. W. S.] It must, however, be remarked that the mode of pronouncing *next* in the local fashion would be *neist*, as 'vaist' for 'vexed,' &c. See Letter X.

'She *neist* brought a sark o' the saftest silk,
Well wrought wi' pearls about the band.'

Alison Gross, ver. 5.

'The *neistan* step that she waded,
She waded to the chin.'

Willie and May Margaret, ver. 30.

Nesh, *adj.* tender ; delicate ; nice ; sensitive to cold. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

'I can fynde no flesh,
Hard nor *nesh*,
Salt nor fresh,
Bot two tome platters.'

'Secunda Pastorum,' *Towneley Mysteries*
(Surtees Society), p. 113.

Nestlecock, *sb.* the youngest child, &c.

Nife, *vb.* to steal quietly, or sily.

Nifer, *sb.* a sly thief.

Night, pronounced *neet*, but sometimes *nawt*. On one occasion a friend of mine heard two persons taking leave. 'Gooid *neet*,' said one ; 'Good *nawt*,' said the other. The latter is considered the more modern form, though it is hard to say why, as the long *i* is so frequently pronounced as *au*, or *aw*.

Nip, *scrat*, and *bite*. Used to express a scramble.

Nipper, *sb.* a boy who runs to different offices to see whether there are any goods for the station. To *nip* about is to go about quickly.

Nobble, *vb.* to thrash or beat a person ; also to take possession of.

Nobbut, or **No' but**, *i. e.* not but, or nought but, constantly used for *only*. 'It's *nobbut* me.' Henryson, who wrote about 1540, has in his *Abbey Walk*, ll. 41—44 :

'This changing and great variance
Of earthly statis up and down,
Is *not but* casualty and chance,
As some men say without reasoun.'

Also in the *Yorkshire Horsedealers* :

'Thinks Abey, t' oud codger 'll nivver smoak t' trick,
I'll swop wi' him my poor deead horse for his wick,
An' if Tommy I *nobbut* can happen ta trap,
'Twill be a fine feather i' Aberram cap !'

Noddlin, nodding (?). A man brought his wife to Almondbury to

be buried. The coffin was placed on horseback, and of course moved about with the motion of the horse. The husband, observing this, said, 'Tha's bin a *noddlin* fool all thi lawf, and tha goes *noddlin* to thi grave.' He was not over careful himself, for he had not ordered a grave to be made, and the coffin was left on the churchyard wall till it was ready.

Nogs, *sb.* certain instruments like the letter L, and made of elastic iron. They were formerly much used in woollen weaving to put on the beam for the purpose of holding the warp. As the piece gradually progressed towards completion, they one by one fell out. They are not much used now, but *flanges* instead.

Noint, for *anoint*, *vb.* to beat. 'Au'll *noint* thee.' [*Noint* for *anoint* is a corruption of the 15th century.—W. W. S.]

Noit, the pronunciation of *note* in the sense of business or employment: here very common. Chaucer uses *note* in this sense (*Canterbury Tales*, line 4066): 'What *noit* are ye at?' = 'What are you doing?' 'We sud be at the same *noit* as before,' *i. e.* in the same position, or difficulty. It is said of a cow a long time after calving, 'Sho is old *noited*.' If giving no milk, and not in calf, 'Sho is at no *noit*.' In the *Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees Society), at p. 58, we find:

'To neven (*i. e.* name) sych *noytes* new
To folk of wykyd wylle,
Wyth outen tokyn trewe,
Thay wylle not tent ther-tylle.'

Nominy, or **Nomine**, *sb.* a tale, or formulary. 'He gave us the whole *nominy*' = 'He told us all about it.' A woman, describing the ceremony of her marriage, said, 'Paarson read t' *nominy* over us,' *i. e.* the service. No doubt derived from 'In *nomine* Patris,' &c. For various *nomines* see the games 'Blackthorne,' 'Inkum Jinkum,' &c.

None, or **Nōōān** (*gl.* noan, or noah'n), not. 'He's *nōōān* baan to do that,' *i. e.* not going to do it. See quotation to **Maaspot** from *Robin Hood*.

None (pronounced *nōōn*), not one.

Nooa, **Now**, or **Naw**, the pronunciation of *no*.

Nooin, or **Nooinin**, noon; midday.

Nook (pronounced like *book*), *sb.* a corner. 'Ass *nook*,' the place where the ashes fall.

Nor, than. See note to **Lake**.

Noration (see **Oration**), *sb.* It is doubtful which form the word takes, *i. e.* I have not been able to make out whether people say 'an *oration*' or 'a *noration*'; perhaps the latter is rather more probable, as the natives here are not, more than elsewhere, addicted to use the article 'an.'

Nought (pronounced *nout*), nothing. A sensible old saying here is,

‘Too mich o’ owt
Is gooid for nowt.’

Nower, *i. e.* nowhere.

Nucket, *sb.* a little nook, or corner.

Numbling, *adj.* unhandy ; same as fumbling.

Nuncle, *sb.* uncle. ‘My *nuncle* Joe,’ &c. *King Lear*, passim. An old gentleman, coming from the Cock at Farnley (1858) late at night, and going towards Almondbury Common, the night being dark, lost his way, and fell into a small *dyke* near Newcastle Park. He could not get out, having a weakness in his back, and being, moreover, an old man, so he sat on the brink to reason. ‘Au say, Joe, tha’s hed many ups and daans i’ this world, but this is lawk to be a finisher.’ He then called out lustily, ‘Is there nobody to save me in a Christian land like this?’ At last, however, his own niece found him, and on recognizing his voice exclaimed, ‘Good gracious—my *nuncle*!’

Nuppit, *sb.* simpleton : still used. Halliwell says *nup* is a fool. See Preface—**Joseph o’ Nuppits**.

O

The long *o* has chiefly two forms.

(1) In some words it takes the sound of *aw* (which also represents *ī*), as *no*, *Joseph*, *Moses*, *slow*.

(2) In other words it is lengthened into two or three vowels, *ōōā* ; as *go*, *no*, *so*, which are *goōā*, *noōā*, *soōā*.

(3) In some words it has the usual pronunciation.

(4) And in many the long *ō* becomes *ǽ*, as *over*, *ovver* ; *open*, *oppen*.

Oa (1) forms two syllables ; thus, *brōōād*, *lōōād*, *rōōād*.

(2) Sometimes, when sounded as *o*, it becomes *oi*, diphthong ; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foal* are *coil*, *coit*, *foil*. See Letter **I** (1).

(3) And when *o* is followed by a consonant and final *e* the same change takes place ; thus, *cote*, *hole*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., become *coit*, *hoil*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoil*, &c.

Oo. This form has two sounds.

(1) As in *book*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, which take the southern sound of *oo* in *moon*, *soon*, &c., except the words *good* and *foot*, which fall under the next rule.

(2) In such words which in the south have *oo* pronounced full, as in *moon*, *cool*, *spoon*, *noon*, *school*, *soon*, *fool*, *goose*, &c., the pronunciation here is very singular,—*mooin*, *cooil*, *spooin*, *nooin*, *schooil*, *scooin*, *fooil*,

&c.,—together with the words *foot* and *good*, which become *fooit* and *gooid*. *Hoop* and *wood* seem to be exceptions to this rule.

Oi, in the words *oil* and *soil*, appears in the dialect as *ō*, these words being often called *ōle* and *sōle*; possibly under the impression that *oil* and *soil* are corruptions.

Ou, when sounded in the southern dialect as in *about*, *scout*, *out*, &c., here takes the sound *aa*, the first *a* as in *father*, the second as in *fat*. Thus *out* (when not sounded *yat*) is *aat*, or *ah-at*, nearly. When *ou* takes the sound of *o* in southern English, as in *soul*, pronounced *sole* (*gl.* *soal*), it here becomes *sowl* (*gl.* *soul*); thus *four* is *fowr*; *pour*, *powr*.

Oachering, or Ochering (*ch* soft), lavishing.

Ockslaver (*gl.* *ok'slav'ur*), perhaps *ack slāver*, or *hawkslaver* (pronounced *slavver*), one who froths at the mouth. It might be said, 'Yo' gret ockslavering yāand,' as an expression of contempt.

Odd, used in a peculiar sense. An *odd child* is an illegitimate child.

Oddlads. Th' *oddlads*, i. e. the odd lads, the order of Odd Fellows.

Oddments (*gl.* *od'ments*), remnants; odds and ends: the syllable *ments* distinct; not *munts*.

Off, different; besides; or in addition to. 'You will want some *off* the scholars,' i. e. besides the scholars.

Offald (pronounced *offuld*), a term of reproach. From *offals* (*off-falls*), fragments of meat, &c. A word much used. 'An *offald* fellow.'

'Then Nan began to froth an' fume,
An' fiz like botteld drink.'

"Wat then, tha's enter'd t' haase agean,
Tha *offald* lewkin slink."—*Natterin Nan*, ver. 44.

Offalment, a bad man, article, &c.

Oil, Aul, or Aual (spelling very uncertain), the pronunciation of a word applied to those circular and raised portions of grass left by horses when pasturing in a field.

Old becomes *oud* or *oad* (*gl.* *oud*, or *oad*).

Olys. See **Allys**.

On, used for *of*. 'Tak' hod *on* it, lad.' 'What sort *on*?' (or sort *en*). 'What is it made *on*?'

Onely (pronounced *wunly*; *gl.* *wun'li*), solitary; lonely. 'He feels varry *oneley*.'

Or, before.

Oration, a large number, or a long row. 'There's walls enough to build an *oration* of cottages for poor folk.' 'Au saw an *oration* of people.' See **Noration**.

Oss (pronounced *os* sharp), to offer, attempt, &c. Ray suggests from *ausus*. [But rather from *F. oser*, a derivative of *ausus*.—W. W. S.] 'Au sall ne'er *oss*' = 'I shall never attempt.' On the occasion when Sir John Ramsden came of age, he gave several public dinners, and on passing between Longley Hall and Huddersfield, he encountered some mill hands, lads and lasses. A lad taps a lass on the shoulder, and she says, 'Drop it, lad; Au want none o' thi bother.' The lad, 'Au'm noan baan to mell on thee.' 'Well, but tha were *ossin*.' Sir John was much exercised with this, and took it up at the dinner, where he found plenty of his guests able to restore the dialogue to its beauty, and explain its meaning.

Ossings, the name of a field : probably *oxings*. See **Aise**.

Othersome, *i. e.* others : very common. Sometimes used even in the plural.

Ouse, formerly used for *ox*. See Letter **X**, and **Ossings**. Occurs in *The Death of Percy Reed*, ver. 20 :

'O turn thee, turn thee, Willie Ha',
O turn thee, man, and fight wi' me.
When ye come to Troughend again,
A yoke o' *owsen* I'll gie thee.'

Again in *The Fray o' Suport*, ver. 1 :

'Nought left me o' four and twenty good *ousen* and ky,
My weet-ridden gelding, and a white quey.'

Out-trees, cross pieces of wood which support the material of a door.

Ou-wher, or **Awer**, anywhere. 'Tha'll nooan faund (find) it *awer* near theer.' They say also *nower* for nowhere, a word which seems closer to its equivalent.

Oven is pronounced *o'om*, as in *room*. See Letter **V**.

Overlade (pronounced *overlade* ; *gl.* ov'ur-laid), sick ; troubled ; over-burdened. It is a corruption of *overled*. To *overlead* in Old English means to oppress.

['Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire
Overlede the comune,' &c. (*i. e.* oppress the commons).
Piers Plowman, B. text, 3. 314.—W. W. S.]

Owler, or **Oler** (*gl.* oul'ur, or oal'ur), the alder tree, *Alnus glutinosa*.

Owlet (pronounced *ullet* ; *gl.* ul'et), the owl.

P

Paak, a sty on the eyelids.

Paand. See **Pound**, and **New Road to Farnley** in Preface.

Paddle, *vb.* to lead by the hand.

Paddle, or **Peddle**, *sb.* a huckster's cart; a hand-cart. [In form, a diminutive of *ped*, a basket.—W. W. S.]

Padfoot (pronounced *padfoot*), a kind of ghost, or goblin, still often talked about here, and probably believed in by some. It is described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates.' To have seen it was of course a portent of various disasters. See Preface, **Padfoot**.

Padinoddy, or **Palinoddy** (*a* in *had*), funk; agitation; or embarrassment.

Pagmag, odds and ends; nonsense. J. B. made a dish of bacon, fowls, and greens; and, being a strong-stomached man, he actually added a tallow candle. He called it a *pagmag*.

Pail, or **Pale** (pronounced as *pay-il*; *gl.* *pai'h'l*), to hit hard; to drive; to thrash. Said to one thrashing corn, '*Pail* it out.'

Paise waise, or nearly **Pisewise** (*gl.* *paar'iz waa'iz*; *a* in *father*, *i* in *sit*), *i. e.* *pax-wax*, the ligamental matter of the neck of ruminating animals. Here understood of the gristle in a neck of mutton. Also said of what is tough.

Pale away, work away; push along. See **Pail**.

Palm (pronounced *pawm* or *poam*), the tree so called. Sallow buds are so called. We find the following in a note on p. 334 of *Acts of the Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Society, vol. lxiv.): 'Our forefathers used any substitutes for the Oriental *palm* that came most readily to hand: in Italy, olive branches; in France, box or laurel; in Russia, some kind of willow; in England, the yellow flowering willow, yew, and box; in Scotland, the willow; in Ireland, the yew. The term *palm* is popularly applied in the north of England and in Scotland to the yellow willow, and in the south to the yew. In North Yorkshire '*palm crosses*' are made every *Palm Sunday*, and hung up in the cottages till the next year; so, in Ireland, tufts of yew that have been blessed as *palms*. In the prayer of benediction of the *palms*, the words of the Roman missal are, "*benedic etiam et hos ramos palmæ et olive*;" in the Parisian, "*hos frondium ramos*;" in Sarum, York, and Hereford, "*hos palmarum cæterarumque arborum ramos*." There is no mention of the custom previous to the eighth or ninth century.'

Palt (pronounced *pault*), to mend. May be said of mending a stocking, a coat, a cart, or indeed anything. 'Tha' a't *paltin'* up then.'

Pan, *vb.* to settle, unite, fit, &c. Boards *pan* when they lie close together. Also may be said of a man: 'He *pans* to work,' i. e. settles down to it.

Pancake Bell. See **Fastens Tuesday**.

Pancheon, or **Panshun**, *sb.* an earthenware bowl, unglazed externally, and internally glazed black or yellow: used for kneading bread, washing small articles, and containing milk to be skimmed.

Parkin, oatmeal gingerbread, universally used here on the 5th Nov., and for many days after. Presents of it are often sent to me by the boys' parents, and others.

Parlour (pronounced *paylour*; *gl.* *pail-ur*). See **Letter R**.

Parpoint, the name of a certain sized stone, much about the form and bulk of a brick, but rather thinner. It is used chiefly for forming inner and division walls, and is no doubt derived from the old French *parpaigne*. 'Parpaigne, a pillar, buttresse, or supporter of stone-works, serving to bear up a beam or summer in a wall.'—Cotgrave.

Part, used by some persons in a peculiar way for *some*. 'He has *part* money' = 'he has some money.'

Pash, *sb.* a word used to express a quantity of rain (Hall. says of snow also). 'It will clear up after another *pash* of rain.' Used jokingly also of fine weather. Also used for a large quantity of any liquid. A Huddersfield woman, determined to marry a man in spite of the strenuous opposition of her friends, said, 'I'll have a *pash* in the piggen, though I pay for the girthing.'

Pash, *vb.* The wind *pashes* (i. e. blows) the door to. 'He *pash'd* his neive i' mi face' = struck me. *Pash*, to strike, occurs in Tudor-English in Ford's *Lovers' Melancholy*, i. 1; and in Shakespeare.

Pattren, i. e. pattern. George Hepplestone, a well-known humorous native who had the unenviable distinction of being one of the last men placed in the stocks (which he preferred to paying the fine, in order to annoy the constable), on one occasion had been to 'The Wood' for work, and proceeding homewards, met John Mallinson, father of the well-known schoolmaster, to whom he said, 'Johnny, what does ta' think? Au've been to t' Wood for mi *pattren*, an' it's to be wooven wi' fouer treddles. Naa, if we had been intended to wave wi' fouer treddles, we'd ha' had' fouer legs instead o' two. Doesn't ta' think soa?' Cf. F. *patron*, a pattern.—Cotgrave.

Pawk (*gl.* *pauk*), the pronunciation of *pike* (which see).

Pay, to beat. Formerly in good use. See Dunbar's *King Hart*, c. ii. st. 58: 'Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy maid grit *pay*,' i. e. gave a sound beating.

Peace Egg, the name sometimes given on the title-page of the drama of 'St. George,' which is performed at Christmas. I insert it here, not as necessarily forming a part of the dialect, but as being an instance of a very singular corruption, arising from the straining of a word to meet the knowledge, or ignorance, of the mass of people. The true name is *Pace Egg*, i. e. Pasch Egg, or Easter Egg. Still it may be asked why such a name should be given to a drama performed at Christmas, and the entire reason may be difficult to make out. It must not be forgotten that the drama was, and I believe is still, in some parts performed at Easter, and the egg is the symbol of the Resurrection. It is much the same as if a Christmas publication were called the 'Holly Branch'; but the *Pace Egg* of course has a far wider signification.

Peahull. See **Peascod**.

Pear, the fruit, is pronounced *pěär*, as two syllables (*gl.* pee'h'r).

Peartly, *adv.* in a brisk, lively manner. See *Merrie Conceited Jestes of George Peele, Gentleman*. 1607. 'So down-stairs goes she *peartly*.'

Peascalding (pronounced *payscalding*). This was a kind of pea feast, formerly popular enough, and conducted as follows. A large quantity of peas were gathered, say two strokes, which equal a bushel. They were boiled with the *swads* on in the *set-pot*; they were then piled upon a riddle and placed upon the table. Round the base of the mountain were a lot of cups containing butter, which was melted by the warmth of the peas. The neighbours and friends gathered round. To eat the peas, they took hold of the stalk and stripped the pods in their mouths after dipping them in the melted butter, and the sweetness thus derived from the *swads* made the peas delicious. Bread was eaten with them. In the midst of the mound of peas was a salt pot, into which the peas were dipped. Sometimes a little playfulness arose, and they pelted one another with the *swads*.

Peascod, the pod of the pea: so called probably from its resemblance to a pillow, in some places called a *cod*. 'Hull' is also used, i. e. pea-hull.

Peaswad, or **Peaswod** (pronounced *payswad*; *gl.* pai-swaad, second *a* as in *had*), a pea-pod.

Peddle, a long tale. 'Let's ha' a less o' thi *peddle*,' i. e. not so much of your talk.

Peggy, an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs; also called 'the maiden.'

Pelt, *sb.* a skin: used chiefly for rabbit-skins, which are called rabbit *pelts*, and for hare-skins also.

Pen, a feather.

Penk, and sometimes **Pink**, to wink, or squinny. Dr. Kenealy, in his speech for the defence of the Claimant, said, 'One of the witnesses

spoke of a *pinker* in the eyebrow, whatever that may mean.' A poor fellow about here, who had drooping eyelids, used to be teased by impudent boys, who entreated him to sell them a penn'orth of '*penkin* drops.' [To *pink* is used by Heywood for 'to peer.' See Nares's Glossary. Dutch *pinken*, to wink, leer.—W. W. S.]

Pennett, a kind of sweetmeat, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. [Occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 123. O.Fr., *pénide*; Mediæval Greek *πηνιδιον*, the diminutive of *πήνη*, a thread. Properly applied to twisted sticks of barley-sugar. '*Penide*, f. a pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold.' Cotgrave.—W. W. S.]

Penny, a word used to describe the appearance of birds when moulting, the feathers sticking up, or being otherwise irregular. A young bird, in its process of coming to maturity, is first *nakt* (which see), then in *blue pen*, then flegg'd.

Penny Cast, the name of a game played with round flat stones, about four or six inches across, being similar to the game of quoits; sometimes played with pennies, when the *hobs* are a deal nigher. It was not played with pennies in 1810.

Pentys. So spelt in old documents. A part of the street at the bottom of Almondbury was called *Pentys End*, possibly from a roof over the churchyard gate close by. Hall. spells the word *pentice*, but gives also *pentes* and *pentys*. He says it means, amongst other things, 'an open shed or projection over a door.' In Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 147, among extracts from the accounts of the church of Durham, we find:

' 1425-6.	Paid for making the organs	6. 8.
	One <i>Pentys</i> made anew	10. 0.'

And in a note below on the word *pentys* Raine writes thus: 'Primarily a porch or some such matter, "*Penticium*, appendix ædis, gurgustium, tuguriolum parieti affixum."—Du Fresne. It is, perhaps, no great stretch of supposition to conceive that the small partitioned-off recess within the feretory, appropriated to its keeper, is here to be understood under the term *pentys*; it was literally his *pent-house*.' The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives '*Pentyce*, of an house end, *Appendicium*, imbulus, appendix.'

Caxton, in *The Boke of the Fayt of Armes*, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied with fresh water, cisterns being provided 'where men may receiue inne the rayne watres that fallen doune a-long the thackes of *thappentyzes* and houses.' The Camden Society's edition of the *Promptorium*, from which this last extract is taken, also gives the following: 'Bp. Kennett states that in Chester there was a "*curia penticiarum tenta in aulâ penticid ejusdem civitatis*."' I am informed that boys playing at the game called 'stag' at Lidget, Lepton, used to shout out on beginning a game, 'Th' owd baandaries—Billy loin end, *penny haas* end, and t' hussin steps; and my informant appeared to think '*penny haas*' a corruption of *pentys*, which seems to me all the more probable, as I have heard of '*pent-houses*' elsewhere. [*Pent-house* is a corruption of *pentis*, which is the O.Fr. *apentis*.—W. W. S.]

Perch (pronounced *peerk* or *pěärk*).

Perch (*pěärk*), to examine. This meaning is thus derived. Pieces of cloth are placed over a pole or *perch*, to be thoroughly examined in order to discover burls or motes. I have heard this word used to explain the looking through an account-book with the view of discovering errors.

Perfectly. Mentioned here to note a peculiarity of the dialect in laying the accent on certain words of three syllables; thus, *perfectly*, *spectacles*, *Doncast'er*, *Manchest'er*, and no doubt many more, are all accented on the middle syllable, which has a singular effect, especially in the word *spectacles*.

Pettibab, or **Pettibabe**, a spoilt child; also used for older folks who behave childishly.

Pewtling, **Puteling**, or **Poutling** (pronounced *pay-ootling*), crying. Perhaps connected with *puling*.

Pic, or **Pick**, pitch from tar; also an emetic. To '*pick up*' is to vomit. Also for pickaxe.

Pick, to pitch. To *pick down* is to throw down; to *pick up*, to throw up. See last word. Observe what in the south is called 'picking up' is here 'samming up.' To *pick* also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick.' When speaking of the number of threads, the weavers sometimes say, so many 'picks' to the inch. 'To *pick a pick*' is to throw the shuttle once across. [*Pick* in the sense of to pitch occurs in Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*: '*pick a lance*,' i. l. 204.—W. W. S.] A cow which *comes* before her time is said to *pick* her calf. If the cow were frightened it would not be 'arrandsmittle' (which see), but if the occurrence takes place naturally, it is so.

Pickin-hoil, *i. e.* pitching-hole, a hole in the wall of a barn through which hay, &c. are tossed in. When J. N. lived at Almondbury in the house at the top of Grasscroft, he was annoyed by the road, which led to his kitchen-door, being too near some *assmiddins*. He accordingly caused the road to be altered, and the doorway from the lane to be walled up, leaving what is called a *piekin-hoil*, two feet square and two feet from the ground, through which the coals might be shovelled. A soft innocent woman, L. B., had often come to the kitchen door with messages from her mistress. Lo! she found the way walled up, except the narrow aperture. 'What,' she exclaimed, 'is this all the *gate* there is to t' haas?' 'Yus,' was the answer given by J. L., W. H., and other awkward bystanders; 'yus, yo're lawk to go thro' theer.' She had a jug in her hand containing *beast* as a present, and she hesitated. 'Eh, bud yo mun traw, Sally!' Thus encouraged, she put her pitcher of *beast* first, and then her head, and managed to struggle part of the way through, but got wedged fast. The bystanders urged her on with shouts of laughter. This called out the owner, to find the unfortunate woman vainly struggling. On seeing him she exclaimed, 'Eh! maister, Aw'd ha' made a bigger gate nor this to t' haas, yah-ivver!' As soon as he could recover from his merriment

he prevailed on her tormentors to withdraw her from the durance, which had now become insupportable. She never attempted that way again.

Pie (pronounced *paw* ; *gl.* pau). See **Liken**.

Piece, a name given to a person, man or woman. 'A queer *piece*' is a queer fellow.

Pienet (pronounced *pawnet* ; *gl.* pau'net), a magpie.

Pig, a game for boys, well known, but comparatively new here, somewhat similar to the 'cat' of the south. See **Bad**. The *pig* is a long piece of wood pointed at the ends.

Pig-coit, or **Pig-hoil**, *i. e.* pig-cote, a pigsty.

Piggen, or **Piggin**, a vessel with one handle, of wood, tin, &c., for holding or transferring liquids. Ray says an erect handle. [Welsh *picyn*, a piggin, or noggin.—W. W. S.]

Pigmarine, a term of contempt formerly applied to volunteers.

Pig's fraw, *i. e.* pig's fry. See **Bedlamspit**.

Pike (pronounced *pauk* : *gl.* pauk), to pick. They *pike* a bone, teeth, &c. After a mowing-machine has gone over a field, the labourers go round near the edges *piking* with a scythe; after harvest, raking over the field to gather up stray corn is *piking*. Not used for picking a thing from the ground. See 'to pick.' As a sort of catch specimen of Yorkshire dialect, the expression, 'T' weet maks 'em *pauk* 'em,' is a great favourite. It is applied to fowls cleaning themselves after rain, and the interpretation is, 'The wet makes them *pick* themselves.' *Pike* occurs in Dunbar's *Tidings from the Session* :

'Some cut throats, and some *pykes* purses.'

Again, in the *Twa Corbies* (ravens), ver. 9 :

'Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane,
And I'll *pike* out his bonny blue e'en.'

Pikelet (pronounced *pauklet* ; *gl.* pauk'let), a crumpet : also used in Monmouthshire.

Pill, to peel, or strip off the bark from a tree : common in Old English.

Pimrose, a primrose : note the elision of the *r*. See Letter **R**.

Pindar, or **Pinder**, the keeper of the pound, or pinfold. [A.S. *pyndan*, to pen up.—W. W. S.]

Pinfold, the pound for cattle.

Pinnacle, the name of a field at Farnley Wood ; also of one on the top of a hill between Whitley and Mirfield. Perhaps this word is the same as *pendicle* : see Dedication to the *Heart of Midlothian*.

Pismire (pronounced *pissmare*; *gl.* *pis'mair*), an ant. The sound of the second syllable we should expect to be *mawr*, but it seems rather as above. Dandelions also go by the same name.

Pitcher, to ask money of one who goes courting, especially if out of his own neighbourhood: the demand, if not complied with, is followed up with great violence. The origin of the word is said to be derived from the fact that money is sometimes rattled in a pitcher, to express in an unmistakable manner what is desired. Two young fellows some years since had to pay £4 for *pitchering* a young man who came from Huddersfield to Almondbury Bank courting. They were taken to the Wool-Pack, Back Green, where the magistrates then sat, and were 'deemed' to pay £1 each to the infirmary, and £1 expenses.

W. M. was *pitchered* at Smithy Place, near Honley; he was, in fact, thrown into a sump-hole, where he was almost suffocated. The violence in this case may be accounted for, as he stole away another man's sweetheart. A case was mentioned in the local papers of Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1875.

Pizeball (pronounced *pauseball*), a ball which children play with, formerly stuffed with sawdust, &c., and used on 'Yester Monday, Fastens, and so on.' It was often parti-coloured and ornamented; now it is sometimes of india-rubber, and hollow. The idea seems to be a ball for *tossing*.

Pizings. See **Hundreds**.

Plain, exposed. 'That house is in a *plain* situation.'

Plaining. To be *plaining* is to complain, to tell tales, &c.

Plant, to hide. When hens are stolen and hidden they are said to be *planted*.

Plat, the ground. See 2 Kings ix. 26. A field at Whitley is called White *Platts*.

Plěād (pronounced in two syllables), to plead. The past tense is 'pled,' which is also the past participle.

Plěāse (*gl.* *pli'h'z*), to satisfy, or remunerate well. 'Tell him to do that for me, and I'll *please* him well.'

Pled. See **Plead**.

Pleg, to run away, *especially* from school.

Plevy, a bricklayer's hammer with a cutting edge; also a tool used by farmer men when ploughing, to set the ploughshare right.

Plod, plaid. *Ploddy* Hall, a house at Almondbury, near the Grammar School, where formerly *plaid*s were made. So *clod* for *clad*. It is customary here to call any largish house, above a cottage, a hall.

Plonk, to hit plump. Used especially of marbles, when the one shot strikes the other before touching the ground. If the driven marble

runs on the ground it is *dribbled*, or *drilled*. In a trial at Dewsbury, June 25, 1874, a witness said, 'There were three fighting when you *plonked* Wells in the face.' *Plonk* is a variation of *plump* and *plunge*.

Plonker, a large marble of stone, clay, pot, &c. about one and a quarter inches in diameter.

Plough (pronounced *pleugh*, or *ploo*).

Plumb. 'He's not altogether *plumb*' means 'He's not right in his head.'

Pobble. See **Poddle**.

Poddle, a puddle. An ancient pronunciation. Hall. gives an example, *podelle*.

Poidles, or **Pawdles**, fancies. Perhaps, according to the analogy of the dialect, this word should be *poadle* or *podle*, but I can find no trace of it in books. It was said to me of a poor little boy temporarily lame, 'Eh! poor bairn, he's all *poidles*,' i. e. full of fancies. [Probably connected with the Welsh *pwd*, a fit of the sullen; *pwdu*, to pout.—W. W. S.]

Poise (pronounced *poiz*), i. e. pose, to kick: a very common word. Perhaps from the French *pousser*, to push out, or perhaps connected with the word following. Many years ago three well-known gentlemen, all of whom afterwards became in their way distinguished men, were coming up over the fields to Almondbury, and had to pass a number of youths, who, as the custom was, and in a less degree is still, saluted them with their native humour, in these terms: 'Sitha, here's long A—, and Ombry B—, and owd C—; let's *poise* his legs straight. Didst ta' ivver see a faaler set o' chaps? Let's *poise* 'em all.' It is, however, but right to say no violence was attempted, and the three passed on no doubt deeply impressed with the magnanimity of their assailants. See **Poss**.

Poit (i. e. *pote*, the original of *potter*), to poke, kick about, &c. *Poit* and *potter* are both used of poking the fire, but the latter would imply reiterated action. 'The child is *poitin'* about i' bed.' One boy *poits* another out of bed. It was said of a woman who had fallen down, 'She were liggin on her rig a *poitin'*,' i. e. lying on her back kicking about. [Welsh *pwio*, to push or poke.—W. W. S.]

Poke (pronounced *pōāk*; *gl.* *poa'h'k*), a bag or sack.

Poll (pronounced *pole*, and by some *poul*; *gl.* *poal* or *poul*), to cut the hair. Ophelia, in *Hamlet*, Act IV. sc. v., uses *poll* for a head of hair.

Pommel, **Pommil**, or **Pummil**. To *pommel*, to strike. See **Knor** and **spell**.

Pompey, the House of Correction.

Poppydock, or **Puppydock**, the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

Porridge, oatmeal boiled with water or milk : used for breakfast or supper, now not unfrequently. This is the substance of which Dickens thus writes : ' Into these bowls Mrs. Squeers poured a brown composition which looked like diluted pincushions without the covers, and was called *porridge*.' One of my tenants remarked, ' There's not *many porridge* made now.'

Portywoof, or Portywoove, wooven in a peculiar manner. A *porty* is forty ends, *i. e.* forty threads—in woollen; and in cotton thirty-eight ends or threads is called a *beer, bear, or bere*. *Bere* is probably not a word of this dialect, as cotton weaving has not been much followed here until recently. [Dutch *portie* means a portion, and is evidently a word of French origin.—W. W. S.]

Posit, or Possit, no doubt *deposit*. An infant *posits* when the food runs out of its mouth. So *liver* for deliver; *plaining* for complaining.

Posnet (pronounced *posnit*), an iron pot with feet; a skillet, or pipkin. The word is found in old writings.

Poss, to rush, or plunge head first. Hall. says ' to dash about.' Clothes in a tub are *possed* with a stick. Said of a lamb, ' See haa he's *possin* t' owd ewe agean.' [Occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, and is the old form of the modern *push*. In *Piers the Plowman* it is said of a cat playing with mice that she '*possed* him aboute;' B. prol. 151.—W. W. S.]

Potates (two syllables), used very commonly for *potatoes*.

Potter, to bother, stir, disorder, &c. : used in a varied sense. One is *pottered* when perplexed; *potters* coals out of the fire, or money, &c. out of his pocket.

Pough (pronounced *pah-oo*; *gl.* paa'uo), the lower lip. *Pout* perhaps connected with this word. *Poughing* is crying.

Pound, pronounced *pund* when signifying weight, and *paand* when signifying money.

Pouse, a baggage; dirty slut, &c. I have heard this word addressed to a trespassing cow. Weak or tasteless liquid is called 'weary *pouse*.' I take it to be the same word as that of which Hall. says, ' It was formerly a common and not indelicate imprecation.' See Letter **X**, and **Galker**.

Prabble, a quarrel, or squabble. When John Hepworth was ill, his mother sent Tom Bell to Dr. Bradley to get him some medicine. He said, ' If yo pleäse Au'm coom for some phezzie for little John; he's varry, varry badly.' Dr. ' Who's little John?' T. B. ' Wha, little John, yo know.' Dr. ' What little John?' T. B. ' Wha, little John up yonder; ' and Tom could get no further. ' Little John, yo know—yo know, little John.' The doctor, getting a slight understanding of the case, prepared some medicine. The mother of the boy, becoming impatient of her messenger's delay, went to meet him, and said, ' What has ta been doin', Tom, so long?' Tom. ' Doin'? Au've

had enough to do, Au think. Au could mak' nowt o' yon doother ; Au couldn't mak' him understand who little John was.' 'Wha ! did ta tell him t'other name ?' *Tom*. 'Nooa. Everybody knows little John, yo know. Eh, bless yo ! he's sich a man Au dar say nowt till him. Au darn't differ wi' him for fear on a *prabble*—for fear on him geein' t' lad sommat to do him hurt.'

Pratly, softly ; slowly. Hall. calls this word *prattily*. I have only heard it pronounced as spelt. A child who takes short steps walks *pratly*. A tap runs *pratly* when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 4 :

‘ *Pratly*, reyt *pratly* ovver t' floor,
A' top o' toas ye walk.’

Presently, immediately : also used in Pembrokeshire. [Common in the Bible.]

Preya (generally pronounced *pray-ya*), *i. e.* I pray you. Common.

Prial, or **Prile** (*gl.* *praul*). Hall. gives the former mode of spelling, and thinks it a corruption of *pair royal* [which it undoubtedly is ; the expression is used at cards even in the south, though now nearly obsolete.] It means three of a sort taken together. I met a man, July 24, 1865, driving two donkeys tandem in a coal-cart, and I said to him, ‘A fine team you have there.’ To which he merrily answered, ‘Yus, there’s a *prial* on us when we are all at whum.’

Priest, the orchis, *O. maculatus*. Probably so called from its gay colours resembling a priest’s chasuble.

Prise (pronounced *prauz* ; *gl.* *prauz*), to force open by leverage.

Prospect glass, a telescope.

Proven prickt (*o* as in *John* ; *gl.* *prov'n prikt*), over-fed, or so well kept that a man does not know what he would have. *Provent* = provender.—*Legend of Montrose*, p. 56. [*Provand* is found in Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, Act II. sc. i. l. 267.]

Psalm (pronounced *saum*, or *sawlm*).

Pullen, domestic fowls ; turkeys ; ducks, &c. Hall. says *pullaine* and *pullen* are found in several early plays. The word is very common here, as well as the two following. [‘A false thief That came, like a false fox my *pullen* to kill and mischief.’—*Gammer Gurton’s Needle*, in Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 239.—W. W. S.]

Pullendry and **Pullentry**, having the same meaning as above.

Pund. See **Pound**.

Putten, past participle of *put*. Is used at Heckmondwike also.

Putting on, a makeshift, or convenience for a time.

Q

In some words this letter seems to have been silent. Thus we find *wick* for *quick* (very common); *wartern* for *quartern*; *weak* for *squeak*; *swurrel* for *squirrel*; and, more oddly, *twilt* for *quilt*.

Quarrel, a stone quarry. There is a place near Almondbury called Warle Hill (*a* in *ware*). I am told this is *Quarrel*, or Quarry, Hill. If so it illustrates *wartern* for *quartern*, and *querfore* for *wherefore*, in the Almondbury Church inscription. In 'Mactatio Abel' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Cain says:

'Bery me in Gudeboure at the *Quarelle* hede.'

Quarrel, or **Quarry**, a square or pane of glass. An old lady friend of mine, feeling a draught, said to her granddaughter, 'Isn't there a *quarrel* out of the window?' The little girl looks out, expecting to see two boys fighting, and innocently says, 'No, grandma dear, I don't see any.' Robert of Gloster, who lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., in his description of Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, says:

'Thycke man he was ynou; but he nas noght wel long,
Quarry he was, and well ymade vorto be strong,'

where the word *quarry* implies that he was square built. See Hearne's edition, p. 412. French *carré* = square.

Quart (pronounced *quǣrt*).

Queer, *i.e.* quire, for choir.

Quilting feast. When a woman had patched a bed-quilt, she invited her neighbours to help to quilt it, for which purpose it was stretched with its lining on a long frame, and sewn across. Sometimes they drew figures with saucers, oyster-shells, &c. In later times tea and cake were given; formerly a *cold posset* consisting of new milk, sugar, currants, and rum (or beer). When they could get it, the milk was taken warm from the cow, and milked fast into the 'piggin' to froth it.

Quite, very much used for *quiet*. 'He is a *quite* lad.' On the contrary, I have known *quiet* put for *quite*. The same word is peculiarly used in the expression '*quite* better,' in general usage, and signifies perfectly recovered. Mrs. Scott of Woodsome stood one evening at the court door, and wanted the opinion of W. I. about the weather, saying, 'What do you think of the moon to-night?' Possibly she had a cold; at any rate W. I. thought she said 'Bull,' and answered, 'He's as *quite* as a lamb, madam; he'll hurt nobody.'

R

This letter is much elided or slurred over. Thus the proper names *Armitage* and *Charles* are generally called *Aymitage* and *Chales*, or *Chale*; so *parlour*, *parson*, and *primrose* are *paylor*, *paason*, and *pimrose*. [The dropping of the *r* occurs in standard English in *speak*, invariably used for A.S. *sprécan*, showing that our word should be *spreak*. The *r* was dropped in that word about A.D. 1100.—W. W. S.] Again, *h* is found in a few instances where *r* occurs in ordinary English, as *hime* for *rime* (hoar-frost), *hush* for *rush* (of wind). [This *h* probably represents the A.S. *hr*, the *r* being dropped.—W. W. S.]

Räavy, not fresh; dissipated; half washed; unshaven; untrimmed.

Rack, the apparatus for roasting meat.

Raddle, a piece of wood stuck full of pegs, having also a top part which *dons* on to hold the warp while it is wound on to the beam. A *porty* (and sometimes half a *porty*) goes through one space in a woollen warp.

Rade, past tense of *to ride*, for rode. See *Bonnie George Campbell*, ver. 3:

‘He *rade* saddled and bridled, &c.,
Careless and free.’

Räesty, or **Raisty**, rusty; bad-tempered: also applied to a foul tobacco-pipe. Clearly the same word as *räesty*, rancid.

Raggabrash, a ragamuffin—a term of reproach. Hall, writes *ragabrash*, and Nares *raggabash*.

Rake, or **Räik**, the pronunciation of *reach*.

Rake. To *rake* a fire is to throw on a large quantity of coals in order to keep the fire in through the night. Very commonly done. [So used by Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 3880:

‘Yet in our ashen cold is fyr i-reke,’

i. e. still in our cold ashes is fire *raked* together. So the Mæso-Gothic version of Rom. xii. 20 is practically, ‘Thou shalt *rake* (or gather together) coals of fire on his head,’ where *rikan* is used to translate *συνελεῖν*.—W. W. S.]

Rammy, rank; smelling like a ram.

Randy, *accensus libidine*.

Range (pronounced *roange*; *gl.* *roanj*).

Rantipoles, *sb.* the game of see-saw. ‘Let’s lake at *rantipowls*.’

Rase, past tense of *to rise*, for rose.

Rash. A *rash* of beef = a beefsteak.

Rasp, the common word for raspberry.

Ratch, to stretch. See *Chersmas Carol*, ver. 4.

Ratching the Rope (pronounced *ratchin t' rooap*; *gl.* *ratchin t' roo'h'p*) is 'pulling the long bow,' lying, &c. [In Lowland Scotch 'to *rax a raip*' is to stretch a rope, and = to die by hanging.] In Dunbar's *Discretion in Giving* we have:

'Some taks other menn's *tacks*,
And on the puir oppression maks,
And never remember that he *maun* die
Till that the gallows gars him *rax*.
In taking sould discretion be.'

Rather is pronounced *rayther* (*gl.* *raidh'ur*).

Raton, a rat. Hall. gives this quotation from a Cambr. MS.: '*Ratons* and mice and soch small dere.' *Ratoun* occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, also in the *Pardoner's Tale*:

'And prayéd him that he him woldé selle
Some poison, that he might his *ratouns* quelle.'

Rauk (pronounced *roak*, or *roke*), a ridge in cloth formed in the weaving; and it is also applied when the dyeing is defective, and the weft shows a different shade of colour.

Rave, past tense of *to rive*; also *raved*.

Ravel coppin. When one thread catches another and *rives* a deal of threads off at once, it is a *ravel coppin*; also a wild, disorderly, reckless fellow—a term derived from manufacturing. If a part of the *cop* comes off with the thread, it is said to be ravelled or snavelled, and is, in fact, spoiled. Therefore *ravel coppin* is used as a term of reproach for a careless man. [*Ravel* and *rive* are not allied words.—W. W. S.]

Reaminess, *sb.* dizziness, &c.

Reamy, or **Rimy** (pronounced *reamy*), *adj.* dizzy; half awake, &c. *Ream*, or *reme*, however, in some parts means to cry; and *ream* in Suffolk is to droop the head.

Rear, or **Reere** (the latter spelling found in old writings), underdone; almost raw.

Rēāster, **reasty horse**, or **raist-horse**, a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

Reckan, a hook from which a pan is suspended over a fire from a galley-balk. (Beverley.)

Reckless, a vulgarism for the flower called the Auricula.

Reckling, the smallest or youngest of a family, whether of men or animals.

Reckon. Common. Used for *think*, or *believe*. G. H. had been to Lords' Miln, near Honley, for a piece fifty yards long, which he brought home 'cuttled' into a bundle. On his way back he got too much beer, and the piece getting unrolled, trailed along on the ground. Entering his father's house, he said, 'Theer's one end o' t' piece here; wheer t' other is Au canna' tell, but Au *reckon* it's somewhere between jaar haas and t' Miln.'

Redster, a redstart. [A.S. *steort*; Dutch *staart*, a tail.—W. W. S.]

Reek, a common word for smoke. Formerly certain dues had to be paid to the vicar: 'So much for *reek*, house custom, eggs,' &c.

Reeling. This is a part of the process in making oat-bread, &c., by which the cake is made round. The *dofe* (dough) is placed on the *bakbrade* in a semi-fluid state, then, by moving the board about in a peculiar manner (somewhat as a pancake is shaken in the pan), the cake is turned into a rounded form.

Reever, or **Rever**, any man or animal in a poor condition; a lame man, horse, &c.

Rēēzed, Rēēzed, or Rēāzed (*gl.* ri'h'zd), a term applied to rancid bacon.

Render, to separate, or extract, the fat from membranous substances.

Rhemus, the rheumatism.

Rickling, a small lump of hay raked up to dry better before being put into cock.

Rig, a ridge in general; the backbone; the back. [A.S. *hrycg*, the old form of *ridge*.]

Right, pronounced *reet*, or *rait*.

Right (a word in much use), the same as *regular* or *proper* in some parts; as, 'He is a *right* fool.'

Rig tree, the highest beam in the frame of the roof.

Ringo (pronounced *ring-go*). 'Johnny *Ringo*' is the name of a game. See **Johnny**. Also the Yellow-hammer is sometimes so called.

Rip. When a boy takes a bird's nest he is said to *rip* it.

Rism, or **Rissom** (pronounced *rizm*), a small portion. I have heard it used in these sentences: 'He never had to work one *rism* sin,' i. e. he had done no more. 'There isn't a *rism* on it left,' there is none left. 'Tha' gev him a lot o' cheese and brēäd; Au nivver gev him a *rism* i' mi' lauf.'

Rive (old pronunciation *reeve*; now *rauве*, or *rive*), to tear.

Road (*not* pronounced *royd*, but *rōōäd*; *gl.* roo'h'd), used peculiarly for *way* or *manner*. 'It's done that *road*,' i. e. in that way.

Robinet, the Redbreast. A nickname given to the people of Farnley Tyas.

Rocken, reached.

Roid, a word used for *rough*. A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel. I think once also I heard the words '*roid* wheat,' which possibly meant coarse. [This is common in Mid. English, and *roide* is the French word for *rough*.—W. W. S.]

Roit (perhaps *roat*, or *rote*), the same as **Bail**, which see.

Rommy, or **Roms**, a certain plant (*Allium ursinum*, the Broad-leaved Garlic—*Ramsons*) of which cows are fond. It grows in hedge-bottoms, and, when eaten, spoils the taste of the milk.

Rooaky, drizzling: as in the phrase, a '*rooaky* weet neet.'

Roos, the pronunciation of a word which is most likely *roos*, or *rooz*. When a person has been doing something out of the common, and no one applauds him, if he begins to praise himself he is said to be '*roosin*' hissen.' Halliwell gives the word *rose*, to praise. The word *roos* seems not, however, to be used for praising in general. See *ruse* in Jamieson's *Scot. Dict.*

Rounce, or **Rownse** (*gl.* rauns), to make round, in case of a loop being enlarged to admit of a new spindle.

Rout, to bellow, or make a noise as a cow, donkey, &c. Pronounced *raut*, and so spelt by Hall.; but it must be observed that if *raut* were the proper spelling Almondbury people would call it *rote*, as some do. [A.S. *hrútan*, to bellow. The A.S. *ú* is Mid.Eng. *ū*, and commonly passes into modern standard *ou*.—W. W. S.]

Rove, past tense of *to rive*. See **Rave**.

Roving, a process in spinning wool, by which the filaments are drawn out to much greater length than by the proper method. Both word and process as followed in the wool trade introduced by Mr. J. Nowell.

Royd, a very common word in names of places, and in surnames most probably derived from such. Places: *Royds'* hall, *Roydhouse*, *Bumroyd*, *Cisroyd*, *Doeroyd*, *Highroyd*, *Hudroyd*, *Huntroyd*, *Jackroyd*, *Kidroyd*, *Ladyroyd*, *Lestenroyd*, *Pitroyd*, *Sealroyd*, *Southroyd*, *Wheatroyd*, &c. Families: *Akeroyd*, *Ackroyd*, *Boothroyd* (also a place), *Holroyd*, *Learoyd*, *Oldroyd*, *Murgatroyd*. The meaning is supposed by some to indicate a clearing in a wood where the trees have been got *rid* of, and that the true word is *rode*, which would here be called *royd*. It is remarkable that the word '*road*' (for carriages) is not so pronounced. It is clear the word has not been always spelt *royd*. We read of 'A dispensation from Selow for Richard de Akerode, &c., issued from Rome by Jordan, bishop of Alba, Apr. 27, 1433.' This is the now familiar name of *Akroyd*, or *Ackroyd*. [The word is Scandinavian; cf. Icel. *rjóðr*, a clearing, derived from the strong verb *hrjóða*, to clear, allied to Eng. *rid*.—W. W. S.]

Ruffiner, a ruffian ; a rough person.

Ruffle topping, a rough head of hair, and applied to one who has such.

Rump, a name given to the foliage of the oak about the 29th of May : so spoken of even when on the tree. The boys gather branches of it, and bid others display theirs ; in failure of which they are beaten with the oaken boughs.

Rush-bearing, the name of one of the Almondbury feasts, which occurs on the first Monday in August. In former times, I understand, a rush-cart was drawn through the town, and on the cart were displayed such articles of silver as the neighbours would lend for the purpose ; the cart too was attended by persons who danced as it was drawn along. The festival is still kept, but shorn of this observance.

The names of feasts in this neighbourhood are somewhat varied and curious ; thus, Almondbury Rush-bearing, or Rush, Kirkheaton Rant (Yetton Rant), Kirkburton Trinity (because on Trinity Sunday and Monday), Longwood Thump, Meltham Bartleby (Bartholomew). Joss Armitage (little Joe A.), who formerly went about *raper* dancing, used to say the feast was on the first Saturday after old St. James's Day. T. B. says there was never much to do on the Monday till after the Reform Bill was passed ; previously it was all on the Saturday from four till bed-time or so.

John Buckley was the first man to begin on the Monday with his speeches for the mock election of members of Parliament ; but the bull-baiting, which ended many years previously, had generally been held on the Monday.

S

There are certain peculiarities connected with this letter.

(1) The possessive *s* is almost always omitted ; as, '*Jem* knife,' '*Tom* hat,' &c. ; except, curiously enough, in some words where in ordinary English it is omitted ; as, '*town's* hall,' '*the town's* books.' Still more remarkably, the '*s*' is added in those instances similar to '*for justice's* sake.' See *Julius Cæsar*, Act IV. sc. iii. :

'Did not great Julius bleed for *justice's* sake ?'

I have frequently heard the expression, '*For peace's* sake ;' and one of my esteemed contributors writes, not as an example of a Yorkshireism, but in perfect good faith, as customary English, '*For ease's* sake.'

(2) In at least one instance the *s* is flattened, *i. e.* the word *us*, objective of *we*, which is always called *uz* ; but in *as* and *is* many persons here sharpen it, *i. e.* they become *ass*, *iss*, but that is done when they think they are speaking good English.

(3) Again, it appears here in words which want it in some other counties ; as, *smuse*, muse, for game ; *spink*, pink, a bird ; *spetch*, patch, on a shoe, &c. ; *snape*, nip, as a frost ; *stite*, tite (see *Stite*).

(4) It is wanting in other words in which it usually occurs in ordinary English; e. g. *ting*, or *tang*, sting; *craps*, scraps, of lard; *mash*, smash; *pare*, spare, in milking; *weak*, squeak (*q* becoming *w*).

Säär, the pronunciation of *sour*.

Säärgrass, sour-grass, the common Wood-Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Sääth, south.

Sacker, to seem innocent when up to roguery.

Sackering, telling false tales of distress. '*Sackerin*' Sam' was a well-known beggar of Dalton.

Sackless, innocent; trembling, &c. In the '*Flagellacio*' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 209), Pilate says:—

'Now that I am *sakles* of this bloode shalle ye se,
Both my handes in expres weshen shalle be,
This bloode bees dere boght I ges that ye spille so frele.'

Again, in the '*Peregrini*' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 270), Cleophas exclaims:

'Thise cursyd Jues, ever worthe thaym woe!
Our lord, our master, to ded gart go,
Alle *sakles* thay gart hym slo
Apon the rode.'

Sad, said of bread, cakes, &c. when heavy or doughy.

Sa'em (pronounced *sayem*; *gl.* *sai'h'm*), seven.

Sage, or **Saghe** (*g* hard), a saw. Also a verb, to saw: quite in common use.

Saime, lard.

Sal, the pronunciation of *shall*.

Sale, or **Sail**, used peculiarly. 'What *sail* is the wind in?' *i. e.* what quarter, or direction. [Cf. A.S. *sæl*, season, time, &c. In Essex they ask, 'What is the *seel* of day?' *i. e.* What time is it?—W. W. S.]

Sallet, or **Sallit**, salad. Occurs in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii.: 'I remember, one said, there were no *sallets* in the lines, to make the matter savoury.'

Salt, the condiment (*a* pronounced as in *shall*, under the impression that it is good English).

Salt pie (pronounced *salt paw*), a box for salt. Also used humorously for a building with the roofing only one way.

Sam, to pick up, or gather together: very common. 'He has *sammed* up a lot o' brass,' *i. e.* made a great deal of money. 'Go into t' wood and *sam* up a few sticks.' *Sammeln*, in German, and *at samle*, in Danish, both mean to collect.

Sammy, a fool.

Sannot, shall not. 'Au *sannot*' = I shall not.

Sant, the pronunciation of the word *saint*, at least when prefixed to a name. Thus, St. Helen's Well, or in the local style dropping the possessive *s*, St. Helen Well, is pronounced as if written '*Santelin* Well.' The road from Almondbury leading to the well is now called Helhoil, which, being between rather high banks, and very steep, is supposed by some to be Hill hole, though others derive it from Helen, as above.

Sark, a shirt, or shift. See the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 23 :

'Her sisters they went to a room

To make to her a *sark*.

The cloth was a' o' the satin fine,

And the stitching silken *wark*.'

A local saying here, formerly in common use, was, 'Nar (near) is mi' *sark*, but narrer's mi' skin.'

Sarred, or **Sard**. See **Served**.

Sarry is also used for *serve*.

Satten, or **Sattun**, seated, past tense of *to sit*.

Sattle, settle. 'He *sattles* i' his clothes,' *i. e.* he becomes thinner.

Saucy, or **Socy**, slippery. Said of the streets, &c. when covered with ice, but not when slippery with dirt. The word is in common use.

Sauge, the pronunciation of *sage*, the plant (*gl. sauj*).

Savour (pronounced *savver*; *gl. saav'ur*), to like. 'He does not *savour* me.' A sick person does not *savvur* his food. In Chaucer's last verses it is used simply in the sense of taste.

'Prees hath envye, and wele blent ouer al :

Savour no more than thee byhove shal.'

Used in Matt. xvi. 22 in much the same sense.

Scaddle, to scare, or frighten. *Scaddled*, frightened.

Scage, to strike with a switch, or throw stones at a bird, or birds' eggs, blindfold. If done with open eyes, the eggs, &c. were concealed in sand. See **Switcher**.

Scom, contempt; chaff. In the parish church of Huddersfield one Sunday morning, a young man, connected with a marriage, was taking infinite pains to write well. The curate, however, was in haste to begin the public service, and called out, 'Come, come, we don't want copper-plate.' The young man, drawling on the last word, said, 'That's your *scom*.'

Scoop, the name of the waggon in which coals are 'hurried' in the pit: it contains two, and sometimes three, cwt. The coals are sometimes sold by this measure at the pit's mouth.

Scopperil, or **Scoperel**, a teetotum, ordinarily manufactured by sticking a pointed peg through the centre of a bone button. A friend of mine having to go to Halifax, many years since, being absent in mind, allowed his horse to take his own course. The animal (perhaps more used to travel that way) took him along the Leeds road, and the rider came to his senses at the sight of the first turnpike. He now essayed to turn the horse, who dropped his ears, and showed other signs of obstinacy; so, to use his own words, 'he paid him there, and he went round and round like a *scopperil*.' Old Rob Hirst, who was by, laughed till he was sore, and bawled out, 'Hit him behund, mun; hit him behund.' So at last he got him into the right road, and he went broadside on to Halifax in the manner of Mr. Winkle.

Scops, potsherds.

Scraffle, to scramble.

Scraffle, a quarrel.

Scram, past tense of *to scrim*, which see.

Scran, food.

Scrat, the pronunciation of *scratch*. 'Hen *scrattins*,' a name given to that kind of cloud called Cirrus. Sal Earnshaw was an old mendicant who frequented Almondbury, but had gained a settlement at Kirk Burton, which place, however, she did not affect. People could never plague her worse than to say she should be buried at Burton, when she would reply, 'If yo do, Au'll *scrat*, and Au'll *scrat* to Omebury churchyaerd;' or, 'Au'll coom agean to plague yo.' She was brought to Almondbury, perhaps in consequence of her wish or threat, and was buried by her mother.

Scrat, Owd, a name for the devil.

Screaming (pronounced *scrōming*), wide-spreading; ungainly.

Screed, a cap border.

Screw, a salary.

Scribble. After the wool has passed through the 'willy' (which see), an instrument with iron spikes revolving at a rapid rate, it is passed through another machine, which cuts it fine; this is *scribbling*.

Srike, or **Skrike** (pronounced *skrauk*; *gl.* *skrauk*), a scream; also verb, to scream, or shriek.

Scrim, or **Scrimb**, to climb: past tense, *scram*; past participle, *scrum*.

Scuft, the nape of the neck.

Scuttle, to move the feet peculiarly.

Seāk, to catch (hold of). ‘*Sēāk hod, Jem.*’

Seal, or **Sele**, to fasten a cow, &c. to the stall. Perhaps to put on the *sole*, a collar of wood. [We find A.S. *sál*, a rope, chain; whence *sēlan*, to tie up. The A.S. *á* becomes *o*, and *æ* becomes *ea*; hence the substantive would be *sole*, and the verb *seal*, which is just right.—W. W. S.]

Sēarchin, *i. e.* searching: said of a piercing wind.

Seedstone, a pebble so called. (Robert Town.)

Seeing-glass, a looking-glass.

Seeming-glass, the same. (Robert Town and Almondbury.) Occurs in *Natterin Nan*, ver. 15:

‘A’ve doubled t’ neiv, afoar ta day,
At t’ ffoil i’ t’ *seemin dlass*,’

which for southern readers will require the following translation: ‘I have doubled my fist before to-day at the fool in the looking-glass.’

Seise, **Sese**; **Seisteen**, **Seseteen**, six; sixteen: a pronunciation going gradually out of use. *Seise pince* may be still heard for sixpence. For pronunciation see Letter **X**.

Sel, or **Sen**, self.

Seldom, used as an adjective: ‘Some *seldom* times.’

Selion, a name mentioned in old documents, and seems to be what is sometimes called a land, or ridge between two furrows. [It contains twenty perches. It is derived from Fr. *sillon*, a furrow.]

Selvins, **Silvins**, or **Shilvins**, *i. e.* shelvings, the rails of a cart or waggon to enable a larger load to be carried.

Sen, same as **Sel**, *i. e.* self.

Sen, plural indic. of *say*, *i. e.* sayen. ‘They *sen* soa’ = they say so.

Ser’ed, **Serred**, or **Sarred**, served: the *v* elided.

Set, to go part of the way with. See **Gate’ards**. ‘Au’l *set* you home.’

Set pot, the iron pot fixed in the back kitchen, for brewing purposes, &c. In the south called a *copper*, and made of that metal.

Settin a face = making a face.

Sew, **Soo**, or **Sēōō**, a sow. ‘My *sow’s* pigg’d’ was a game at cards played in this neighbourhood some forty-five years ago. We find it mentioned in *Tom Nash His Ghost*, 1642: ‘For your religions you may (many of you) cast cross and pile, and for your just dealing you

may play at my *sow's* pigged.' 'The lawyers play at beggar my neighbour; the schoolmasters play at questions and commands; the farmers play at my *sow's* pigg'd.'—*Poor Robin's Almanack*, 1734.

Sew (*gl. seu*), sowed. 'Au *sew* ma' whuts (oats) yesterday.'

Shackle, or Shakle (*gl. shaak'l*), the wrist. As 'wrist' comes from 'writhe,' and is applied to that part of the arm which enables the hand to turn or twist, so it is not unlikely this word, as here used, comes from *shake*.

Shade, pronunciation of *shed*, for cattle, &c. (*gl. shaid*).

Shade, Sheide, or Shed, the opening between two lines of warp, through which the shuttle passes. In some localities *shed* is the parting of the hair; *watershed* the parting of the waters.

Shaffle, to retreat from one's word; to move lazily. 'He goes *shaffling* to his work.' Seems equal to *shuffle*.

Shaffler, one who 'shaffles.'

Shale, to turn out the feet in walking. See **Hangman**. 'There he comes, *shalin'* along.' Also when the woof is not driven up close enough it is said to *shale*.

Shamed, ashamed.

Shane (*gl. shain*), shone, past tense of *shine*.

Share, past tense of *to shear*.

Sharpen, to cause to hasten, or hurry. A certain J. T. shot at a hare and missed her. The crack of the gun, however, made her run faster, and he exclaimed with some triumph, 'Au've *sharpened* you, haven't Au?'

Shatter topping, a poorly-looking child: probably one with the hair uncombed, or disordered. See **Topping**.

Shaul (pronounced *shoal*), shallow. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

Shear, to cut corn. Ray has it. 'We went for fourteen year, eight on us, into t' low country a *shearin'* to a spot they call Sprodboro' (Sprotbrough: note the *d* for *t*), 'three mile ovver Doncaster, Rotherham rooad. It looks queer' (don't it?) 'to see steeple and bells in t' taan, an' t' church a mile off in t' fields. Old men said it shiften itsen. There wur marks on t' steeple wheer t' church had been built up to it three different tawns. It wor said at tawn there wur an old man could tell on it shiften.' It is somewhat remarkable that similar tales are told of many churches, and even of some chapels. It shows the different condition of this neighbourhood now, when, far from sending labourers into the low country, we have to depend for our harvesting mainly on the Irish labourers. It is probable, however, that the narrator went from the neighbourhood of Holmfirth, as he was brought up in that town.

Shēāvs, the pronunciation of *sheaves* of corn.

Shepster, a starling.

Shiften, *i. e.* shifted, past tense of *to shift*.

Shiftless, unable to do a thing in a satisfactory manner; helpless.

Shillins, *i. e.* shellings, oats with both coverings removed.

Shippen, a cow-house.

Ships, the name of a boy's game. It is thus played. (1) Of a single character. One boy bends down against a wall (sometimes another stands *pillow* for his head), then an opponent jumps on his back, crying *ships* simply, or '*Ships* a sailing coming on.' If he slips off, he has to bend as the other; but if not, he can remain as long as he pleases, provided he does not laugh or speak. If he forgets to cry *ships* he has to bend down. (2) Sometimes sides are chosen; then the whole side go down heads and tails, and all the boys on the other side have to jump on their backs. The game in each case is much the same. The mounting '*nominy*,' was formerly '*Ships* and sailors coming on.'

Shive, pronounced *shauve*. A butter *shauve* is a piece of bread and butter; a treacle *shauve* explains itself. Occurs in the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 32:

‘O give me a *shive* o’ your bread, love;
O give me a cup o’ your wine!
Long have I fasted for your sake,
And now I fain would dine.’

Shivs, or **Shivvins**, small bits of wood in wool, or even bits off the yarn. [A mere variation of *shives*.—W. W. S.]

Shoddy, waste material thrown off by the engines in the process of making cloth: used for low-priced cloth, or for mixing with wool having a longer staple.

Shoe, to fit, please, give satisfaction to, &c. ‘He’s a bad ‘un to *shoe*.’

Shollock, a slice of meat, &c.

Shoo, she: common. It is sometimes spelt *schoo* (see **Kist**). *Hoo*, which forty years ago was very common, is now nearly out of use. [*Shoo*, A.S. *seo*, fem. of *se*, definite article. *Hoo* is the A.S. *héo*, the regular word for *she*.—W. W. S.]

Shool, a shovel.

Shool, to sponge, or to seek another's company for the purpose of sponging.

Shooler, a shoveler; one who has the faculty of making himself at home in others' houses, and getting what he can in the way of refreshments.

Shoon (pronounced *shooin*), shoes. Chaucer has it. It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 49:

‘Robyn commaunded lytell Johan
To drawe off his hosen and his *shone*.’

In the early part of this century, about 1815, three young people, Mr. S., Mr. D., and Mrs. H., were proceeding to Castle Hill. The gentlemen were dressed in Tartan plaids, and the lady wore nankeen boots. The odd appearance of the party attracted the attention of the natives, and on seeing them a young lad exclaimed, in derision of their dress, ‘Eh! lads, here’s French a coomin.’ Then, catching sight of the boots, ‘Sitha! sitha! sho’s baat *shooin*.’

Shoveller, or **Shuffler**, a kitchen shovel with holes in to let ashes through.

Shrog, a little wood (on a bank side?). Hall. says ‘shrubs,’ &c. [A wood of small wood, underwood, &c.—W. W. S.] Sometimes written *scrogg*. See *Johnny of Braidislie*, ver. 11:

‘As I came over by Merriemass,
And down amang the *scroggs*,
The bonniest chiel that ever I saw
Lay sleeping atween twa dogs.’

In ‘Secunda Pastorum’ (*Towneley Mysteries*):

‘I have soght with my doges
Alle Horbery *shroges*,
And of xv hoges
Fond I bot oone ewe.’

Shubbans, *i. e.* shoe-bands, shoe-strings; shoe or boot laces.

Shummaker, pronunciation of *shoemaker*.

Shunks, shanks: a pronunciation not now much used.

Shunt. When a wall gives out at the bottom it is said to *shunt*; if at the top, then to *shutter*.

Shut (*gl.* shoot), to get quit of. A man *shuts* his brass who spends his money.

Shutness, riddance. ‘And a good *shutness* too.’

Shutter, a spendthrift.

Shutter, to fall to pieces, especially from the top as a wall might; to become a bankrupt. A man who slips from a haystack, &c. *shutters* off or down. [All four probably connected with the verb *to shoot*.—W. W. S.] See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 49:

‘An’ then shoo rave reit up be ’t rooits
A ’andful of her ’air,
An’ flittered like a deein’ duk
An’ *shutturd* aht a’ t’ chair.’

Shuttle-board, a battledore.

Shuttle-feather, a shuttlecock.

Shuttl'ee, *i. e.* shuttle e'e, or eye, the name of a coal-pit at Grange Moor, in the occupation of one who had made some capital by weaving, or through the *shuttle-eye*.

Sic, or **Sich** (*gl.* sik, or sich), such. So *mich* for *much*.

Side, pronounced *saud*.

Side, to put away ; to set aside.

Sidebye, aside. To put *sidebye* is to set aside.

Sidewires, a balk or beam in a roof, part of the way down, passing from end to end, used for laying the spars on.

Sight, pronounced *seet*.

Sight, a large number or quantity. 'There's a *seet* o' cottages theer naa.'

Sile (pronounced *saul*), a strainer for milk made of fine wire in which hairs and other refuse are left. *Seile* occurs in *Heart of Midlothian*, Vol. i. 226.

Sile (pronounced *saul*), to strain.

Sin, since.

Singlet (pronounced *singlit*). See **Cinglet**. It is stated by Halliwell that a doublet is a *singlet* lined.

Sip, Sap, Say, a 'nominy' used by boys when whistle manufacturing, during the beating of the wetted bark of the mountain ash with a clasp-knife handle. The wetting is to make the bark slip off easily to form the case of the whistle. The complete 'nominy' is

' *Sip, sap, say,*
Sip, sap, say,
Lig in a nettle bed,
While May day.'

Sipe (pronounced *saup*), said of water or other liquids flowing slowly through earth, &c., or through a leaky cask or tap. Used in the *Heart of Midlothian*, but there spelt *seip*, p. 316.

Sipings (pronounced *saupins*), same as 'strippings' of a cow

Siss, to hiss (*gl.* sis).

Skalamount, to kick about (in bed).

Skalamount, *sb.* A lad fond of climbing is called 'a regular *skalamount*.'

Skear'd, frightened, &c. Hardly seems to be *scared*, for that is pronounced *scar'd*. Doubtful whether it is a local form.

Skeldmanthorpe, perhaps *Scheldtman Thorpe*, a village near Huddersfield.

Skellered (pronounced *skeller'd*), warped, become crooked, as a door made of green wood. Paint blistered with heat is also said to be *skellered*. Perhaps connected with *scale*, to peel off.

Skelp, to beat, or whip. [The original sense of this word is allied to *scale*, or *shell*, an outside covering that easily peels off; whence *skelp*, to flay, to flog so as to fetch the skin off; secondarily, to beat generally.—W. W. S.]

Skep, or **Skip**, a basket made of willow, &c. Hall. says made of rushes, or straw. A coal-scuttle is a coal-*skip*, of whatever material it may be made.

Skew (pronounced *skaoo*), to peep out of the corner of the eye; to turn up the nose, or to twist in general. At a Huddersfield trial, Dec. 1861, when speaking of an assault on a woman, a witness said, 'He *skewed* her up and down like a barley mow.'

Skift, to shift.

Skimaundering, hanging or hovering about. A word known at Kirk Burton and Almondbury.

Skimming, peeping out of a window, round a corner, &c.

Skitter, to hurry over or spoil work. A *skittered* piece of cloth is one irregular in colour or texture.

Skrike (pronounced *skrauk*, and also *skreek*), to screech. See **Strike**.

Skylant (pronounced *skawlant*), askew, &c. 'They looked rather *skylant* at me,' i. e. looked askew with a sinister intention.

Sky parlour (pronounced *skaw-paaler*), the attics of a house.

Slack (pronounced *sleck*; *gl.* *slek*), small coal.

Slaithwaite (pronounced *Slowit*; *gl.* *Slourit*), a village near Huddersfield: seems formerly to have been *Slack-thwaite*.

Slake (pronounced *sleck*), to wet lime; to wet in general; to put out the fire with water.

Slam, to shuffle the feet forward in walking. On one occasion the well-known Torney North, of Fenay Hall, was returning from Huddersfield in muddy weather, and was accompanied by his Sancho bearing the legal bag. A neighbouring tradesman walked with them up the Bank. Sancho, to curry favour with his master, thus addressed the tradesman (J. S.): 'Johnny, dunnot *slam* soa; yo'll slart Mester North his stockins.' Johnny replied, 'Tha gräasy dog, I dunnot *slam*, nor never did.' North put an end to the dialogue by saying in a loud tone, 'I say, Johnny, you do *slam*.' Not a word more was spoken; the lawyer's decision was ruled absolute.

Slambrash. Hall. says 'a great sloven.'

Slamp, dull.

Slang, past tense of *to sling*.

Slank, past tense of *to slink*.

Slapdash, to stencil.

Slape, slippery. Known by some here, but not perhaps belonging to the dialect.

Slart, to sprinkle, or splash, but not necessarily with dirt, as Hall. intimates. 'The boys *slart* each other with water.' See **Slam**.

Slate. 'He has a *slate* slipped,' *i. e.* slate off, or is slightly deranged.

Slay, or Sleigh, an instrument used in weaving to keep the threads straight. It also acts as a support to the shuttle as it runs, and, on being pulled to the piece, it drives the threads of the woof closer together.

Sleat, or Sleet (*gl.* slea'h't, *or* sleet), to let a dog slip, or set him at anything. Ray.

Sleck. See **Slack**, and **Slake**.

Sled, a sledge.

Slewy (pronounced *slōōē*), a sloven or slut. The spelling is doubtful. Hall. does not give this word.

Slippen, the plural of *slip*.

Slither (pronounced *slawther*, but some say *slither*; the *i* as in *bit*), an extra quantity, perhaps added sily, or secretly. 'Two spoonfuls and a *slawther* o' rum i' your tēā.' Rum in tea is called 'milk from the brown cow,' and was formerly very commonly used at funerals. The pronunciation of this word is uncertain, as few people now know or use it.

Slive (pronounced *sleeve*; *gl.* sleev), to split, &c. They *slive* the wood for the fires, &c.

Sliver (pronounced *sleever*; *gl.* sleev'ur), a long carding of wool, which they formerly passed through their fingers in the process. A cart *sliver* (slauver), sometimes called the *slipper*, is a round piece of iron coupling to fasten the body of the cart to the shafts.

Slockened (*gl.* slok'nd), satiated; saturated; soaked, &c. Hall. says 'slocken, to slake, or quench.' The ground is quite *slockened* after a heavy rain. 'Tha's *slocken'd* this lime,' *i. e.* put too much water to it. 'I am *slocken'd* wi' the job,' *i. e.* tired of it. See *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 11:

'I would set that castle in a low,
And *sloken* it wi' English blood!
There's never a man in Cumberland
Should ken where Carlisle Castle stood.'

Sloffened. When one eats to repletion he is *sloffened*. This word and the preceding are evidently the same. I have written them as they were given to me, but it seems both ought to be *sloughened*, an opinion in which I am confirmed by one aged man who gave the word a guttural sound. [The Icelandic *slokna*, to be extinguished, is clearly the original verb, and the original guttural was a hard *k*.—W. W. S.]

Slope, to run away in debt, &c.

Slops, the trousers, or legs of trousers: used in the singular for one leg.

Slot, the groove in which a window frame, or a sliding door, or a bolt runs. Hall. says, as a substantive, 'still in use in the north, and applied to a bolt of almost any kind.'

Slot, to bolt a door. Also, in the imperative, to signify, Bolt! Be off! Slide! Vanish! 'I'll *slot* into bed.'

Slotch. 'When a pig has takken some'at into *it* maath, and holds *it* head up, he *slotches*.' 'It's a *slotcher*, yon!' 'A pig olys thravws well when it's a *slotcher*.'

Slub, to draw out cardings of wool to greater length into a kind of thick yarn.

Slubber, one who 'slubs.'

Slug, to beat. 'They *slug'd* him reight.'

Slupper, to slobber; to slop, as when one spills water; also when work is badly done it is '*slupper'd* over.'

Slur, to slide.

Slurclog, a name given to a well-known and respectable old man, who shuffled his clogs along when walking. He was in some repute for his quiet humour and good sense, of which latter quality the following is an illustration. It may be styled 'An antidote for slander.'

'Well, Billy, how are you to-night?' 'Oh, varry decent, thank yo', and Darby's doing weel (his horse) naa we've this gooid gaerse at t' road side.' 'Yes, your horse looks better than he did. I hope you are doing as well as Darby appears to be.' 'Ah-h! O'm doin' middlin'; but O'm sorry to say 'at lately O've been a good deal disturbed i' my mind. O've an ill-conditioned nabour 'at grieves me sadly.' 'How's that?' 'When O'm ready in a mornin' to start for t' coil pit, he comes aat on his haase, and calls aither me, "Mind tha' brings nowt back wi' thee but w'at's thee own;" leavin' folk 'at hears him to think 'at O'm a dishonest man. O've pondered t' case over i' mi own mind a varry deal, and latly O've gotten easier i' some degree; for O've arrived at this conclusion—an' O think all ma experience,

an' all 'at O've seen abaat men's ways, proves it to be true—'at what-ivver men say abaat ye, i' th' long run doesn't tak' a man's character away; for in general ill reports abaat onny body drop in a while, an' are as if they say nowt; an' it's seldom 'at a man's character can be injured long together, unless he does summut to deserve it.'

Slurring ice (pronounced *slurrin awst*), a boys' slide.

Slutter, to slide, or slip off: 'as when a druffen (drunken) man slips aat on a cheer (chair) on to t' floor.' Same usage as **Shutter**.

Smithum, the smallest of malt, malt dust. In some parts of England, lead ore beaten to dust.

Smit, used to express the appearance when coal breaks out of the land, which is a 'break.'

Smits, small pieces of smut. 'When Au coughed and spitted a little phleem, Au olys faand *smits* i' t' phleem.'

Smittle, to infect; also a substantive. See **Arrandsmittle**.

Smoor'd, smothered; *smoor*, to smother.

Smudge, small coal.

Smudge, *vb.* to smoulder. A bit of brown paper which continues to burn when the flame is out, *smudges*.

Smuse, a hole which hares, rabbits, &c. make through a hedge; or one made for game through a wall. *Muse* in many parts of England.

Snape, to snub, chide, or correct. 'Snape that dog,' *i. e.* call him off.

Snape (*gl.* *snaip*), a check, chiefly in connection with vegetation. If early in spring plants look well and trees bud, it is often said, 'We must expect a *snape* after this.'

Snasty (pronounced *snāēsty*; *gl.* *snai'h'sty*), queer-tempered; cross; testy, &c. Used in Suffolk.

Snattle, to waste away. If a child has gradually taken away sugar from the basin, it might be said, 'Tha's *snattled* this away.' Hall. says, 'to linger, or delay.' In some counties *snat* is the burnt snuff of a candle.

Snavel, to talk through the nose.

Snavelled, the same as ravelled.

Sneck, to latch. Ray has 'to *snoek*.'

Sneck, that part of the fastening raised by moving the latch and the thumb-bit as well. When Mr. Franks, Vicar of Huddersfield, was about to appoint a new incumbent to Slaithwaite, an old disciple, well known for his plain speaking, said, 'Yo' mun ha' one 'at 'll go

to t' thumb-*sneck* as well as to t' brass rapper,' *i. e.* call alike on rich and poor.

Snell, keen ; sharp, &c. A *snell* morning is a sharp, frosty one ; a *snell* man is peevish, sharp, narrow in his dealings. Douglas, the translator of Virgil, says, 'Cheverand for cauld, the sessoun was sa *snell*' (Prologue to *Æneid*, Bk. vii.).

Snew, snowed ; so *mew* and *sew* for *mowed* and *sowed*. 'Her father said she should go to school if it *snew* fire-points.' *Snown* used for the participle (at Lepton). [*Snew* is really the correct English word. — W. W. S.]

Snickle, a snare for birds, hares, &c. [The diminutive of *sneck*. — W. W. S.]

Snicksnarl (pronounced by some *snicksnail*). When thread is so much twisted that on being slackened it runs into double twists, it is a *snicksnarl*.

Snig, to snatch ; to pull away secretly ; to move a tree away. *Snig*-hill in Sheffield.

Snigtree, the part behind the horses to prevent the traces touching the heels. Sometimes called the *stretcher*.

Snittle, to snare ; also a substantive. [Same as **Snickle**. — W. W. S.]

Snod, smooth. 'The road's as *snod* as that table.' 'The grass-plat is quite *snod* now.' *Snod*-toppin is a well-brushed head of hair.

Snot, the mucous running from the nose.

Snotterel (pronounced *snotteril*), diminutive of *snout*. Heard applied to pigs' snouts. The word is common enough.

Snutter, to snigger : perhaps connected with snout.

Sny (pronounced *snaw*), to abound with, swarm, &c., especially 'wi' owt 'ats wick.' 'That dog *snaws* wi' fleäs.'

So and so, used for so so, paltry, feeble.

Soa, Sooa, generally doubled, *soa, soa* : used for 'stop, stop,' when too much of a thing is given.

Soak (pronounced *sooak* ; *gl.* soo'h'k), liquid manure ; and the holes where it collects in the yard are called *soak-hoils, swamp-hoils*, and *sump-hoils*.

Soft, applied to a person, means foolish ; to the weather, moist or wet.

Softling (pronounced *soflin*), a soft-headed person.

Softly, soft-headed ; foolish.

Soft-hēād (*gl.* sauft-hi'h'd), the ordinary word for a fool, or block-head.

Sole (*gl.* soal), earth ; soil. Peculiar as being the reverse of the ordinary usage, for had the word really been *sole*, it would in all probability have been called *soil*. Some do call it *soil*. Possibly *sole* may be used only by persons who think *soil* is as contrary to good usage as *hoil*. The *sole* of a shoe is constantly called *soil*.

Soon (pronounced *sooin*). W. S., going late to his work, met his employer, who said, 'Tha' art varry lat to-day, William.' He answered, 'Well, maister, Au'll tak' care to be *sooin* enough to-neeght ; we munna hav' two lats i' one day.'

Soss (*gl.* sos), to sit down plumply or quickly. 'Soss ye daan.' Also, to drink off. A man will *soss* up his beer before he stops.

Soss, *sb.* A person is hit straight in the stomach with a *soss* ; falls plump on the ground with a *soss* ; a wet dish-clout goes down with a *soss*.

Sough (pronounced *suff*), to tire of. When men tire of doing a thing they *sough* on it, *i. e.* show weak-heartedness.

Sough (pronounced *soaf*), the Willow : here called the Palm-tree.

Sow (pronounced *sāā* ; *gl.* saa'h'), a drain.

Sow (pronounced *sāā*), *vb.* to drain.

Sower (spelling doubtful ; pronounced *soar*, or *sore*), the black matter which accumulates in a hole where refuse water is thrown. *Sower-hoil* is the hole in question. [*Sower* = *sewer* ; from the verb *sow*, also *sew*, to drain.—W. W. S.]

Spadger, a sparrow.

Spadille, or **Spedille** (accent on last syllable), a smooth, tapering, round stick, about ten inches long, with a straight axis, used to stretch the *screed* of a widow's cap in the process of getting it up after washing.

Span, spun ; past tense of *to spin*.

Spane (*gl.* spain), to wean (a child). A man after five days of drunkenness, when he was recovering, said he was '*spaining* off.'

Spanghew (so spelt by Hall, and so pronounced at Lepton ; but *spankhew* as I heard it pronounced), a verb to express a peculiar process adopted to torture birds, young animals, &c., fully described by Hall ; exhibited to me by a native, but unnecessary to be explained here.

Sparge, to point or plaster the inside of a chimney.

Spattle, spittle.

Speaks, spēēks, spakes, speeches, or sayings. 'He has some queer *speeks*.'

Spectacles, noticeable only for the stress on the second syllable. See **Perfectly**. [The true Mid.Eng. accent.—W. W. S.]

Spelhering, or Speldering, spelling. At Bedale, but not often used here.

Spelk, a splint for a broken bone. See **Stackbrods**.

Spell. See **Knor and spell**.

Sper (pronounced *spur*), to ask in church previous to marriage. The askings, or banns, are called the *sperrings*, which are said to be 'put in.' No doubt from *spere*, to ask or inquire. From p. xvi of the Surtees Society's *Manuale et Processionale ad Usus Insignis Ecclesie Eboracensis*, I obtain the following copy of a form of Notice, written on the outside leaves of a manuscript *York Manual*, in the Fothergill Collection in the Minster Library at York:—

'Frendys, y^e cawse of our commyng at y^e tyme es for y^e worthy sacrament off Matrimonie, the qwyk es for to cupyll two persons in one wyll, ayere of yam gowernynge one sawle. Allsso, frendys, it ys noght unknowen unto 3ow yat efftyr y^e forome and use of holy kirke, y^e N. and N., ye qwyk er here precent, hase bene *spirred* thre solemne dayes in y^e kirke, no lettyng ne none ympedyment fond, bott y^e yay may go togydir efter the law and forome off haly kyrke; bott 3itt as for y^e more sekyrnes yet I *spyrr* y^e beynis off y^e forsayde N. and N., iff y^e be any man can tell us any lettyng or impediment, tell us now or newyr.'

In Cumberland during the fortnight over which the *sperrings* run, the contracting parties are said to be 'hanging in the bell ropes.'

Sperit, spirit.

Spetch, a patch of any kind, even a plaster on the hand.

Spetch, to patch.

Spice (pronounced *spawce*), a general name for sweetmeats, such as peppermint, toffy, &c. Ray says, 'Raisins, plums, figs, and such-like *fruits*, in which sense it seems to be used in "*spice*-cake."' [In Chaucer it seems to be all sorts of things in the way of spices, &c. A grocer was formerly a *spicer*. French, *épicier*.—W. W. S.]

Spicecake, or Spicebread, a kind of loaf made at Christmas-time, similar to plum-cake.

Spiff, fine; smart, &c.

Spine, or Spine i' th' back, a spinal complaint; a crink in the back; the lumbago.

Spink, the Chaffinch. *Pink* in Pembrokeshire. *Bullspink*, the Bullfinch. In the *Complaint of Scotland*, pub. 1548, we read: 'The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold *spynk* chantit.' (See Murray's edition, p. 39.)

Spinnle, or **Spinnil**, spindle.

Spinny gronny, *i. e.* spinning granny, or Tom spinner, the Crane-fly.

Spittle, or **Baking spittle**, a wooden shovel for moving cakes, bread, &c. in the oven.

Splatterdash, to put on a house lime, or pebbles, before white-washing.

Splint, spread, as of marbles which lie asunder.

Splints, a game at marbles, in which they are dropped from the hand in heaps.

Spuds, potatoes of all kinds.

Spuers, squibs ; serpents ; a kind of fireworks.

Stack, eight sheaves of corn set up together in a field. [In Hood's *Ruth* called *stook*.—W. W. S.]

Stackbrods, the sticks to fasten the thatch on corn-stacks, &c. These are commonly of hazel, from eighteen inches to two feet long, pointed at the thicker end, and slightly forked at the other. In Cumberland they are called *spelks*.

Stackgarth, a stackyard, or rickyard.

Stackles, used peculiarly. 'Whatever he took he had no *stackles*,' *i. e.* the food did not stay on his stomach.

Staddle, boughs of trees, poles, &c. placed on the ground (or on a frame) to rest a stack upon. The material is the *staddling*.

Staddlethorpe, near Hull.

Sta'em, or **Stame** (*gl.* staim, or stai'h'm), *i. e.* steven (see **Sa'em**, &c.), to bespeak for a certain time; to give an order for a thing. A man *sta'ems* a pair of shoes, a new coat, a 'pack' of potatoes, &c. This word, long known to me by sound, I found it difficult to hunt down. Ray has it, and spells it *stein*, or *steven*. [From A.S. *stefen*, voice, pence, appointed time; Chaucer has *steven*.—W. W. S.]

'Dost thou not know that thy father went to John Walker's to *steime* a pare of shooes, and he would not let him have them without he had money in his hand, but he never made pare after.'—*Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 210.

This word *staém*, or *steven*, occurs as a substantive in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 28 :

'First let us some masterye make
Among the woods so even,
We may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here at some unset *steven*.'

Also in 'Thomas Indiæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 284) we find a similar use of the word:

'From ded to lyf at set *stevyn* rasid me throughe thi paustee,'

i. e. raised me by thy power from death to life at set *time*.

And again in ver. 53 of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*:

'When little John heard his master speak

Well knew he it was his *steven* :

"Now shall I be loosed," quoth little John,

"With Christ his might in heaven."

In all these passages *steven* evidently means *time*, or appointed *time*.

Stag, a boys' game, played thus :—One boy appointed for the purpose issues forth and tries to 'tig' another, previously saying this 'nominy,' or the first two lines:

'*Stag, stag* arony
Ma' dog's bony.
Them 'at Aw catch
'ill ha' to go wi' me.'

When one boy is 'tigged' (or 'tug') the two issue forth hand in hand, and when more, all hand in hand. The other players have the privilege of breaking the chain, and if they succeed the parties forming it are liable to be ridden back to the den. At Lepton, when the game was publicly played, the boundaries were 'Billy Loin end, Penny Haas end, and T' horsin step.' So played in 1810, and is still.

Stake, or **Steak** (pronounced *stake* ; *gl.* *staik*), to fasten a door. See *Willie and May Margaret* :

'O, he's gane round and round about,
And tirl'd at the pin,
But doors were *steek'd* and windows barr'd,
And nane to let him in.'

Stale, past tense of *steal*.

Stall'd, tired ; wearied ; satiated.

Stang, a pain.

Stang, a kind of pole or perch. [*Stang* is the Danish for a pole.]

Cows and geese have *stangs* to prevent them passing through hedges. There is a custom here called 'riding the *stang*,' especially when there is anything wrong between man and wife. The party 'riding the *stang*' is not the guilty party, but one of the mob who takes the lead in the matter. The 'nominy' runs thus:

'With a ran, with a ran,
With a ran dan dan,
Sound of a horn, and a owd tin can ;
Owd Mally — has *paid* her good man.'

(Here the cans are beaten and the horns blown, and silence being obtained)

'Up-stairs and under the bed,
Such a life as niver wor led.
Daan-stairs and under t' stone,
There she made him for to gröän.

With a ran, &c.
Hip, hip, hurrah!'

According to another version :

'Up-stairs and into bed
There wor such a *pail* as ne'er wor led.'

Any such demonstration, although the *stang* may not be used, is called 'riding the *stang*.' In 1857 a man who had a wife of his own went courting to Honley; and being found out, the people rode the *stang* for him, having previously (it is said) asked permission of the police! They made a straw effigy of him, put it on the *stang*, fired pistols at it, then pretended to bury it, and finally committed it to the flames: a band accompanying the ceremonies. The people have an impression that if the performance be conducted in three townships it is quite *legal*, and the police cannot interfere! This must have arisen from the fact of prize-fights taking place on the borders of three counties where it was expected (and sometimes happened) that warrants were not taken out in all the counties, and the fight could proceed unmolested in the second or third.

Staple (pronounced *stapple*; *gl.* *staap'l*). By corruption used to express the length of the lock of wool (?). 'Long *staple*' is wool long in the fibre.

Stark, stiff; wearied. Ray has it. In German it means 'strong.' Old Symeon, in the 'Purificatio Mariæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 154):

'No wonder if I go on held,
The fevyrs, the flyx, make me unweld,
Myn armes, my lymmes, ar *stark* for eld,
And alle gray is my berd.'

Starken, to stiffen. Melted fat, paste, &c., *starken* as they cool.

Staupards, or Stauperds (pronunciation of *stiperds*; *gl.* *staup'urdz*), the four main posts by which a loom is supported.

Staup-hoils (pronunciation of *stipe-holes*), small holes full of water in a dirty road, or made by feet of cattle in a wet field.

Stew, *vb.* a word used by schoolboys to express hard study, especially for examinations. [Not local.—W. W. S.]

Stew, *sb.* 'To kick up a *stew*' is to kick up a dust.

Stiff (used in a peculiar sense), glad; rejoiced. A man is *stiff* of a new coat, &c., or of any kind of good fortune: 'I was right *stiff*' (very glad) to see her look so well.'

Stigh (pronounced *stee*), the usual word for 'ladder.' From A.S. *stigan*, to climb, or ascend. See 'Jacob' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 47):

'What have I herd in slepe and sene?
That God leynd him to a *steghe*,
And spake to me, it is no leghe.'

Stile-hole (pronounced *steel hoil*), a passage into a field made by erecting two upright stones with a space between, or by a breach in a wall.

Stipe-holes. See **Staup-hoils**.

Stiperds. See **Stauperds**.

Stirk, a young cow in the stage between a calf and a heifer; also a young ox. Ray has it.

Stirrings, feasts; also disturbances.

Stite (pronounced *staut*), used in the expression 'as *stite* as,' which means 'as lief as,' or 'as soon as.' Ray says the word is *tite*, and connects it with *tide*. But here it is certainly *stite*, for *stiter* may be constantly heard. 'I'd *stiter* do it than be withaat.' 'I'd *stiter* do it that road.' [But *tite* is the correct word; *stite* = *astite*. 'He shuld, for ferdnes *titter* it fle.'—Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2354.—W. W. S.]

Stock, a large number; a lot. 'What'en a *stock* o' names tha' has daan,' i. e. what a lot of names you have down.

Stockdove, a Wood-pigeon.

Stocks, a portion of the machinery for milling cloth. When it comes out of the loom the threads may be counted; after it has been in the *stocks* it is much more difficult.

Stocks, a schoolboys' game, thus played:—Two boys pick a side, and there is one *den* only, and they toss to see which side shall keep it. The side which wins the toss then goes out, and when the boys have got a good distance off they cry *stocks*. The boys who keep the den run after them to catch them. When one is caught his capturer counts ten whilst he holds him (in a more primitive but less refined state, spat over his head), and cries *stocks*. This prisoner is taken into the den. If they are all caught the other side turns out. But if one of the outer side can manage to run through the den and cry *stocks*, all the prisoners are relieved, and can go out again.

Stogs, stone marbles, so called by the boys.

Stone-knoper, one who breaks stones for the road. In an old Town's Book of Lepton, breaking stones is described all in one page by three different designations, 'braying,' 'mashing,' and '*knoping* stones.'

Storicle, a word given to me by more than one old inhabitant, but few persons seem now to know it. Hall spells it *sterracle*, and says it means 'performances, strange things, sights, or doings.' I have it written *storicle* in my note-book, and it is said to mean a kind of story.

Stormcock, the Missel-thrush.

Stoven (pronounced *stuvven*, to rhyme with *oven*). When a bough of a tree is cut off, or a tree cut down, the portion left close to the trunk, or the remainder of the trunk itself, is the *stoven*. Hall says it is a young shoot from the trunk of a tree which has been felled.

Strackled. A *strackle*-brained fellow is a careless, thoughtless, heedless one, as Halliwell says, and not a half idiot.

Strade, past tense of *to stride*.

Sträe, Stree, or Strëä (*gl.* *stree*, *stri'h'*), the pronunciation of *straw*.

Strake, past tense of *to strike*. See Acts xxvii. 17.

Strang, past tense of *to string*.

Strave, past tense of *to strive*.

Stretchor. See **Snigtree**.

Strickle, an instrument to strike corn from the measure; also an instrument covered with emery to sharpen scythes.

Strinkle, to scatter matters, especially such as are of a powdery nature; as sand on the floor, emery on a 'strickle,' salt or sugar on bread. Water also may be *strinkled*. There may be a *strinkling* of rain. In 'Thomas Indiæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 283) we find:

'Luf makys me, as ye may see, *strenkyllid* withe blood so red.'

Strinkling, *sb.* used in a somewhat wider sense than the verb, to express in addition small quantities or numbers scattered amongst a greater mass. Thus a congregation might consist chiefly of women, with a *strinkling* of men.

Strippings, the last milk from the cow.

Ströäk, or Stroke (*gl.* *stroa'h'k*), half a bushel.

Struncheon (pronounced *strunshn*; *gl.* *struonsh'n*). Hall. says, 'a verse of a song.' A common word here, and seems to signify a tune, or part of one. A thrush singing near was 'giving us a *struncheon*,' I was informed. It might be said to a fiddler, 'Come, old chap, give us a *struncheon*.'

Studded, or Stooded (*gl.* *studid* ?), astonished.

Studden, or Stooden, stood; participle of *to stand*. Nanny A. 'o' th' Ing Yed,' Thurstonland, called up her family one winter's morning somewhat too early, for the clock had stopped. She set them to work, and when she thought it was time, made breakfast, but there was no daylight. After what seemed a proper interval, she gave them their forenoon drinking—still no daylight. She then set the pot on to boil the meat, exclaiming, 'It'll ne'er be leet to-day.' A man who worked on the premises now came in, and said, 'Dame, wat art ta doin'?' She answered, 'Wha, lad, yar clock's *studden*. Aw thowt it wur ne'er baan to be day-leet; we ha' had aar breakfast and aar forenoon drinkin', and we naa mun ha' our dinnur.'

Stunken, past participle of *to stink*.

Sub, to draw money on account before it is due.

Suck. If a person has been taken in, it would be said, 'What a *suck*!' Seems modern.

Sugar (pronounced *seugar*, or *sēōgar*, without any trace of the *h* sound; *gl.* *seug·ur*). People slightly more refined endeavour to copy the established pronunciation, and say *shuggar* (*gl.* *shuog·ur*?).

J. o' Benny's said, 'When Mr. B. first came to Ombry he sent me to Downing's for a loaf o' *seugar*. Joe Booth wur drinkin' gin at the Star on the Brigg. Gin were allys too many for me. Au fell and brak t' *seugar*. Booth hugged it for me, and gav' it me at top o' t' Bank. Au fell agean and brak it; then Au *wor* mad, and claated it agean t' wall, and mash'd it to little loomps. Au hearken'd at door long enough to see if he wur in, and Au went in and laid it daan. Mr. B. said if he had ho'd o' me he'd varry sooin put me in a toob o' watter. Au slipt aat o' his gate. Au couldn't go in t' morn; Au couldn't fashion.'

Sump-hole (pronounced *sumphoil*; *gl.* *suomp·hoil*), a place into which the refuse of dye runs, or any surplus liquid.

Sup (*gl.* *suop*); *vb.* to drink; *sb.* a draught. 'We've had a good *sup* o' rain.'

Sure (pronounced *sewer*, or *seooar*; *gl.* *seur*). See **Sugar**.

Swab (*a* as in *had*), something spilt, or something over. 'Two spoonfuls and a *swab*.'

Swab, or **Sweb** (pronounced as the above), to swoon. Ray and Hall. both spell it *sweb*.

Swad (*a* as in *had*), a pea-pod, or 'paywad.'

Swaif, *i. e.* *swaith*, a row of grass as it falls when mowed.

Swaimous, or **Swamous**, bashful. (Mod. Eng. *squeamish*.)

Swang, past tense of *to swing*.

Sward, or **Swarth**, skin or rind of bacon, or of any meat. Called also by some *sword* (soard), like the weapon.

Swattle (like *cattle*), to waste away.

Sway, *vb.* to push or press down. They *sway* in a candle when they press it into the socket. Pressing on a table with the hands is *swaying*. If a person were lying down and another pressing on him, the latter would be '*swaying* him daan.'

Sway, *sb.* the mass, or bulk, as in the following: 'T' *sway* on it will go into his pocket.' Possibly this may be Mid.Eng. *sweigh*, as also the word preceding.

Sweal (pronounced *sweel*), to burn the soot out of the chimney. Also the candle *sweals*; or one *sweals* the candle when the grease runs down, or the flame is turned by the wind.

Swiller. See **Maiden, or Peggy tub.**

Swilloky, said of such things as shake like jelly, &c., when moved about.

Swine grease (*gl.* *swein'grih's*), an expression often used for the word 'lard.'

Swinging, or Swinging rods. See **Fleyk.**

Swingletree, a bar attached to carriages, ploughs, &c., to which the horses are yoked.

Swirrel, a squirrel. See **Quarrel, &c.**

Swissop, a rap on the side of the head.

Switcher, to strike blindfold at birds' eggs with a switch. **Whit Monday** is a day specially devoted to this elegant amusement.

Swither, to singe. They *swither* the hairs off a fowl after it has been plucked. They used to *swither* pieces (of cloth) formerly.

Swither, sb. a switch. At **Lepton.**

System (pronounced *sistim*; *gl.* *sist'im*), a word which, considering its origin, does a singular amount of duty in this district. It has a very extensive use, signifying not only what is commonly known as a system, but a plan, a way of doing anything, an action, and even a company, or assemblage. A lad seeing a windmill for the first time (which are not common in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield), exclaimed, 'Does ta see that *system* ?'

On one occasion a pupil brought to the Grammar School, for general purposes, a sharp cutting instrument, which unfortunately was, by his neglect, the cause of great injury to a boy. A surgeon's bill was the consequence. The injured boy's parents thought the boy originally in fault should be responsible for the amount. To this his father, a wealthy manufacturer, demurred, insisting that the dangerous weapon had been brought for the whole *system*, i.e. for all the boys; therefore all were liable.

At another time I was looking on at an All England cricket match, at Huddersfield, when a friend from Dewsbury joined me. He, like myself, was from the south, but of more recent importation, and quite ignorant of the dialect. He was struck with a mechanic near, who said in a warning voice, 'Drop that *system* !' What my friend imagined I can't tell; but if it had been a command to banish a sun with its attendant planets to a bottomless abyss, the words would have expressed it. Much perplexed, and with wondering countenance, he looked at me, and said, 'What does he mean ?' 'Oh,' I replied, 'he is speaking to those boys jumping over the forms, and is only requesting them to leave off; that's all.'

T

T and *th* are both used for *the*, and are incorporated with the preceding or the following word. Thus, 'The man in the moon' may be '*Th'man i'th' moonin*,' or '*T'man i't' moonin*;' in which latter form it is written in the *Pogmoor Almanack*.

Although the fact is warmly disputed, it seems to me the *t* is sometimes omitted. In *Dolly's Gown, or the Effects of Pride*, I find the expressions, 'When church did loase,' 'Lads ran at apples, spice, and nuts,' in which cases at least three definite articles are wanting; and I am of opinion it is often omitted. But it is said the ghost of a *t'* is always to be recognized. It may be so, and I leave it for the consideration of others.

Tt. Again, when two *t*'s occur the second usually becomes *th*, as when two *d*'s meet; thus *butter* is *butther*; *potteries*, *pottheries*, and so on. This statement is also disputed; but I have certainly heard the effect of *tt* as described, and entered it years ago in my note-book. Of course I am willing to admit that pronunciation to be fast dying out.

Th is in some words used for *d*. See Letter **D**.

In some words *d* takes the place of *t*, as *bad* for *bat*, *bud* for *but*, also *mud* for *might*.

Ta, taa, tha, thaa, all variations for the word *thou*, which is in general use. At the time of the Huddersfield Exhibition (about 1839), originated by Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Nowell, and other scientific men of the day, a very powerful electric machine was shown, and its effects tried on the then rising generation of school children. These young experimental philosophers were ranged in a large ring, and the power applied. Immediately after the shock the children suddenly broke up into little quarrelling parties of twos and threes, saying, 'What didst *ta* hit me for?' 'What didst *taa* hit me for, then?' much to the amusement of the lookers-on.

Täärt, or Taert, the pronunciation of *tart*.

Tabs, odd pieces cut from the ends of cloth.

Tackling, said of parchment deeds, &c., which secure an estate. Speaking of one whose title to a certain property was in question, a man said, 'Well, he's got the *tacklin'* on it no doubt, somewhere laid by,' meaning the deeds of conveyance, &c.

Ta'ed (*gl. tai'd*), contraction from *taked* for *took*.

Ta'en, past participle of *to take*. In Bellenden's story of *Macbeth*, we read, 'His body (*i.e.* King Duncan's) was buryit in Elgin, and eftir *tane* up and brocht to Colmekill.'

Tak, take. Used also peculiarly. 'He's nowt to *tak* to,' *i.e.* nothing to eat.

Tallowjack, a candle.

Tally, to live unmarried with.

Tammy. Scores of people in this neighbourhood were employed from 1750 to 1780 in spinning worsted for the Halifax goods called *tammys*. There were places both in that town and at Wakefield called *tammy* halls, where these goods were exposed for sale; but not in Huddersfield. The wool was put out here by agents.

Tammy board, a thin slab of wood used for folding waistcoatings or light cloths around.

Tang, or Ting, to sting. Jem o' Benny's was once cleaning some outhouses at the bottom of the Grammar School garden, when the wasps proved too troublesome to him. Jem, after making some ineffectual dabs at the noxious insects, said to Mr. B., who was by, 'Maister, they ha' *tang'd* me.' 'Never mind, Jem.' So Jem remained quiet. By-and-by he said, 'They'n *tang'd* me agean, Maister.' 'Well, Jem, you'd better come out.' 'Aw think Aw mun, or (*i. e.* before) my nose is too big for t' hoil,' *i. e.* before my nose is too big for the doorway.

Tangles, a thriftless person.

Tangs, the tongs.

Tankliments, *i. e.* trankliments, ornaments; implements; accoutrements. The *tankliments* of the mantelshelf are its ornaments; the *tankliments* of a gardener, his spade, rake, &c. Note the elision of the *r*.

Tashel, or Tashil, a tassel.

Taunt, used in the expression, 'to make *taunt* of,' *i. e.* to make fun of.

Tea (pronounced *tēā*—two syllables; *gl.* *ti:h*).

Ted, to spread hay.

Teem, to pour out. Ray.

Teethy (pronounced *tēāthy*; *gl.* *ti'h'thi*—*th* as in *hath*), cross; peevish; tiresome. Hall. says *teety*. In the 'Processus Noe' (*Towneley Mysteries*) we find—

' For she is full *tethde*,
For litille oft angre,
If anythyng wrang be
Soyne is she wroth.'

Tell'd, past tense and past participle of *to tell*.

Tem'd, past tense and past participle of *to teem*.

Temper, to make (butter) soft for spreading.

Temples, an instrument used in weaving, composed of two pieces of wood joined in the middle by a pin. At each end are prods to fasten the cloth, and the object is to keep the cloth stretched in the loom.

Tempse. In the expression 'hop-*têmpse*,' a hop-sieve, but not otherwise used here. It is, however, spoken of as the *tempse*.

Tent, to tend, or look to ; attend to : such as any machinery, power-loom, &c. This word is found in *The Towneley Mysteries*, which volume, it is worthy of remark, abounds in specimens of the dialect of this part of the West Riding.

'*Tent* hedir tydely, wife, & consider,
Hens must us fle alle sam togeder
In haste.'—*Processus Noe*.

'Wyth outen tokyn trew,
Thay wyll not *tent* ther-tylle.'—*Pharao*.

'Take *tent* to my taylle till that I have told
Of my dere son.'—*Ascensio Domini*.

Tenter, (1) a long frame on which cloth is stretched to dry. In Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, A.D. 1592, we find this implement thus mentioned :—'Beside, he imposeth this charge to the clothworker, that he draw his clóth, and pull it passing hard when he sets it upon the *tenters*, that he may have it full breadth and length, till thread and all tear and rent a-pieces.'

Again, in Thomas Nash's *Lenten Stufe, or Praise of the Red Herring*, A.D. 1599, we find it alluded to :—'But, Lord, how miserably do these ethnicks, when they once match to the purpose, set words on the *tenters*, never reading to a period, which you will scarce find in thirty sheets of a lawyer's declaration, whereby they might comprehend the entire sense of the writer together, but disjoint and tear every syllable betwixt their teeth severally !'

The hooks by which the cloth is stretched are *tenter-hooks*. This last word is used metaphorically in the phrase, 'to be on *tenter-hooks*,' i. e. in suspense.

(2) the person who attends to the engine is the 'engine *tenter*' ; to power-loom, a 'power-loom *tenter*,' &c.

Tether-toad, the *Ranunculus repens*, which runs along the ground like the strawberry plant.

Tew (pronounced *tāöö* ; *gl.* taew), to be actively employed ; to labour, strive, or contend with. 'He *tew'd* with it long enough.' 'That lime wants better *tewing*,' i. e. working, or mixing. A word much in use.

Thääm, an ancient pronunciation of the word *thumb*. In a manuscript copy of the *Hagmena Song*, as taken down in A.D. 1675 from the dictation of a Scotch pedler, the last line runs—

'Cut round, cut sound, cut not yer muckle *thaum*.'

About fifty years ago (say 1825) butter was usually spread on oat-cake with the *thääm*. One of the later Kayes of Woodsome bid an old woman of Slaithwaite, who was politely getting a knife, to 'spread with her *thääm*.'

Thack (*gl.* thaak), pronunciation of *thatch*. See *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*, ver. 1:

‘O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They built a house on yon burn brae,
And *theek’t* it o’er wi’ rashes.’

This word is found in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

Thākin, *i. e.* thatching (*gl.* thaik’in). ‘A *thakin* of brēād’ means a bread-creel full of bread or oat-cake, which hangs overhead in the kitchen like a thatch.

That, used peculiarly for *him, her, it, &c.*

Thēēr, there. One W. Ibberson was the manager, or hind, to Mr. Scott, senior, of Woodsome. He could not count twenty, but knew his stock by their features. When he had to reckon his sheep, looking at each in turn, he used to say, ‘Tha’ a’t *theer*, tha’ a’t *theer*,’ and so on through the whole number, concluding with, ‘Au think ye’re all *theer*.’

Thems ’em, *i. e.* those are they.

Thew, past tense of *to thaw*.

Thible, or **Thibel** (pronounced *thawble*; *gl.* thaub’l), a smooth round stick used to stir porridge with. Ray spells it *thivel*.

Thingumtibob, a nondescript name or thing.

Think on, very common for *remember*. ‘Moind yoa *think on* and don’t forget.’ [Common in Shropshire.—W. W. S.]

Th’ hoil, or **T’ hoil**. See **Hoil**.

Thole (*thoil*), to bear, suffer, brook, allow willingly. Very common. ‘She can’t *thoil* her to you,’ *i. e.* is not willing to let you have her.

Thole (pronounced *thoil*), *sb.* ‘He gave it with a *thoil*,’ *i. e.* willingly.

Thomasin’. Going about begging on St. Thomas’s Day is ‘going a *Thomasin’*.’ It is still the custom for children to go about on that day, and when they solicit coppers they ask, perhaps, ‘if yo serve *Thomasers*.’ In Mr. Scott’s day, at Woodsome Hall, a sack of wheat stood at the door with a pint measure. All comers who chose to take it were served with a pint of wheat, supposed to be for frumenty. The same custom in a different form was followed at the Wood afterwards. There they gave pennies to Almondbury people, a halfpenny each to children, but Farnley folk had twopence. Wheat also was given away.

Thrust, past tense of *to thrust*.

Thrave, past tense of *to thrive*.

Thrave, twenty-four sheaves of corn set up together. Ray has it.

Thraw (*gl.* thrau), pronunciation of *throw*.

Threap (pronounced *thrēăp*—two syllables; *gl.* thri'h'p), to insist on a statement, &c. Used in this way: 'He wanted to *thrēăp* me down that,' &c. To maintain sturdily in dispute. 'Eagle-soaring Bolingbroke, that at his removing of household into banishment, as Father Froissart *threaps* down, was accompanied with forty thousand men, women, and children, weeping from London to the Land's End, at Dover.'—*Lenten Stuffe*. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we find—

'Thirteen ar on thre, thar ye not *threpe*.'

'Processus Talentorum.'

And again—

'Do way youre *threpyng*, ar ye wode?'

'Thomas Indiæ.'

Threethrums, purring; the noise a cat makes when pleased. 'Pussy is singing *threethrums*: what loud *threethrums*!' The sound suggests the word, as in 'chissup.' It is generally said the purring consists of 'three *threes* and a *thrum*.'

Thro', *i. e.* through, and pronounced as *threa* in *threaten*. It means *from*. 'He came *thro'* (from) Huddersfield.' 'Whar do yo come *thro'*?' A Farnley lad was once going to Wakefield, and J. H., who was employed on the road, called to him as he passed hastily along. The lad took no heed. Then said J. H., 'If Au had thee up yon tree Au'd ma' thee coom daan wi' once tellin'!' This effectually roused the lad's spirit, who said, 'Nay, tha' cannot,' and immediately climbed the tree. 'Naa tell me to coom daan, Jooa; Au've sheep to fetch *thro'* Wakefield.' 'Coom daan, lad.' The lad moved not, but smilingly awaited a further order; but Joe went on with his work. The lad, getting tired, snivelled out, 'Jooa, wha' doesn't ta tell me to coom daan agean?' 'Nay, lad, if tha' doesn't chooise to coom daan o' thi sen, tha' may sit theer as lang as tha' lawks. It's nowt to me.' So when he had realized his dilemma he came down chopfallen, certainly a sadder lad, and perhaps a wiser.

Throat, pronounced *throat*.

Throddy, portly; stout, &c.

Throng, busy. 'This is a *throng* day with us.'

Thropple, the throat, or windpipe. Ray. 'At Baimbro' (Bambrough) a cat killed a man, and man killed cat. They lig at back o' poupit hacon i' marbil naa. The man wur donn'd i' leather all but his throit and his shackles. The cat pull'd his *thropple* aat; and when he wur stretch't aat to dee he catch'd cat between and the wall, and killed it. It was something which haunted t' churchyard, and he wod be such a man (yo know) and feight it. Cat, if it wor a cat, had long claws, as long as ma' fingers.'

Throstle, a Thrush: *Turdus musicus*.

Throwfall, a trial at wrestling.

Thrown, turned in a lathe (as bed-posts, &c.).

Thrum. When the piece of cloth is finished the weaver leaves one or two yards of the cloth in the *slay*, or *yeld*. When the fresh material is put in, the new warp is twisted with the fingers to that left in. It is next pulled through the yelds and *slay*, and when the weaving is commenced the old warp is cut off. The part so cut off is the *thrum*. The weavers formerly had the *thrum* for themselves, but not now. This spare material was used for the manufacture of hearth-rugs, dust-mops, &c.

Thrushen, past participle of *to thrash*, or *thresh*.

Thrusten (pronounced *thrussen*; *gl.* *thrus'n*), crowded; inconvenienced by pressure of business, or want of room.

Thum'b, formerly pronounced *thäüm*, which see.

Thumper, a lie.

Thunner, thunder.

Thunnerclock, thunder-clock, a black beetle. See **Clock**.

Thwaite, a word found in names of places, as *Linthwaite*, *Slaithwaite*, &c. Also in family names, as *Thwaites*, *Micklethwaite*, &c. The word itself means ploughed land where a wood has been grubbed up.

Tickle, careful; nice; dangerous, &c. *Tickle* weather, when it may soon turn to rain; a *tickle* job, one that requires care and caution. A mouse-trap should be set *tickle*, i. e. easy to go off.

Ticktack, a second.

Tigaree, tigaree, touch me wood, a boys' game. One boy turns out to run, and as soon as he can touches one who does not touch wood. The 'tigged' boy takes his place, unless he is sharp enough to touch No. 1 in return.

Time (pronounced *tawm*; *gl.* *taum*). In such an expression as 'By [the *time*] I had got home I had lost the pain,' it is usual to omit the words in brackets.

Tinkler, a tinker.

Tin money. In money clubs it is customary to make a certain contribution for the good of the house, to be spent in drink, for which a sort of tin token is given.

Tirl, the wheel of a barrow. Probably from *tirl*, a variant of *trill*, to turn. *Troll* was used in Hampshire for trundling a hoop.

Toarthre, no doubt formed from *two or three*, but to be taken as a whole, and to be used adjectively as such, of which the following is an example. A boy at the Grammar School came up to one of the masters and said, 'I've brought you a *toarthre* sums.' 'Oh, two or three. Very well; let me look.' 'No, sir, not two or three; a *toarthre*.' 'Well, how many then?' 'Perhaps six or seven.'

Tod, a fox. Not used here now, but found in the word *Todmorden*, a neighbouring town; perhaps also in *Toadholes*, the name of a field belonging to the Grammar School, which may be *Todholes*, similar to 'Brockholes' not far off (?).

Toil, perhaps *tirl*, the wheel of a barrow.

Toil. 'To keep in *toil*' is to keep in action.

Toit. 'To keep in *toit*' is to keep in good order, temper, &c., as of a machine. At Golcar the word is 'in *toy*.'

Tombo, one who acts sillily. Very common. Used adjectively as well. A boy looking at a clock said, 'Eh! what'en a *tombo* face!'

Tommy Loich. See **Loich** and **Beardie**.

To-morn, to-morrow. '*To-morn* at neet,' *i. e.* to-morrow night. See under Letter **M**. In the '*Peregrini*' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Luke says—

'Thou art a pilgreme, as we ar,
This nyght shalle thou fare as we fare,
Be it les or be it mare
 Thou shalle assay,
Then *to-morne* thou make the yare (ready)
 To weynde thi way.'

Tompimpernel, the Pimpernel: *Anagallis arvensis*.

Tomspinner, the Crane-fly, or *tipula*.

T'one or t'other (pronounced *tōōn*—two syllables—or *tūther*), the one or the other. See *Colin Clint*:

'They each of other blother,
The *t'one* against the *tother*,'

where notice the doubled article, '*the t'one*.'

Topping, the hair, and particularly that in front of the head. See **Snod**. Also the top stone of a wall.

Tormochel (*ch* soft), applied to a troublesome child: 'A regular *tormochel*.'

Tcrmoit, torment.

Tot, a small drinking-glass holding a quarter of a pint.

Touchous, touchy, or tetchy.

Town's hall, *i. e.* town-hall, a curious word, not only because contrary to the use of all England, but even more particularly of this part, where the usual *'s* is so freely omitted. 'That's Tom Smith voice;' 'Look at it tail.'

Towser, *i. e.* tolser, a prison. In some parts *tolsey*. Strictly a toll-place, a kind of exchange. *Tollbooth* also is a prison.

Trade, trod ; past tense of *to tread*.

Trail, to drag ; or, intransitive, to move or walk about. See **Addle**.
To a slovenly man it is sometimes said, 'Tha' looks as if tha'd been *trailed thro'* a wickthorn hedge.'

Traily, slovenly.

Trap. In weaving, when they break a lot of threads close to the cloth, so that they cannot be *pieced*, it is usually called 'a trap.' The threads are lengthened by putting others to them. They are then put under the *temples*, which plan holds them in till they get fastened with the weaving. A bad place in the cloth is the consequence, and that is also called a *trap*.

Tredden, for trodden, past participle of *to tread*.

Trepanned, punished. 'I'll have thee *trepanned* : ' perhaps knocked on the head.

Tress, or **Trest**, a long bench to sit on ; a form. Hence *trestle*.

Trest, a table used to kill pigs on.

Trigg off, about, &c., *i.e.* move off, about, set off, &c.

Trollers, or **Troullers**, the rockers of a rocking chair.

Trones, the steelyards.

Trowel (*ow* as in *now*). To play *trowel* is to play truant.

Trowell, mason's instrument (pronounced very oddly, something like *trah-will*).

Trucks, smuts in grain.

Tubber, a cooper.

Tug, past tense and past participle of *to tug*.

Tul, to : only used before a vowel. *Tul 'em* = to them. Much used in Farnley Tyas, also at Lepton and Almondbury. [Pure Scandinavian ; Danish *til*.]

Tum, *vb.* which denotes the first process in carding wool, when it was worked between 'hand kaerds' to make it uniform, break it up, and lay the fibres.

Tum, one who 'tums.'

Tune (*teun*), to beat, or thrash ; also a process in manufacturing.

Tuner, one who tunes, *i.e.* sets the looms in order to weave the pieces perfect.

Turmerhill, an artificial hill at Hillhouse.

Twags, twigs.

Twan, past tense of *to twine*.

Twang, *vb.* to turn out the toes in walking.

Twelft e'em, *i. e.* twelfth night. Old J. S. and many others would never acknowledge the new style. They used to say of New Christmas Day, 'What do yo' keep yor Chersmis naa for? It's nooan the right taum. Wait whaul *twelft* day. This taum was nobbut made by man.'

Twentit' e'em, or **Twentieth e'em**, *i. e.* twentieth eve after Christmas Eve, once a notable day in this neighbourhood, and regarded as the real termination of the Christmas festivities. It is still spoken of. Forty years ago it was much observed. It corresponds with the 13th of January, which is now, as in the ancient English calendars, observed in churches of the Roman Obedience as the Octave of the Epiphany in honour of the Mystery of our Lord's Baptism.

Twilt, *vb.* quilt, beat, or thrash.

Twilt, *sb.* a quilt for a bed.

Twilting, quilting, beating, or thrashing.

Twinge (*gl.* twinj), according to some, the earwig; but others say the *Forty-legs*.

Twisted out. After the trials at York, an order in Council directed that by a certain time the Luddites, who had taken a secret oath, should go before a magistrate, and be *twisted out*, as it was called; that is, they took the Oath of Allegiance. Bodies of forty or fifty at a time were to be seen passing Birks Mill on their way to Woodsome, to take the oath before Mr. Scott, J.P. Among these, to the amazement of observers, were some very respectable men indeed, such as master croppers, &c. On one of these occasions a man said, after being 'sworn out,' 'Eh! Au'm so fain (glad); my heart seems so leet. Au feel as if Au could lope ovver yon buildin'.'

Twitch Court, the County Court. To put a person there is to *twitch* him.

Two or three, used all as one word, with the article *a* before it (pronounced *a toarthre*). 'Will ta hav' *a toarthre*?' alluding, perhaps, to broth, soup, &c. See **Few**.

Twys. See **Cots** and **Twys**.

U

The *h* sound found (in standard English) in connection with *u* in some words, as *sure*, *sugar*, *measure*, &c., is not inserted in the dialect. The word *measure*, for instance, is *mezzur* (*gl.* *mez'ur*).

In many words *u* is sounded like *oo* in *foot* (southern pronunciation). Sometimes it is used for *i*, as *behund* for *behind*; and sometimes for short *e*, as *yus* for *yes*, *yusterday* for *yesterday*.

Unaccountable, said of persons, when advanced in years, if their memories fail.

Ungain, awkward to get at, or to deal with; unhandy. The contrary to 'overgain.' 'Everything is *ungain* there.' *Ungainly* is used in Pembrokeshire and other counties; but, I imagine, in the sense of awkward-looking.

Uphold (pronounced *upholt*). 'I'll *upholt* ye.' I'll assure, confirm, or stand by you.

Urchin, or **Urchint**, a hedgehog.

Us (*gl. uz*), used for *our* when not emphatic. 'We mun get *us* drinkin', 'i. e. 'We must get our drinking.' But if emphatic, then *aar* or *yaar* is used; as, 'This is *aarn*, that's thawn.'

Us (*gl. uz*), objective of *we*.

Uveltee. In the expression 'all *uveltee* shawvs,' i. e. all sixes and sevens.

Uvvil, spelling uncertain: probably **Huvvle** (which see), the finger (or thumb) of a glove; or a piece of rag sewn into such form, to protect an injured finger.

V

V in this dialect is much slurred over; thus—*aim* or *e'em* for *even*, *ela'em* for *eleven*, *ha'n* for *haven* (the plural of *have*), *har'est* for *harvest*, *gi'en* for *given*, *o'om* for *oven*, *sa'em* for *seven*, *sare'd* or *ser'ed* for *served*, *sta'em* for *steven*, *Ste'em* for *Stephen*.

Vast, used substantively. 'A *vast* of information.'

Very (*gl. vari*; pronounced *varry*), used adjectively, as, 'a *very* deal of corn, fruit,' &c.

Voider, a large clothes-basket.

W

W in some words is sounded as *oo*; as *few*, pronounced *fayoo*.

Wabble (pronounced to rhyme with *babble*; but some say *wobble*) to move from side to side like a drunken man.

Wace, or **Waice** (pronounced *wayeece*), an old form for wax. See Letter **X**. Occurs in *Willy's Lady*, ver. 8:

'Ye'll do ye to the market-place,
And there ye'll buy a loaf o' *wace*;
Ye'll shape it bairn and bairnly like,
And in it twa glassen e'en ye'll pit.'

Wake (*gl.* waik), to watch with a sick person; to work by candle-light.

Waken (pronounced *wakken*), to wake, or awake: both active and neuter.

Wakender, or Wakkener (pronounced *wakkender*; *gl.* waak'ndur), livelier; more awake.

Walt, to totter, or fall over; also, to turn over. Two Almondbury men were looking into a crockery shop, when one said to the other, 'Sitha, Johnny, what a nawce tēapot! Couldst ta lawk to hav' it?' To whom Johnny replied, rubbing his hands slowly over each other, 'Nay, lad; it ud *walt* ma table ovver,' being too big and too fine for him.

Wamble (pronounced *wammle*; *gl.* waam'l), to move with wind, as the intestines; to wriggle. Used in Pembrokeshire for to twist like a worm. It is also used as an adjective: 'Aw feel rate wake and *wammle*.' Especially applied to horses when weak in their legs.

Wan, past tense of *to win*.

Wan', past tense of *to wind*, or *wind*.

Wandy (rhyme to *handy*), like a wand. 'A *wandy* lad' is a well-grown lad, straight and slim.

Wangby, tough. Perhaps from *wangs*, the cheek or jaw teeth. In Cumberland and some parts of Yorkshire a tough kind of cheese is called 'old *wang*'; here, '*wangby* cheese.'

Wanter, or Wantey (*a* as in *man*), a large girth for a pack-horse. 'Aw niver saw owt like thee. Tha's coom'd without *wanter* ageän. Aw mun get thee a piece on a warp to festen it on.'

From *Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 210: '... who laid soe till the next morning he found they had cutt the *wanty* that tyed his pack fast to his panyers,' &c.

Wanty (pronounced as the last), wanting; deficient.

Ware. See **Wear**.

Wark, work.

Wark, to ache. Tooith-*wark* is tooth-ache; belly-*wark* is stomach-ache; yead- or yed-*wark* is head-ache; shackle-*wark* is pain in the wrist. As a verb this word is found in the 'Processus Noe' (*Touneley Mysterius*):

'My bonys are so stark,
No wonder if thay *wark*,
For I am fulle old.'

Warm (pronounced as usual), to beat, or thrash. Very common. Used in Pembrokeshire.

Warpin-woof, a frame three yards and one foot long (ten feet) in which warps are prepared for weaving. This length in weaving is called 'a string.'

Wartern, *i. e.* a quatern, a weight of woollen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds. See **Quarrel**, **Swirrel**, &c.

Warty, *i. e.* workday. 'Warty clothes' = workday clothes.

Wash (pronounced *waish*), the same as **Weeting**, which see.

Washer (pronounced *wesher*), a small, round, flat iron ring placed on the axis of wheels, &c.

Wassail (pronounced *wessel*). *Wassail*-cup, by the corruption of the would-be refined, becomes 'vessel-cup'!

Wassail bob (pronounced *wessel bob*), a garland or bouquet carried on New Year's Eve from house to house, and adorned with fruit, evergreens, artificial flowers, &c. Formerly a doll gaily dressed, representing the Blessed Virgin, was placed in the midst.

On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, a *wessel bob* was brought here for exhibition. It consisted of two hoops covered and ornamented with coloured cut paper; a little fir-tree in the middle, ornamented with an apple, an orange, a doll (like a man), and a wax cherry. The bearers sang the song, 'Here we come a wesselling.' See **Christmas**.

Wassail Night (pronounced *wessel neight*; *gl.* wes'l neeght), New Year's Eve. On this occasion (and sometimes for a few nights previous) they sing a ballad, and are thus said to 'sing *wessel*,' or 'go a *wesselling*.' At Holmfirth the '*wessel* song' is only sung on Epiphany after dark, and the chorus there differs from the one given under **Christmas**. It runs thus:

' For in Chersmas time
People travel far and near;
So I wish you a merry Chersmas,
And a happy new year.'

Forty years ago the chorus at Almondbury ran thus:

' And it's your *wassail*,
And it's jolly *wassail*;
Love and joy,' &c.

Waster, anything not up to the mark.

Watchful, wakeful.

Water (pronounced by some *watter*, and by others *watther*: *a* as in *flat*; *gl.* wat'r, wat'thur). When Dr. Batty practised at Fenay, two country lads came from Meltham requiring his assistance. After he had examined them, the lads sitting in the surgery, he addressed his assistant, giving him verbal directions for compounding the medicine. So many grains, &c. of this, that, and the other, finishing with, 'Fill the bottle with aqua fontis.' The lads remarked that 'aqua fontis' made up at least nine-tenths of the medicine, and one whispered to the other, 'Dost ta' see? If we could get to know what t' stuff is we could cure folk as weel as him.' The doctor and his assistant both withdrew for a short time, when the lad ran to the bottle, tasted it, and exclaimed, 'Nowt but *watther*! nowt but *watther*!'

Water bowl (pronounced *watter bowl*). J. M., when a lad, thought if he could get up to the top of the hill above Farnley Wood, he could touch the sky. 'Au thowt it looked lawk a gret *watter bowl*. Well, we gate up theer—me and Dick Mallinson—and we wur furdur off nor ivver. That wur a Sunday afternooin job, that wur.'

This belief is by no means confined to rustics. Emerson, in his *Conduct of Life*, thus alludes to it: 'In childhood we fancied ourselves walled in by the horizon, as by a glass bell, and doubted not by distant travel we should reach the baths of descending sun and stars. On experiment the horizon flies before us, and leaves us on an endless common sheltered by no glass bell' (ch. vii.). This, making due allowance for difference of language, is a perfectly parallel passage.

Waterfirling, or Waterparkin, an oaten cake baked without fermentation.

Wattles (pronounced to rhyme with *tattle*; *gl.* wat'lz), the red appendages on a fowl's head.

Wauf, pronunciation of *wife*. A curious instance of misunderstanding the vowel sounds occurred on one occasion when H. L. (personally known to me) went to Hunter's Nab delivering St. Thomas's tickets. He asked L. K. if one Mr. William Sykes lived there. She said she did not know, 'but if yo'll wait a bit Au'll ax Bill Sawks' *wauf*,' who, thus appealed to, said, 'Doosn't he live here, think'st ta?'

Waughmiln, or Woffmiln, a fulling mill. 'It smelt *waugh*,' i. e. as a fulling mill does. [But see **Woaf**.—W. W. S.]

Waur, worse. Occurs in *The Death of Percy Reed*, ver. 5 :

'And Crosier says he will do *waur*,
He will do *waur*, if *waur* can be.'

A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by said, 'Ho ! mistress, yon galloway has a bad fault; yo canna catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah, maister, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he *is* caught.'

Wave, past tense of *to weave*, which is also called *wave*.

Wax, to grow. Common amongst old people; but the word *thrive* is perhaps more used now.

Weak (pronounced *wēāk*; *gl.* wi'h'k), to squeak: said of a man who speaks in a squeaking voice. Pigs *weak*.

Weam, or Weme, quiet; tidy, &c. 'A *weme* woman in a house is a jewel.' 'A nice little *weme* packet.' One speaking of a bicyclist said, 'He went daan t' hill as *weme* and as nauce (nice) as possible.'

Wear (pronounced as usual), to spend (money): commonly used instead of spend. [*Ware* is the better mode of spelling, as it is so spelt in old books, when it has the sense of spend.—W. W. S.]

Weet, pronunciation of *wet*. See **Pike**.

Weeting, i. e. wetting. Stale urine is so called, because in the process of manufacture the cloth is wetted with that liquid when sent to the mill, the object being to bring out the grease. *Weeting* is also called *lecking*. I have been told of persons using this substance

instead of soap, even for washing themselves! 'Aw'll got me some *weetin'*, and hey a gooid *weetin'* lather,' old folks would say, using soap also with it.

Weigh-balk, a beam to weigh on; also the beam or balk of an engine.

Welking, applied to a man means bulky, fat, &c.

Welt, to beat, or thrash.

Wemmle, to cockle, or topple. A thing which does not stand steadily *wemmles*. It seems to be connected with *wammle*, though used in a slightly different way.

We'n (pronounced *ween*), we ha'n, *i. e.* we have, when used as an auxiliary. 'We'n had that a long time.' As a principal verb: 'We han him,' *i. e.* we have (got) him. Also in interrogative sentences: 'Ha'n yo' gotten that brass yet?' = Have you got that money yet? See **Han**.

We'se, Ye'se, &c., used for *we shall, ye shall, &c.* *Etin the Forester*, ver. 40:

'When he came in before the Earl
He fell down low at his knee.
"Win up, win up, now, Etin!
This day *ye'se* dine wi' me."

What (the *a* sounded as in *cat, sat, pat, &c.*).

What'en (pronounced *watten*, like *flatten*), in such phrases as 'What'en a foil he is.' [Short for O.Eng. *whatkin*, *i. e.* what kind. —W. W. S.] Occurs in the ballad, *Edward, Edward*, ver. 4:

'And *whatten* penance will ye dree for that,
Edward, Edward?
Whatten penance will ye dree for that?
My dear son, now tell me, O.'

What for, used close together for *why*. 'What for doesn't he do that?'

What sort en, for *what sort of*.

Whēāt, pronunciation of *wheat*.

Whēāt-twinge, a very small insect, in form something like the earwig. It lives in wheat when growing, and sometimes leaves it in swarms, when they are very troublesome.

Whetter, to worry; to repeatedly complain.

Whew, or Whue (pronounced *wēōō*), a whistle. 'Like Cawthorne feast, is all ended in a *whew*,' or nothing. See *Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer*, ver. 31:

'The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And *whuted whues* three:
Half a hundredth good bandogs
Came running over the lee.'

Whiealf, or Whycalf (*gl. wau'cauf*), a female calf.

While, until.

Whins, furze, or gorse. See *Lykewake Dirge* :

‘If hosen and shoon thou gavest nane
The *whinnes* shall prick thee to the bare bane.’

Whip, a boys’ game, called in the South *hoop*, or *hoophide*. This is a curious instance of corruption, for the name *hoop* is pronounced in the local manner as *hooip*, whence *whip*.

Whisht, be quiet !

Whisket, a small scuttle, or basket.

Whissundy, or **Whissunty** (*gl.* hwis·unti; emphasis on the first syllable), seems to mean Whitsuntide rather than Whit Sunday.

Whitening (*gl.* whaut·enin; *i* long), silver; money in general, which, however, is usually called brass. ‘If you have not made your *whitening* this year, you ne’er will do.’

Whitley, a whitlow.

Whittle, a steel for sharpening knives, &c.

Whome (pronounced *whom*, or *whum*), home.’

Whopper, a great lie. Anything large in size is called a *whopper*.

Whue. See **Whew**.

Wick, quick (see **Wartern**, &c.); active; alive. ‘T’ cheese is *wick* wi’ mawks.’ *Natterin Nan*, ver. 33 :

‘Fowk says ‘ar Sal ‘al sooin be wed,
Bud t’ thowt on’t turns ma sick ;
Ah’d rayther hing her up by t’ neck,
Ur see her berrid *wick*.’

Wick, in this sentence seems to mean life. ‘He will get it out of their *wick*,’ i. e. make them suffer in their life, or manner of living.

Wicks, quicks, for hawthorn hedges.

Wiggin (*gl.* wig·in), the mountain ash, an unfailing remedy against witchcraft. One Polly Day was afraid of being witched by Mashpot, who lived above her. To prevent it she always carried three pieces of *wiggin*, taken from three different lords’ lands, to keep off the witchery. My informant has seen her pull the pieces out of her pocket many and many a time. At p. 209 of *Depositions from York Castle* we find this belief mentioned. One of the witnesses in a case of witchcraft, tried at York in 1674, deposes that she heard one reputed witch say to another, ‘I think I must give this Thomas Bramhall over, for they tye soe much *whighen* about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares.’

Wild, untidy in looks, dress, &c.

Willow, or **Willy**, a machine for tearing wool. See **Devil**.

Wiln’t, contracted from *will not*, and used as *won’t* is in ordinary English. *Winnot* or *wi not* is also used.

Wimble (pronounced *wimmle*; *gl.* wim·l), an auger. ‘There’s nowt lawk boring wi’ a little *wimmle*.’

Wind (waund : *i* long), the wind.

Wind (contrary to the last), the verb *to wind*. ‘To *wind* bobbins.’

Windrows (pronounced *waundrows*), a term used in hay-making when the crop is raked into rows after being in *ricklins*, and before being put into cock.

Wine, pronounced *waun* by old people, or sometimes *woine* : evidently passing into *wine*.

Winter-hedge, a clothes’ horse. In Scotland called a *winter-dyke*. This word is unknown in Cumberland. A lady from Huddersfield, who had been for more than twenty years resident in Cumberland, was astonished to hear a new servant, a native, use this word. On inquiry, it appeared that the girl’s mother was a Yorkshirewoman, who had imported the word from her original county.

Wise, the haulm of potatoes. Found in old MSS. *wyse*.

Witch. This word is applied to males as well as females. The following is an account of a visit to a witch about 1790, given in the narrator’s own words. ‘We four — Joshua Moorhouse, Matthy Moorhouse, Joe Tinker, and mysen’ (Jem o’ Benny’s)—‘went one Sunday to see t’ witch’ (who lived near Holmfirth): ‘sho could ha’ witched onnybody. They couldn’t get a *cofe* to live abaat there for ivver so far, and all thro’ that (her).

‘When we gate to t’ haas Matthy Moorhouse said to th’ owd man, “Au’ve yeerd theer’s somebody ‘at can do hurt abaat thee!” He replied, “Yo’ll see if yo’ stop a bit happen : *hoo’s* oft a plaging somebody if strangers coom.” T’ owd man then said, “Au’ll waish me, and shirt me!” In a moment shirt flew aat o’ t’ box at back o’ t’ fire—Au saw it, we all saw it—and stones fell daan chimley. Matthy Moorhouse said, “Preya let’s gooa, or *hoo’ll* hav’ howd o’ some on us.”

‘We saw th’ owd woman ; *hoo* sat broodin’ ovver t’ fire ; *hoo* said nowt to us. Old Mat said, “Wat art ta’ doin’ i’ that fashion ?” *Hoo* gav’ him no answer. There was a deal o’ things i’ them days there isn’t naa (1857). Yo’ could ha’ gone to no haas and seen a bit o’ cake’ (whēāt brēād), ‘it were all haver brēād then.’

One G. B. lived next door to W. M., and was a believer in witches. ‘A piece of beef fell down and brake his warp ; so when he was gettin’ agate a wavin’ he had to get a charm for it. He had a bottle hung up the chimley with his watters in, and as they wasted it would side away t’ witch. Old D.’ (see *Diabolion*) ‘gave him a charm which he fixed i’ th’ warp, and he went on wavin’ after we pulled it aat. We then tell’d him on it, and he could not wave agean until he gate another charm.’ See *Meant*.

Witch, a machine which stands on the top of a loom, and was used previously to the jacquard machine for the purpose of figuring the cloth.

Wither, to throw quickly, or forcibly. ‘He *’wither’d* it wi’ some vengeance.’ Evidently connected with *wuther*, if not the same word. Occurs in the *Outlaw Murray*, ver. 15 :

'Baith dae and rae and hart and hind,
And o' a' wild beasts great plentie:
He heard the bows that boldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan'* him near by.'

So also in *Barbour's Bruce*, b. xvii. l. 684, it is said of a stone shot from a great engine that 'it flaw out, *quheairand*, with a rout,' i. e. with a great noise.

Woaf (no doubt the word *wauf*), indigestive; insipid. 'If you had put some pepper and salt in it, it would not ha' been so *woaf*.'

Woaf, or Woave, a measure ten feet long, applied to the warp of a piece of cloth.

Wok, or Wōāk, the oak by some. *Wok* tree, oak tree. Others use *yak*.

Wolfstones, Th' oostones, a place near Holmfirth

Woolly boy, *Arctia caja*, a large rough caterpillar. In other parts of England called *woolly bear*, and in Cumberland *hairy worm*. When a woman meets one of these creeping, she takes it and throws it over her head; then she shall have the next man she meets, or one of the same name.

Workened, or Wurken'd, choked; suffocated, &c. 'She made the grog so strong he wur fairly *worken'd* wi' it.' 'The smell almost *worken'd* me.' [Ray spells this *whirken'd*, p. 73.—W. W. S.]

Worm, pronounced *worrom*, or *wurrun*; *gl.* *wuorr'm*.

Worsit (*gl.* *wurs-it*), i. e. *worsted*, the material for stockings, &c.

Wot, Wote, or Wut, sometimes used for *hot*. 'He'll hev it if it's nother too *whot* nor too heavy.'

Wottle (pronounced *wottil*), an iron to burn holes with: perhaps connected with the preceding word.

Wovven, i. e. woven, past participle of *to weave*.

Wraithe, or Wraive (*th* as in *lathe*), *vb.* and *sb.* the same as *wale*. As a verb, to raise a mark on the flesh by a stroke of a cane, &c.; and as a substantive, the mark so made. Perhaps the word is only *raithe* (*gl.* *raidh*).

Wrammle, to hustle, pull the hair. Might be said of a new boy at school, 'Let's *wrammle* him.'

Wrang, wrong.

Wrate, past tense of *to write*.

Wreeght, pronunciation of *wright*, for wheelwright.

Wun, wound (of thread), past tense of *to wind*.

Wur, was, or were. 'Aw *wur* just thinkin' soa.'

Wur, sometimes used for *our*.

Wuther, to rush, or cause to rush. Said by one who would not prefer to be buried in the open country: 'If Aw *mun* goa to t' cemetery, *wuther* me by t' church gate,' i. e. hasten by with a rush. Hall says, 'Wuther, to beat or flutter.' See **Wither**.

Wuthering, or **Whuthering** (*gl.* wuodh'urin), participle or adjective descriptive of the noise made by the wind, cattle bellowing, &c. Thus they who know how the winds rage in this district against exposed places will appreciate the title of Miss Brontë's novel, *Wuthering Heights*. See **Wither**.

X

This letter has a very peculiar sound, now going out of usage, but still well known. It will be best understood by examples: thus, *box*, *fox*, *ox* were formerly called *bouse*, *fouse*, *ouse*. Also the following have for equivalent sounds, *kex*, *kay-eece*; *wax* (*pax-wax*), *wy-eece*; *vex*, *vay-eece*; *six*, *say-eece*; *next*, *nay-eece*. *Box* called *bouz*; *kex* called *kai-ees* (*kai-is*).

Y

This letter (1) sometimes interchanges with *g* both ways; thus, *yate* for *gate*, and *garth* for *yard*; also *yoldring* for *goldring*, and *yark* for *jerk*.

(2) Sometimes it is introduced where not found in ordinary English; thus we have *yat*, *yerth*, *yed*, *yester*, for *out*, *earth*, *head*, *easter*. Thus *out* in the dialect is *aat*, contrary to *yat*.

Yaand, from *haand*, the pronunciation of *hound*.

Yahr, pronunciation of *our* (*aar*) when emphatic. See also **Wur** and **Us**.

Yamdy, how many. A word perfectly well known at Almondbury and Lepton; probably thus derived: *How many* = *Haamany* = *Yamy* = *Yamdy*.

Yammer, to contradict sharply.

Yark, jerk.

Yarm, to speak ill-naturedly.

Yarn (pronounced *yern*; Pembrokeshire also), woollen thread.

Yat, same as *aat*, out: still very common.

Yate, a gate (to a field); but not in the sense of 'way,' or 'street.' See the *Baron of Brackley*, vers. 1, 2:

'Down Deeside came Invery whistling and playing;
He's lighted at Brackley *yates* at the day dawing.'

'Says Baron o' Brackley, "O are ye within?
There's sharp swords at the *yate* will gar your blood spin."

Also see the note to **Baat**, where, however, the word is spelt *yetts*.

Yearth, pronunciation of *earth*, which see.

Yed, pronunciation of *head*.

Yeddin, *i. e.* heading, a portion woven at the beginning of the piece of cloth, which is cut off when the piece is taken out of the loom. There is one at the end as well.

Yes, pronounced *yus*.

Ye'se, for *ye shall*. See *Lady Elspat*, ver. 13 :

‘Ye's get as mickle o' my freeland
As he'll ride about in a summer's day.

Again, in the *Gardener*, ver. 2 :

‘O lady, can ye fancy me,
For to be my bride?
Ye'se get a' the flowers in my garden
To be to you a weed.’

Yest, east.

Yester, Easter.

Yesterday, pronounced *yusterday*.

Yesternight (pronounced *yusterneeght*), *i. e.* yesterday evening. Occurs Genesis xxxi. 29. Sometimes they say, ‘*Yusterday* at neet.’

Yo (yoa), the pronunciation of the pronoun *you*.

Yoldring, the Yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. Perhaps *gold-ring*, under which form it occurs in Morris's *British Birds*.

Yond, for *yon*, or *yonder*.

Yonderly, vacant; beside himself. ‘He looks *yonderly*,’ *i. e.* lost, or poorly. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 61 :

‘Then Nan lewkt at me wo a lewk
So *yonderly* an' sad.’

Yowl, to howl.

Yuleclog, a Christmas log for the fire.

THE END.

A GLOSSARY
OF
HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

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HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

THE REV. SIR WILLIAM H. COPE, BART.



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INTRODUCTION.

A VERY long residence in Hampshire, and an acquaintance with its dialect, led me to consent to edit the following Glossary for the English Dialect Society. I had in the course of many years collected a number of words and phrases used by the people of North Hampshire. And I the more gladly give them an enduring record, because the use of them is fast disappearing. However great the advantages of the present advanced education of the middle and lower classes, the operation of National and Board Schools is fast effacing all distinctive language in the people of this county; and, in another generation or two, it will probably disappear altogether. Already I have found the children of parents who speak among themselves the dialect of the county, ignorant of the meaning of words commonly used by their fathers. And even among the older people there is a growing disinclination, when speaking to educated persons, to use, what I may call, their vernacular dialect. So that when asked to repeat a word, they frequently—from a sort of false shame—substitute its English equivalent. And it is only perhaps my habit of being much with my workmen and cottagers, and frequently using their own words and names of things, that has enabled me often to overcome this shyness, and so to recover some words in this Glossary.

The language or dialect of the counties which formed the kingdom of Wessex has in many respects great similarity. And of these the people of the district formed by West Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire use many words in common. Hence in the following Glossary I have inserted many words from Mr. Durrant Cooper's

Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms,¹ and from Mr. Akerman's *Wiltshire Glossary*,² which are also in use in Hampshire. But the dialect of Hampshire contains a very large number of words which are peculiar to the county. And there are special forms and incidents in the dialect, some of which I may here note.

The consonants in a word are frequently transposed, *e. g.* :—Aks *for* ask; apern *for* apron; aps *for* aspen; claps *for* clasp; geart³ *for* great; haps *for* hasp; waps *for* wasp, and many others.⁴

In many words other consonants are substituted for those used in English, or are added, as : Ast *for* ask; bruckle or brickle *for* brittle; cast or casty *for* cask; chimley *for* chimney; pank *for* pant; pasmets *for* parsnips; sharf *for* shaft; turmit *for* turnip; tinkler *for* tinker; warf *for* warp, and others.⁵

The article is frequently omitted. As 'Be'est a gvice to vyer?' *for* 'Be'est a going to the fair'; 'You'd best call at house, afore you leaves work,' *for* 'At the house'; 'He was up agin stable,' *for* 'against (near to) the stable.'

The old English plural in *en* is still heard among the old people. As 'housen; peasen'; &c.; but it is not common.

It is, however, almost universal to form the plural of words ending in *sp* or *st* in *es*. Thus the plural of waps is wapes; of aps, apses; of beast, beastés; of ghost, ghostés; of post, postés, &c.

In pronouns, the nominative is used for the inflected cases, as : 'It be'ant no pleasure to *we*'; 'What good 'll it do *we*'? 'I'm a gwine to put *she* to bed.'

And conversely (strangely enough) the inflected case is often used for the nominative, as : 'Shall *us* start at once?'

¹ *A Glossary of Provincialisms in use in Sussex.* By William Durrant Cooper. 1852.

² *A Glossary of Words, &c. in use in Wiltshire.* By John George Akerman. 1842.

³ Pronounced as in *learn*.

⁴ Cf. A.S. áxian, ácsian, to ask; æps, an aspen tree; M.E. clapsed, to clasp; A.S. hæpse, a hasp; wæps, a wasp.—W. W. S.

⁵ Cf. M.E. brukel, brutel, brittle (from different verbs). Pank, for pant, occurs in Dryden.—W. W. S.

The possessive pronouns (when not preceding the substantive) have the termination in *n*; as, *hisen*,¹ *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*.

The possessive pronoun, *its*, is almost unknown in Hampshire. I have never heard it used by the elder people. *His* or *hisen* invariably takes its place.

In verbs the preterite is very often used instead of the participle with the auxiliary verbs, as: 'He had no call to have went'; 'He was took bad a Sunday'; 'They carpets be'ant shook after all'; 'He was drove to do it, poor chap'; 'He ain't took any wages for a fortnight.'

There is a saying that 'Everything in Hampshire is called *he*, except a Tom-cat.' This is not strictly true. The cat indeed, whatever its sex, is always *she*; but so is generally a waggon, and any sort of carriage, and invariably a saw. And I have heard a top-sawyer give to his mate in the pit the somewhat strange direction: 'Gi' *she* a drop o' water.' And an old sawyer, exhibiting the remains of a pit-saw which had been destroyed in an accidental fire, said: 'This be all that 's left o' *she*.'

But with few exceptions everything in Hampshire is *he*, or, in the inflected cases, the provincial '*un*.'

I have only now to acknowledge the assistance which has been given me in compiling this Glossary, and some of the sources from which it is derived.

The Glossary contained in the work of Mr. J. R. Wise on the New Forest has furnished a complete list of words used in that part of the county; and his copious and valuable MS. notes on the Glossaries of Akerman and Cooper have been of great assistance in the compilation of this Glossary. The words contributed by Mr. Wise have his name, or the letter W, affixed.

A MS. Glossary by the late Sir Frederick Madden, which was sold with his MSS. after his death, though not so full as I should have expected from his connection with and interest in the county, has supplied the words marked F. M.

A very extensive MS. Glossary, drawn up by the late Colonel

¹ I do not remember to have heard *hern*, but I have no doubt that it is used.

Jolliffe, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was submitted to me. This contained a large number of words which certainly had no relation to the dialect of the *county*. But from it I extracted many words and phrases in use in South Hampshire. These are marked J.

The names of plants have been supplied by Mr. John Britten. His contributions are marked J. B.

Of the published sources from which words in the following Glossary have been derived, that by Edward Lisle, of Crux Easton, on the North-Western border of the county, is interesting, as being, I believe, the first attempt to record and preserve the Hampshire Dialect. To the octavo edition of his *Observations on Husbandry*, published in 1757, is appended a Glossary of Hampshire Words; and the body of the work contains several terms used in agriculture in the county, which he has not noted in his Glossary. In the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, some of the words noted by him have become rare. The words derived from his book, are distinguished by his name—*Lisle*.

The other published authorities are quoted in full; and are enumerated in the bibliographical list subjoined to this introduction.

I have inserted the words of (what may be called) the language of St. Mary's College, Winchester. This may, indeed, be said not to be Hampshire Dialect; but the school has been now close upon five centuries connected with the county, and situated in it; it was founded by a Hampshire man; and the school language has been formed in the county. All these facts seem to give it a claim to have its words inserted in any Glossary professing to contain all Hampshire words.

The late Charles Kingsley, in the interest which he took in everything relating to his people at Eversley, had paid much attention to their dialect. And he not only gave me many words, but had often conversed with me on the dialect generally.

Mr. Frederick Marshall's intimate acquaintance with the people of Eversley and its neighbourhood has enabled him to supply me with many words not previously known to me; and he has kindly helped me to the exact definition of words and phrases of whose meaning I was doubtful.

For the words marked N. H. (North Hants), or with my initials, I am responsible; as I am for all notes or remarks to which no initials are appended. I believe that all the examples illustrating words recorded by me are such as I have heard actually used as here noted.

To the Reverend W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, at whose suggestion I undertook to edit this Glossary, I am indebted not only for furnishing me with a large portion of the material, but, above all, for perusing the proofs, and for many valuable suggestions which his superior philological knowledge enabled him to give me.

WILLIAM H. COPE.

Bramshill, 1883.

I append two published specimens of the Hampshire Dialect.

A letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from a poor man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.¹

SIR,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shoudn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmer's working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years ago, and have three Childern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne, when he come to be our Union Doctor, tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the childern, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake

¹ *Halliwel's Dictionary*, vol. i. p. xviii.

how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay there and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releiving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we 'must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down ; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted ; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act ; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself ; but the Union Doctor had ordered 'em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore 'em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for 'em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore 'em again, and which I does ; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaceous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit ; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as

to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there [be] no Parsons, and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favour of this here new Law, and as he gets £60 a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didn't come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsoever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releiving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell 'un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else 'twould make us all ill. This I does, as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of 'em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is

paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore hese made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me awaiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm belief, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made 'un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week. And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

This is a fair specimen of the dialect; but is written by an educated person, whether the actual pauper or his representative. He occasionally strays into English much above the comprehension of a Hampshire labourer. 'Spiritual consolation' would certainly not convey to the mind of such a one the meaning intended by the writer. 'Consolation' is a word, I believe, not understood by Hampshire folk, at least, in the sense here used. And if they were told the Parson was 'spiritual,' they would think he was 'angry.'

A VOICE FROM HAMPSHIRE ON THE FAT CATTLE SHOW.¹

'MR. PUNCH, ZUR,

'If you plase, zur, I be a Hampshire Varmer. I writes to you cause I knows you wunt mind my not beeun a scollurd, and ool excuse bad spellun and all that. Lookun over the peeaper 'tother market day at Winchester, I zee a count o' the Prize Cattle Show up in Lunnun. I wanted to know what a sed about the pigs; whose they was and where they come vrom. I vound as how as there warn't a zingle hog vrom Hampshire among the lot. You knows that, I dare zay, as well as I do; and very like you be astonished at it, zummut. Tell 'ee how 'tis, Zur. We volks in Hampshire breeds pigs as pigs ought to be, and dwoant goo vattenun on em up till they can't wag. We sez pork ought to have lane as well as fat, and we likes our

¹ From *Punch*, vol. ix., p. 264 (1845).

bihaacon strakey. Zame wi' cattle. Where's the sense or razon o' stuffun and crammun a hox till a beant yeable to zee out o' his eyes? What is the use o' all that ere fat, I wants to know? Who is there as ates it? The ile-cake, turmut, manglewurze, and cabbidge as is wasted in makun one bullick a monster, ood goo to keep drie or your fine hoxen in good condishn. Why, zur, they med just as well fat up stags and hares and rabbuts, ay, and pheasants and paatridges, vor the matter o' that.

'Tell 'ee what, *Measter Punch*, if, 'stead o' vlingun away good provender to turn horned animals into Danul Lamberts, they was to bestow bread, and mate, and turmut on Christians, and make zome o' them a little fatter than they be, they'd do more good a precious zight; and I'm bound you be o' the zame opinion.

'I be, Zur, your bajient Zarvent,
'JOHN GROUTS.'

This is written by a person thoroughly conversant with the dialect; and perfectly illustrates the manner of speech of the people.

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1. Observations on Husbandry. By EDWARD LISLE, of CRUX Easton. 2 vols. 8vo. *London*. 1757.

At the end is a Glossary of Hampshire Words. There is an Edition in one vol. 4to. published in the same year, which does not contain the Glossary.

2. Hampshire. MS. List of Words used in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hants. By Rev. B. BELCHER. See *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1845, ii. 109.

On application to the Secretary of the Philological Society, it appears that this collection *has long been lost*.

3. School-life at Winchester College; with a Glossary of Words, &c., peculiar to Winchester College. By R. B. M[ANSFIELD]. Cr. 8vo., pp. 243, 2nd ed. *London*. J. C. Hotten, 1870.

[The Glossary contains a few words that are really provincial, the rest being school slang.]¹

¹ Quoted as *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

4. * *The New Forest; its History and its Scenery.* By J. R. WISE. 4to., pp. viii. and 336. *London.* Smith, Elder, and Co., 1871.

There is a Glossary of words used in the *New Forest* at pp. 279—288; and other provincial words occur in the text. The publishers have kindly given leave to the E. D. S. to reprint these in the *Glossary of Hampshire Words* which is being prepared for the Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.¹

5. A List of Hampshire words was printed at pp. 37, 38 of vol. iv. of Warner's *Collections for Hampshire.* 6 vols, 4to. *London.* 1795.

These are simply collected and copied from Grose's *Provincial Glossary.*

A List of Hampshire Words was also printed at p. 481 of Wheeler's *Hampshire Magazine* for 1828. After considerable trouble, it was discovered to be the *very same list.*

At p. 137 of the same Magazine is a Dialogue between a lawyer and his client. The client's talk is perhaps intended to represent the *Hampshire* dialect; but it is short and not remarkable. See also *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser., vol. x. pp. 120 and 256; 2nd Ser. xii. 493; 3rd Ser. i. 66.

6. * MS. Glossary of Hampshire Words. By Sir F. MADDEN.

This autograph MS. has been purchased for the E. D. S., and has been transcribed for press by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

7. * MS. Glossary of Words used in the Isle of Wight. To be edited, with additions, by C. ROACH SMITH, Esq. (brother of the compiler), for the E. D. S.

[N.B.—This has since been published by the E. D. S. as *Glossary C. 23*, in 1881.]

8. *Wykehamica. A History of Winchester College and its Commoners, from the foundation to the present day.* By H. C. ADAMS. 8vo. Oxford. 1878.

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Nos. 2—7 are from the 'Bibliographical List' published by the E. D. S. in 1873, and marked as A. 1. among the Society's publications.

An asterisk is prefixed to such books of reference as are of admitted utility.

¹ Professor Skeat's collections are included in the present Glossary.

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

HAMPSHIRE GLOSSARY.

Abear [u'bair], *v.* to put up with, endure. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abed [u'bed], in bed.—S.

Abele-tree [u'beel'tree], *sb.* *Populus alba*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Abide [u'bei'd], *v.* to put up with, endure; the same as *abear*. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abin [u'bin]. Because.

See *Recollections of the Vine Hunt*, privately printed [By the Rev. S. E. Austen-Leigh], p. 19 and note.

About [u'bou't], *adv.* very, extremely. Ex. 'She war just *about* mad,' 'It war just *about* cold.' It is used to intensify a statement.

Abouten [u'bou'tn], *prep.* about, near to.—Cooper.

Abroad [u'braud], *adv.* scattered.—J.

Abs [abs], *adj.* 'simply an abbreviation of "absent" written against a defaulter's name. Abs (more recently) is used with a verb, "get abs," *i. e.* "get away."'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 415.

Account [u'kou'nt]. See 'Count.

Adapted [u'dap'tud], *adj.* accustomed to, versed in, experienced. Ex. 'A man *adapted* to pigs,' *i. e.* experienced in the breeding and care of swine.—N. H.

Adder's-Fern [ad'urs veern], *sb.* the common polypody, *polypodium vulgare*; so called from its rows of bright spores.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Addle [ad'l], *adj.* stupid.—J.

Adin [u'din], *prep.* within.—Cooper.

A done [u'dun], *imp.* (for 'have done,' a command or request to leave off).—J.

Adry [u'drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

Afeard [u'fee'rd], *pp. as adj.* afraid.—F. M.

Afore [u'foar], before. *Ak. often pronounced 'avore' [uvoar].—N. H.

After-math [aft'ur-maath], *sb.* a later crop of grass; called also **Lattermath**, *q. v.*—*Ak.

After-shear [aft'ur-sheer], *sb.* the after-math, or latter crop of grass.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Agape [u'gai'p], *adv.* surprised, wondering. 'He was all agape.'—N. H.

Agg [ag], *v.* to cut clumsily; to hack. *Ak.

Agin [u'gin], *prep.* against.—Cooper.

Agister [u'jist'ur], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agistment [u'jist'ment], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agoggle [u'gog'l], *adv.* shaking, trembling, palsied. 'His head is all agoggle,' *i. e.* of a person paralyzed.—N. H.

Agone [u'gau'n], *adv.* ago, since. Ex. 'Ten years *agone*.'—J.

Agreeable [u'gree'ubl], *adj.* acquiescent, consenting (to a thing). Ex. 'I'm agreeable,' I consent.—Cooper; Wise.

A-hoh [u'hoa'], *adv.* on one side; generally '*all a-hoh*,' all on one side.—*Ak. Ex. 'A load of corn *all-a-hoh*.'—Wise.

In North Hampshire it is used also of a person—upset, anxious, vexed. Ex. 'He was quite *a-hoh* because a shower come on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.'—W. H. C.

Aich-bone [ai'ch-boan], *sb.* part of a rump of beef; commonly called *edge-bone*.—Cooper.

Ails [ailz], *sb.* beards of barley.—J.

Airs [airz] *sb. pl.* ash saplings.—W. F. Rose.

But see 'heirs,' which is universally applied to young trees in Hampshire.

Aish [aish], *sb.* stubble.—Grose; Warner; F. M. A mispronunciation for **Erish**, which see.

Akering-time [ai'kurin-teim], *sb.* the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.—N. H.

Akermast [ai'kurmaast], *sb.* the fruit of the oak.

Aker [ai'kur], *v.* to gather acorns. Ex. 'The children be all gone *akering*.'

Akers [ai'kurs], *sb. pl.* acorns.—N. H.

Akse [aks], *v.* to ask. *Ak.; *N. and Q.* 1st ser. x. 401.

All-a-hoh. See **A-hoh**.

Alley [ali], *sb.* a taw, not made of baked clay or grey stone, as common marbles are, but of *alabaster*, or what is supposed to be so; and hence its name. Brockett; Forby; F. M.

Allgood [aul'good] *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—J. B.

All-holland cakes [aul-hol'und-kaiks], *sb. pl.* for All-hallows. Cakes cried about on All-Saints day.—J.

All-in-a-churm. See **Churm**.

All-in-a-muddle. See **Muddle**.

Allow [alou'], *v.* (1) To think, suppose, consider. 'If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is, "I *allow* it to be so far."'—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To admit, concede, assent to. As if you state anything to them, they answer, 'I *allow* that.'—N. H.

Allus [au'luz], *adv.* always. *Ak.

Almost [umwoa'st], *adv.* almost. *Ak.

Amper [amp'ur], *sb.* a tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth.—Cooper. Also, matter in a tumour; as, 'prick it, an' let th' *amper* out.'—Wise.

Ampery [amp'uri], *adj.* beginning to decay; especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy.—Cooper.

An [an], *prep.* if. Ex. 'An I were back, I'll pay you.'—J.

Anchor [ank'ur] *sb.* the chape of a buckle. *Ak.

Aneust [u'neu'st], *adv.* nigh, almost, near at hand.—Cooper. Much the same. *Ak.

Anguish [an'gwish], *sb.* inflammation. Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the *anguish* out of it.'—N. H.

Anigh [u'nei'], *adv.* near to.—J.

Anighst [u'nei'st], *prep.* near to. *Ak.

Anont, Anunt [u'nont', u'nunt'], *prep.* against, opposite. *Ak.

Any-when [en-i-wen], *adv.* at any time.—J.

Apast [u'past'], *adv.* or *prep.* past, after, beyond. *Ak.

Apern [ai'purn], *sb.* apron. See **Yapern**.

Apple-pie [ap'l-peɪ], *sb.* *Epilobium hirsutum*.—N. H.

Apse [aps], *sb.* the aspen-tree.—Cooper. Ex. 'made out of *apse*,' *i. e.* made of aspen wood.—Wise. The Abele-tree.—N. H.

Archet [aarch'ut], *sb.* an orchard. *Ak.

Argufy [aar'geufei], *v.* to argue, prove, have weight as an argument.—Cooper.

Arra-one [ar'u'wun'] e'er a one, ever a one. *Ak.

Arris [ariz], *sb.* the sharp rectangular edge of a piece of wood or stone, which is generally shaved off to prevent splintering or chipping. Ex. 'I'd better take the *arris* off ut.'—N. H.

Arse [haarz], *sb.* (1) The upright part of a field-gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed.

(2) The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground.—
N. H.

Arter [aʔ'tʊr], *prep.* after.—Cooper.

Asprawl [u'sprau'l], *adv.* in a sprawling posture. 'He fell all
asprawl.'—N. H.

Ast [aast'], *v.* to ask. Ex. 'He *ast* me to come.' 'I'll *ast* 'un
to do 't.'

Astour [u'stoor], *adv.* as it were.—N. H.

Athin [u'dhin'], *prep.* within. *Ak.

Athout [u'dhout], *prep.* without. *Ak.

Athurt [u'thurt'] *prep.* or *adv.* athwart. *Ak.

Attery [at'uri], *adj.* irascible, choleric. *Ak. Not common in
Hants.—Wise. Unknown in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Atwo [u'too'], *prep.* divided, separated. *Ak.

Auver-drow [au'vur-droa], *v.* to overthrow, to upset. *Ak. Ex.
'I *auverdrow*'d my load,' i. e. upset my load.—Wise.

Aveard. West Hants.—Wise. See **Afeard**.

Axen [aks'n], *sb. pl.* ashes.—Grose; F. M.; *Ak.

Bachelor's-buttons [bach'elurz-but'nz], *sb.* the wild scabious. *Ak.
Scabiosa succisa.

Backside [bak'seid], *sb.* the back yard or back court of a house.
*Ak.

Backsword [bak'soard], *sb.* the game of singlestick. *Ak. Not
very general in Hants.—W. H. C.

Back up [bak'up], *v.* to vent any opinion, or retort energetically—
generally in support of one's friend or party.—Adams' *Wykehamica*,
p. 416.

Bacon-rack [bai'kun-rak], *sb.* a railed frame fitted to the ceiling of a
kitchen, or cottage, on which bacon is stored.—N. H.

Bacon-silt [bai'kun-silt], *sb.* a trough in which bacon is salted.
W.

Badger-pied [baj'ur-peid], *adj.* sandy-coloured; applied to the tame
boars found in the New Forest.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 259.

Bag [bag], *sb.* the udder of a cow. *Ak.

Bail [bail], *sb.* (1) a hanging bar to divide horses in a stable.

(2) The semicircular handle of a bucket or pot.—N. H.

Baily [bail'i], *sb.* a bailiff on a farm.—J.

Bait [bait], *v.* to mend or light a fire; cf. *Sc. beet*.—Wise, *New
Forest*, p. 192. See **Beet**.

Baker [bai'kur], *sb.* anything (such as a cushion or blotting-book) placed on a form to sit upon.—*Winch. Sch. Glos.* Anything comfortable to sit on (from the presumed comfortable warmth of a bake-house).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.

Ballyrag [bal'irag], *v. a. and n.* to abuse, to use vituperative language.—N. H.

Bang [bang], *v.* (1) To beat. Ex. 'I just about did *bang* 'un.'—J.
(2) To puzzle, to overcome. Ex. 'That *bangs* me.'

Bangies [ban'iz], *sb. pl.* drab trousers; so called from *Bangy*, *q. v.*—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Bangy [ban'ji], *sb.* brown sugar.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Bangalore, a coarse-sugar growing country. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 41.

Banney, Bannis, Banticle, Bannistickle [ban'i, ban'is, ban'tikl, ban'istikl], *sb.* the fish called the stickle-back. A.S. *bán*, bone, and *sticel*, a sting. *Ak.

Bannick [ban'ik], *v.* to beat or thrash.—Cooper.

Bargan [baag'un], *sb.* (1) A yard; as a rick *bargan*, a rick-yard.
*Ak.

(2) A small property; a house and garden; a small piece of land.—N. H.

Barley-bird [baal-i-burd], *sb.* the Rays wagtail; *Motacilla campestris*, Pall. Known in the New Forest as the *barley-bird*, as it appears about the time the barley is sown.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310.

Barm [baam], *sb.* yeast. *Ak. This word is common in Hants; the A.S. *gist* [= yeast] pronounced in Hampshire *yest*, is used as well. See **Baum**.

Barton [baa'rtn], *sb.* a farm-yard.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. Mr. Barnes gives the derivation of the first syllable from A.S. *beor*, a grange, not from A.S. *bere*, barley, as in Akerman; but the A.S. *beor* seems to lack authority.

Base [bais], *sb.* a sea-perch.—Grose; F. M.

Basket Fern [baas'kit-veeurn], *sb.* *Lastrea Filix-mas*.

Basket-fortune [baas'kit-forchun], *sb.* a small fortune. Said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage-portion.—Wise. Cf. German *Korb*.

Baste [baist], *v.* To beat or thrash.—N. H. To beat with a stick. Ex. 'Jim was terribly *basted* at the fair.'—J. Cf. Icel. *Reysta*, to flog.

Bat [bat], *sb.* a drag to a carriage or waggon. Also called a *drug-bat*.—Wise.

Batlings [bat'lingz], *sb. pl.* the (Winchester) boys' weekly allowance of one shilling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Baum [baum], *sb.* barm, yeast. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. (There spelt *borm*.) See **Barm**.

Bavin [bav'in], *sb.* a bundle of the lop of a tree. See Barnes. Ex. 'Not a faggot, only a *bavin*,'—Wise. But the word faggot is unknown in North Hants; all bundles of lop or underwood being called *bavins*.—W. H. C.

Bay [bai], *sb.* (1) A division of a barn.—Wise.

(2) A bason (rare).—Wise.

Bead-bind [beed-beind], *sb.* the black bryony (*Tamus niger*).—Wise. See **Bedwine**.

Bed-furze [bed-fuz], *sb.* *Ulex nanus*.—J. B.

Bed-steddle [bed-stedl], *sb.* a bed-stead.—J.

Bedwine [bed·wein], *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*, and *Polygonum Convolvulus*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B. Quære, *Bedwind*?

Beechmast [beechmaa'st], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.; Com.

Bee-hake, Bee-hackle [bee haik, bee hak'l], *sb.* a cap of straw placed over a 'bee-pot' to protect it from wet.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Bee-pot [bee-pot], *sb.* a bee-hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Beest [bee-u'st], *v.* 2nd *p. s. present*, (thou) art.—N. H. *Ak. gives the pronunciation *Bist*.

Beeswaxers [bee'zwak'zurz], *sb. pl.* thicklaced boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Beet [beet], *v.* to replenish fire with fuel. A.S. *bétan*, to make better, improve, restore. 'When joined with *fýr* (fire),' observes Mr. Bosworth, 'it signifies to mend or repair a fire.' *Ak. In the New Forest pronounced *bait*.—Wise. See **Bait**.

Beever [bee·vurz], *sb. pl.* a portion of bread and allowance of beer laid out in (Winchester School) hall at **Beever-time**, *q. v.*; from the Fr. *boire* [Old Fr. *boivre*, *beivre*].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Obviously from the Italian 'bevere,' whence our 'beverage.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Beever-time [bee·vur teim], *sb.* a quarter of an hour's relaxation allowed to the (Winchester) boys in the middle of afternoon school in summer, to give them an opportunity of disposing of **beever**, *q. v.* — *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Behither [be-hidh'ur], *adv.* and *prep.* on this side; on this side of.—Cooper.

Be how 't will [bee hou twil], *phrase.* Let the consequence be what it may.—J.

Bell Heath [bel-heth], *sb.* *Erica Tetralix*.—J. B.

Bellis, Billis [bel·uz, bil·uz], *sb. pl.* bellows.—J.

Bellock [bel'uk], *v.* to cry out or roar when beaten or frightened; a corruption of *bellow*. *Ak. Ex. 'To *bellock* like a bull.'—Wise.

Bellocking [bel'uking], *sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a cow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Benneting time [ben'iting teim], when the pigeons eat the grass-seeds.—Lisle.

Bennets, [ben'its], *sb. pl.* bents, bent-grass.—Wise. Spiry grass running to seed.—Lisle.

Ben't [baint], *present tense.* Be not. It is always used in Hampshire for the present of the *v. to be*, when negative. Ex. 'I *ben't* a gwyne,' 'I am not going.' 'He *ben't* no use.' 'We *ben't* tired.' 'You *ben't* cold, be ye?' 'They *ben't* come yet.'

Bent [bent], *sb.* This is the usual pronunciation in North Hants. See **Bennets**.

Berrin [berr'in], *sb.* a burying, a funeral.—J.

Besom [bez'um], *sb.* a broom.—F. M. A birch broom.—*Ak. A broom made of heath.—N. H.

Beswin', Beswind [bes'wein, bes'weind], *sb.* *Convolvulus Major*.—Wise.

Bethwine [bethwein]. See **Bedwine**.

Bettermost [bet'urmust], *compar. adj.* much the best.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. Cooper explains it by 'superior, eminent.'—The better of two or more objects.—N. H.

Betwit [be-twit'], *v.* to taunt, upbraid. *Ak.

Beugle, Bewgle. See **Bugle**.

Bibble [bib'l], *v.* to tipple. *Ak.

Bibbler [bib'lur], *sb.* corruption of *bibber*, a tippler. *Ak.

Biddy [bid'i], *sb.* a hen.—N. H. A chick.—J.

Bide [beid], *v. n.* (1) To dwell, live; as, 'where I do *bide*,' *i. e.* where I live. *Ak.

(2) To stay, remain. *Ak. to continue.

(3) To be postponed. Ex. 'We can let that *bide* till next week.'—N. H.

Big-bee [big-bee], *sb.* a drone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Bightle [beit'l], *sb.* a large wooden mallet.—N. H.

Bill [bil], *sb.* a bill-hook. *Ak.

Bill brighters [bil-breit'urz], *sb. pl.* small faggots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Billet [bil'it], *sb.* a bundle. Ex. 'A *billet* of reeds.'

Bindweed [bei'ndweed], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bine [bein], *sb.* the hop-stalk; so called because it *binds* round the pole.—Cooper.

Bird-batting [bur'd-bat'in], *sb.* the catching of birds by night with a net known as the *bat-folding net*. *Ak.

Bird-fraying [bur'd-frai'in], *part.* driving birds from seed or corn.—N. H.

Bird's-eyes [bur'dz-eiz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the various species of *Myosotis* and *Veronica*. See **Robin's-eyes**.—Wise.

Bishops-weed [bish'upz-weed], *sb.* *Mentha aquatica*; from which 'hum' is made. Called also bishop-wort [bish'up-wurt].—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Humwater**.

Bits. See **Beest**.

Bit and crumb [bit un krum], *every*, *phrase*. They say 'he is a good dog, *every bit and crumb* of him;' *i. e.* entirely.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Bitter-sweet [bit'ur-sweet], *sb.* a kind of apple; perhaps the *bitter-sweeting* of Shakesp. *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 4.—Wise.

Bittish [bit'ish], *adj.* rather; as, 'a *bittish* cold,' 'a *bittish* wet.'—F. M.

Bittle [bit'l], *sb.* a beetle (*i. e.* the insect). A.S. *bitel*. *Ak.

Blackberry-summer [blak'bur'i-sum'ur], *sb.* Fine weather experienced at the end of September and the beginning of October, when blackberries are ripe.—Wright.

Black-bob [blak-bob], *sb.* the cockroach (*blatta orientalis*).—Barnes.

Black-heart [blak-haart], *sb.* the bilberry; *vaccinium myrtillis*. 'So called by a singular corruption, the original word being *hartberry*, the Old English *heorot-berie* [from *heorot*, a hart, a stag], to which the qualifying adjective has been added. To go "hearting" is a very common phrase. See *Proceedings of the Phil. Soc.* iii. pp. 154, 155.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 280.

Black Heath [blak-heth], *sb.* *Erica cinerea*.—J. B.

Black Jack [blak-jak], *sb.* the caterpillar of the turnip-fly (*athalia spinarum*).—Barnes.

Black Merry [blak-mer'i], *sb.* a black fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Black Strap [blak-strap], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Blacktail [blak'tail], *sb.* the fieldfare. 'Large numbers frequent the New Forest, where it is known as the *blacktail*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bladder [blad'ur], *sb.* a blister, boil, pustule. See *Firs-bladder* in Wise's *New For. Glos.* Also a burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch**; **Chill-bladder**.

Blare [blair], *v.* to bleat, cry. Ex. 'D'rat the wold thing *blaring* so.'—J.

Blatch [blach], *adj.* black, sooty. *Ak.

Blather [bladh'ur], *sb.* a bladder. *Ak.

Bleating [blee'ting], *sb.* a name given to the noise made by the wings of the snipe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Bleeding-heart [blee'ding-haart], *sb.* the hearts-ease (*Viola tricolor*).—Wise.

Blink [blink], *sb.* a spark of fire; glimmering or intermittent light. *Ak.

Blissy [blis'i], *sb.* a blaze. Cf. A.S. *blysa*, a torch; *blisier*, an incendiary. *Ak. Mr. Wise (*New Forest*, p. 193) explains it as an *adj.*—bright, said of a brightly burning fire; lit. *blazey*. I believe this to be an error. The word is the *Oxf. blizzy*, and is merely an allied word to *blaze*; indeed, Mr. Wise also endorses Akerman's definition, and cites the expression—'it is *blisseying*,' i. e. just blazing.—W. W. S.

Blood Vine [blud-vein], *sb.* *Epilobium angustifolium*.—J. B.

Bloody-Warrior [blud-i-wauriur], *sb.* the dark-coloured wall-flower. *Ak. The garden wall-flower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), so called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla.—Barnes's *Dors. Gl.*

Bloomy [bluo'mi], *adj.* hot. In sultry weather they say 'it's *bloomy* hot.' *Ak.

Blow [bloa], *sb.* a flower.—J. In North Hants not used of a single flower, but collectively. Ex. 'It's a very good *blow* this year,' i. e. the blossom is plentiful.—W. H. C.

Blow [bloa], *v.* to blush.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* To show embarrassment, either by blushing, as a rose *blows*; or from the resemblance to a whale when distressed.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Blowings [bloa'ingz], *sb. pl.* blossoms. *Ak.

Blue Cowslip [bloo-kou'slip], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 575.—J. B.

Bluff [bluf], *adj.* lusty, like a farmer.—J.

Boar-thistle [boar-thisl], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bob [bob], *sb.* a beetle.—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a timber carriage.—N. H. See **Timber-bob**.

Bob, *v. act.* to carry on a timber-bob. Ex. 'We can *bob* that tree home.'—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a large white jug, holding about a gallon. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* Probably from its price, one shilling.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Bobbery [bob'ur'i], *sb.* a quarrel, noise, disturbance.—Cooper.

Bobbies'-eyes [bob'iz-eiz]. *sb. pl.* the forget-me-not. *Veronica Chamædrys*.—J. B.

Bobbish [bob'ish], *adj.* well in health. Ex. 'purty *bobbish*, thank 'e,' i. e. pretty well. *Ak.

Bolder stones [boa'ldur-stoa'nz], *sb.* large insulated stones found in the downs and sometimes in the valleys. The word is now used in

geology for a stone which has been rolled in an antediluvian torrent.
*Ak. Com.

Bolster-pudding [boalstur-puod'in], *sb.* a roly-poly.—J.

Bolt [boalt], *sb.* the line of cleavage of lath.—N. H.

Boncer [bon'sur], *sb.* a taw or stone used to strike marbles from a ring.—N. H.

Boner [boa'nur], *sb.* a smart rap on the spine.—Adams' *Wylkehamica*, p. 417.

Borse [baus], *sb.* a calf of half-a-year old.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Bosky [bosk'i], *adj.* elated with liquor.—Cooper.

Bothen [both'un], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Bromfield's *Fl. Vectensis*, p. 259.—J. B.

Bottle-brush [bot'l-brush], *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bottom [bot'um], *sb.* a valley, glen, or glade. Cf. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 299.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. In North Hants used only of a valley.

Bouge [bou'j ?], *v.* to bulge?—Wise (note on Cooper).

Boughy [bou'i], *adj.* applied to a tree which is full of boughs, instead of running straight up.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Boulder [boa'ldur], *sb.* See **Bolder**.

Boulder-head [boa'ldur-hed], *sb.* a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes.—Cooper,

Bounce [bouns], *v. n.* to rebound, or *v. a.* to cause to rebound. Ex. 'bounce that ball.'—N. H.

Bounce [bouns], *sb.* boasting, pretension.—N. H.

Bound-oak [bound-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak.—Wise, *New Forest*.
See **Mark-oak**.

Bower-stone [bou'ur-stoan], *sb.* a boundary-stone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Bowl-dish [boal-dish], *sb.* a wooden bowl with handle.—J.

Boy's-love [boiz-luv], *sb.* the herb southern-wood. *Ak. *Artemisia vulgaris*, called also *Old Man* in N. H.

Bozzle [boz'l], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. The corn-marigold.—N. H.

Brakes [braiks], *sb.* common fern.—Cooper. Also in the compound form, *fern brakes*.—Wise.

Bran-goose [bran-goos], *sb.* the brent goose; *anser bernicla*, Illig. 'Locally known as the *brangoose*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bran-new [bran-neu], *adj.* quite new. *Ak. In Wilts., they have also *vire-new* (fire-new). These terms were originally applied to things *fresh from the forge*. *Ak. Com. as *brand-new*.

Brashy [brash-i], *adj.* full of small stones.—Lisle.

Brave [braiv], *adj.* in good health, hearty. *Ak. Cf. Sc. *braw*.

Breachy [bree'chi], *adj.* brackish; applied to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Bread and cheese [bred un cheez], *sb.* the leaves and the opening buds of the white thorn. *Crataegus oxyacantha*.—J. B. and Wise.

Break [braik], *v.* to tear. In Hants break is used for *tear*, and *tear* for *break*; as, 'I have *a-torn* my best decanter or china dish.' 'I have *a-broke* my fine cambrick aporn.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Brevet about [brev'ut u-bout], *v.* to beat about, as a dog for game. *Ak.

Brickle. See **Bruckle**.

Brighten [brei'tn], *sb.* a kind of lichen. Recommended as a remedy for weak eyes.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Brindled [brin'dld], *adj.* severe, fierce, stern; in the phrase, '*a brindled look*,' equivalent to Lat. *torve tuens*.—Wise.

Brit [brit], *v.* to shatter, like hops from being over-ripe.—Cooper. Also used of corn.—Wise. To shed, to fall.—Lisle. Ex. 'The corn *brits*,' means that the husk opens. See Pegge's *Kentish Glossary*.

Brize [breiz], *v.* to press. '*Brize it down*,' press it down.—Wise, *New Forest*. Rather perhaps **Prize**, which see.

Brock [brok], *v.* to tease, chaff, or badger. From *brock*, a badger.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Broken-mouthed [broa'kun-mou'dhd], *adj.* said of a person (or animal) who has lost his teeth.—Wise.

Broody [broo'di], *adj.* spoken of a hen when inclined to sit; 'the hens are *broody*.'—F. M.

Brook-lime [bruok-leim], *sb.* *Veronica Beccabunga*.—J. B.

Broom-dasher [bruom-dash'ur], *sb.* one who pulls heath and makes it into brooms.—N. H.

Brow [brou], *adj.* brittle; but in the New Forest applied only to short, snapper, splintering timber of a bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*. Ak. has *brow*, brittle.

Brownie [brou'ni] *sb.* a bee.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Low Brown**.

Bruckle [bruk'l], *adj.* brittle, easily broken.—N. H.

Brum [brum], *adj.* without money.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Lat. *bruma*, 'midwinter,' denoting the extremity of bareness in a boy's pocket.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Brumell [brum'ul], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).—Warner; F. M.; Hal.; J. B. See **Bumble-kite**.

Brush [brush], *sb.* (1) A quarrel, a hurried fight.—N. H.

(2) 'A *brush* of a boy,' means a sharp, quick, active boy.—Wise. Cf. the phrase 'to *brush* about,' to be active, stir nimbly.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the *buck* of a cart or waggon, the body of it.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the stag-beetle ; also called *pink-buck*. The children, when catching it, sing this snatch :—

‘ High *buck*, low *buck*,
Buck, come down.’

The female is known as the *doe*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bucky-cheese [buk-i-cheez], *sb.* a sweet, rank cheese. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste, *bouc* in French signifying a he-goat.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M. ; as *bock* does in German.

Bud [bud], *sb.* a young deer. Applied in Sussex to a *calf* of the first year, because then the horns begin to appear or *bud*.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Budgy [budj-i], *adj.* round, like a cask. Ex. ‘ a little *budgy*, quatty thing.—J.

Bugle [beu-gl] *sb.* a bull. ‘ A word forgotten even by the peasantry, and only to be seen, as at Lymington and elsewhere, on a few inn-signs, with a picture sometimes of a cow, by way of explanation.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Bulky [bul-ki], *adj.* generous.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Good-natured, liberal ; from *amplitudo*, sometimes used by Latin writers in this sense.—Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Bull’s-head [buolz-hed], *sb.* the fish also called the miller’s thumb ; *Cottus gobio*, Linn.—White’s *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

Bull-thrush [buolz-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bumble [bumb-l], *v.* (1) To buzz, to hum ; as, ‘ to *bumble* like a bee in a tar-tub.’

(2) To stumble, to halt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bummell, or **Bumble-kite** [bum-l, bumb-l-keit], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry. *Rubus fruticosus*.—Grose. See **Brummell**.

Bunch [bunch], *sb.* (1) A blow.

(2) A swelling (as the effect of a blow).

(3) A blotch, burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bladder**.

Bunch, *v.* to punch, to strike.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bundle off [bund-l-auf], *v.* to set off in a hurry.—Cooper.

Bundles [bund-lz], *sb. pl.* a game at cards, which I have often played, but forget now the way.—F. M.

Bunk [bunk], *v. in imper. mood*, be off !—F. M.

Bunny [bun-i], *sb.* a small ravine opening to the sea ; as in Chewton *Bunny*, Beckton *Bunny*. Also any small drain, culvert, &c. ‘ The little cottage was partly sheltered by an elbow of the cliff ; otherwise it would have been flying up the *bunny* long ago.’—*Cradock Nowell*,

2nd ed. p. 183. A footnote says:—‘The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line, called in the Isle of Wight a *chine*, is known in the New Forest as a *bunny*.’

Bunt [bunt], *v. a.* to sift meal.—J.

Bur [bur], *sb.* the sweetbread of a calf or lamb. *Ak.

Burnbeat, or **Burnbate** [burn·beet, burn·bait], *v.* to cut up the turf and burn it in hillocks on the land.—Lisle.

Bush [buosh], *sb.* a thorn. Ex. ‘I’ve got a *bush* in my finger.’—J.

Bustle-headed [bus·l·heded], *adj.* badly-grown or stunted trees are so called.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183. As are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds. See **Buzzly**.

Butt [but], *sb.* a small paddock. Ex. ‘The church *butt*, Shanklin.’—J. No doubt from being the field where archery was practised, at butts.—W. H. C.

Buttercups [but·ur·kups], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway’s *Dictionary*.—J. B. Com.

Butter-fingered [but·ur·fing·ur’d], *adj.* apt to let things slip through the fingers.—Pegge’s *Add. to Grose*; F. M. Com.

Butter-teeth [but·ur·teeth], *sb. pl.* broad and yellow teeth.—F. M.

Buttry [but·ri], *sb.* a dairy.—Wise.

Butty-lark [but·i·laak], *sb.* the meadow pipit; *Anthus pratensis*, Bechst. ‘The *butty-lark*, i. e. companion-bird, of the New Forest; so called because it is often seen pursuing the cuckoo, which the peasant takes to be a sign of attachment, not of anger.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Buzzly [buz·li], *adj.* used of a tree, without a leading shoot, and whose branches are thick and stunted.—N. H.

By now [bei nou], *adv.* just now, immediately.—Wise.

Caddle [kad·l], *sb.* a dispute, noise, confusion. *Ak. Also, confusion, litter, mess. Ex. ‘What a *caddle*’ = what a mess.—Wise.

Caddle, *v. a.* to tease; as, ‘don’t *caddle* me.’ *Ak. Also said of slow people. Ex. ‘How you da *caddle*!’—Wise.

Caddling [kad·lin], *adj.* troublesome, annoying. *Ak. In the New Forest it means—not agreeing.—Wise.

Cadge [kadj], *v.* to beg.—N. H.

Cadger [kadj·ur], *sb.* a beggar.—N. H.

Caffin, **Cavin** [kaf·in, kav·in], *sb.* the long-tailed titmouse; *parus caudatus*, Linn. ‘Known throughout the New Forest as the *long-tailed caffin* or *cavin*.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Call [kaul], *sb.* necessity, occasion. Ex. ‘You’d no *call* to do it.’—J.

Callards [kal'urdz], *sb. pl.* cabbage. *Isle of Wight*.—F. M.

Camber [kam'bur], *v. a.* to bend.—N. H.

Camber, *sb.* 'on the *camber*,' bent, bowed.—N. H.

Cammock [kam'uk], *sb.* 'In Hampshire almost any yellow flower, as S. John's Wort, Fleabane, Ragwort, &c. is called *Cammock*.'—Mr. G. B. Corbin *in lit.*—J. B.

Cammocky-Cheese [kam'uki-cheez], cheese made from milk flavoured with Rest-harrow.—J. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis spinosa*, being called *Cammock* in Hants. See above.—W. H. C.

Camshetting [kam'shuting], *sb.* boarding to keep up gravel; as the flooring of a wooden bridge; planking protecting a bank.—N. H.

Cane [kain], *sb.* a small weasel; 'a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field-mouse, but much longer, which they call a *cane*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xv. 'The animal here spoken of by White is probably only the female of the common weasel, which is constantly smaller than the male.'—Note by Rev. L. Jenyns.

Canker [kan'kur], *sb.* (1) A fungus, a toadstool.—Wise, *New Forest*.
*Ak.

(2) A sore.—N. H.

Cankered [kan'kurd], *adj.* sore. Ex. 'That dog's ear is *cankered*.'—N. H.

Cant [kant] *v. a.* (1) To tilt up or put into a sloping position.—N. H.
(2) To jerk.

(3) To *cant* off; to let an object slip or fall.—Cooper.

Cantankerous, *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome. *Ak. Com.

Cargo [ka'rgoa], *sb.* a hamper of good things from home.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Carriage [kar'rij], *sb.* (1) A drain, water-carriage. *Ak.

(2) A waggon-load. Ex. 'I expect he'll have a *carriage* of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday.'—N. H.

Cass [kas], *sb.* a spar used in thatching.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Spar-gad*.

Cassey [kas'i], *sb.* a causeway.—Wise.

Cass'n [kas'n], *2nd p. s. pr.* (thou) canst not. *Ak.

Cassock [kas'uk], *sb.* any kind of binding weed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166.

Casty [kaast'i], *sb.* a cask; as, a '*casty* of beer.'—F. M.

Note.—Sir F. M. writes it *casté*, which can hardly mean anything but *casty*.

Caterwise [kai'turweiz], *adv.* diagonally.—J.

Cat's eye [kats ei], *sb.* Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.—N. H.

Cat's head, [kats hed], *sb.* the name of a kind of apple.—Wise.

Cat's head, *sb.* the end of a shoulder of mutton. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Cat's tail [kats tail] *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*, Linnæus.—F. M.

Cat's tails [kats-tailz], *sb. pl.* catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Cattan [kat'un], *sb.* a sort of noose or hinge, which unites the 'hand-stick' to the flail. It is made in two parts. The joint which fits the flail is made of leather, as it is required to be more flexible near the part which strikes the floor.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Causey [kau'zai], *sb.* a causeway.—J.

Certificate [surt'ikait], *sb.* certificate. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Cham [cham], *v.* to chew, champ. *Ak. Common in Hants. Said in *N. F.* of being put out of temper. Ex. 'You've no occasion to *cham* it.' Said also of a person not liking a thing—'You seem to *cham*.'—Wise.

Charlick [chaa'lik], *sb.* wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*.—N. H.

Charm [chaam], *sb.* noise; as of bees, birds, children; in the phrase 'they are all in a *charm*,' they are all talking loud. A.S. *cyrm*, a noise, shout, clamour; as in *synnigra cyrm*, uproar of sinners; *Cædmon* xxxiv. 17. *Ak. Also called *churm*. See **Churm**.

Chase-row [chais-roa], *sb.* in planting quicksets a single *chase* is a single row; a double *chase* means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces.—Lisle.

Chaum [chaum], *sb.* a chasm; a crack in the ground. *Ak.

Chavish [chav'ish], *sb.* a chattering of many birds or noisy persons.—Cooper. Ex. 'What a *chavish* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

Cheeses [chee'zuz], *sb. pl.* the fruits of *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B.

Chesil-bob [chiz'l-bob], *sb.* the wood-louse.—N. H.

Chilbladder [chil'blad'ur], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Childag [chil'dag], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Chilver-lamb [chil'vurlam], *sb.* a ewe-lamb. A.S. *cilfor-lamb*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See Thwaite's *Heptateuch*; *Leviticus* v. 6. *Ak.

Chimley [chim'li], *sb.* a chimney. *Ak.

Chine [chein], *sb.* a small ravine on the sea-coast. Bournemouth, and Isle of Wight.

Chink [chink], *sb.* the chaffinch.—F. M. Also see Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308. See **Spink**.

Chinner [chin'ur]. *sb.* a grin (*cachinnus*).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chisel [chiz'l], *v. a.* to cheat.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418. Not peculiar to Winchester.

Chissom [chis'um], *v.* to put forth roots; to grow.—Lisle. To germinate. *Ak. See **Chit**.

Chit [chit], *v.* to bud, or germinate.—*Ak. To sprout out, to grow.—Lisle. A.S. *cix*, the tender shoot of a herb; hence the term 'little *chit*' applied to a child. *Ak.

Chitterlings [chit'urlingz], *sb. pl.* the entrails. The word is also applied to an old-fashioned frill in the W. of England—as, 'here comes old Warder wi' his *chitterlin* vrill.' *Ak. Cf. *divina tomacula porci*.—Juvenal, *Sat.* x. 355. In Jarvis's translation of Don Quixote, ed. 1842, p. 1, we read that the knight enjoyed 'sheep's *chitterlings* on Saturdays.' So in *Hudibras*,—'Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.'—Bell's ed., vol. i. p. 87. In the New Forest we hear also of 'a *chitterlin* shirt.'—Wise. See **Souse**.

Chocky [chok'i], *adj.* chalky, dry.—Lisle.

Choice [chois], *adj.* careful. Ex. 'Tom's mortal *choice* over 'em peasen.'—J.

Choor, Char [choor, chaa], *v.* to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant, as a *char-woman* does. *Ak. A.S. *cerre*. Com.

Choor, Char, *sb.* a turn of work. *Ak.

Chop [chop], *v.* to exchange, to barter. *Ak. Com.

Chopper [chop'ur], *sb.* pig's chap.—J.

Chops [chops], *sb. pl.* the jaws, or face; as, 'To give one a slap in the *chops*.'—F. M. Com.

Chouse [chous], *sb.* a shame, a scandal. Here it has been Wykehamically diverted from its original meaning, viz. 'to cheat.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chow [chou], *v.* to bite or masticate food.

Christmas [kris'mus], *sb.* (1) The holly used to decorate churches, houses, meat, &c. at Christmas.—F. M. Also (2) used generally of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).—J. B.

Chuck [chuk], *v. a.* to cast, to throw.

Chuck, Chuck [chug], *interj.* a word commonly used in calling swine.—Grose; Warner; F. M. See **Chug**.

Chuckle-headed [chuk'l-heded], *adj.* stupidly noisy.—Cooper.

Chucks [chuks], *sb. pl.* large chips of wood.—Cooper.

Chuffy [chuf'i], *adj.* broad-faced, healthy. Ex. 'a *chuffy*-headed rascal.'—J.

Chug [chug], *sb.* a pig; so called from the term (*chug, chug*) used in calling swine. See **Chuck**.—N. H.

Chump [chump], *sb.* a log of wood. *Ak.

Chunk [chunk], *sb.* (1) A log of wood.

(2) A large slice—as of cheese, bread, or bacon.

Church-litten [church-lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard or burying-ground.—Cooper.

Churlick [chur'lik], *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. See **Charlick**. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Churm [churm], *sb.* a noise, disturbance, confusion; cf. A.S. *cym*. Ex. 'Like a swarm of bees all in a *churm*;' again, wild ducks are said to be 'in a *churm*' when they are in confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise.—Wise, p. 191. See **Charm**.

Churn-owl [churn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**. (Probably for *churm-owl*; see **Churm**.)

Circusified [sur'kusifeid], *adj.* It being remarked to a Hampshire farmer that his horse (a spotted roan) was a peculiar colour, he replied, 'Well, he do look rather *circusified*.'—W. H. C.

Civer [kiv'ur], *v.* to cover. Ex. 'That rick ought to be *civered*.'—N. H.

Civer [kiv'ur], *sb.* cover. Seems used for *chest* in Stacey's account of Langtreys murder; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1829.—F. M. If so used, it would seem to be a mispronunciation not of *cover*, but of *coffer*.—W. H. C.

Civil [siv'l], *adj.* good-natured; much used of animals, as 'a *civil* dog.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Ex. 'He was always a very *civil* dog to we.'

Claggy [klag'i], *adv.* wet, miry.—J.

Clam [klam], *sb.* (1) The stacks in which bricks are built within a kiln. See *clamp* in Pegge's *Kenticisms*.

(2) The place where bricks are dug.—N. H.

Clane [klain], *adj.* clean. *Ak.

Clap-down [klap-down], *v.* (1) To sit down.—Cooper.

(2) To put down.

Clap-on, *v. a.* to fix quickly.

Clap-to, *v. n.* to shut, to go together, to slam, as of a door or a gate.

Ex. 'If yer let 'un go, he'll *clap-to*.'—N. H.

Clappers [klap'urz], *sb. pl.* stepping-stones in a brook or stream, to enable foot-passengers to cross, generally suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingley *clappers*.'—N. H.

Claps [klaps], *v.* to clasp. (So in Chaucer, Prol. 273.)

Claps, *sb.* a clasp. *Ak. So also they say, 'a *claps-knife*.'—Wise.

Cleet [kleet], *v.* to shoe oxen when they work.—Wise, *New Forest*.

*Ak. has *cleet*, to mend with a patch. See below.

Cleets, *sb. pl.* iron tips on a shoe.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, a patch. In N. H. a plate of brass or iron, nailed or screwed to wood, for various purposes, is called a *cleet*.

Clever [klev'ur], *adv.* straight (?). It is used thus: 'I went *clever* to Brighton.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Clim [klin], *v.* to climb. *Ak.

Clinker [klin'kur], *sb.* a blow.

Clinkers [klin'kurz], *sb. pl.* bricks burnt very hard, and not fit to be placed with others. So called from the noise they make when struck.

Clit [klit], *adj.* clotted, close. Ex. 'I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be *clit*.'—Grose. [The example is from Grose, who assigns no meaning; the meaning is given by Dr. Curry, in MS. additions to Grose, where we find, '*clitty*, clotted, close.'—W. W. S.]

Clitches [klich'uz], *sb. pl.* the chinks in the boles of beech-trees.—*N. Hants*, Wise.

Clittery, or **Cluttery** [klit'uri, klut'uri], *adj.* said of weather; changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy.—Grose; F. M.

Clivers [kliv'urz], *sb. pl.* cleavers, goose-grass, *Galium aparine*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Clyders**.

Clo [kloa], *sb.* a box on the ear. Contracted probably from *clout*.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420. [Or from *claw*; Cf. *clapper-claw*.—W. W. S.]

Clocking [klok'in], *sb.* the sound made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Cf. to *cluck*.

Close [kloas], *adv.* hard, sharp. Ex. 'It hits *close*,' i. e. it hits hard.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Clout [klout], *sb.* a box on the ear. *Ak. Com.

Clow [klou]. See **Clo**.

Clum [klum], to handle roughly or clumsily. A.S. *clom*, a band, &c. *Ak.

Clumpet [klump'it], *sb.* a clod of earth.—N. H.

Clung [klung], *adj.* hard, as wood when it has become dry and tough.—N. H.

Clutch [kluch], *adj.* close. Ex. 'He holds it quite *clutch*.'—Cooper.

Cluttery. See **Clittery**.

Clyders [klei'durz], *sb.* *Galium aparine*.—Wise. See **Clivers**.

Coaching [koach'in], *part.* drinking beer in the harvest-fields.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 400.

Coal-shoot [koal-shoot], *sb.* a coal-scuttle.—J.

Coary [koar'r'i], *adj.* 'About the middle of a field near me, there runs a vein of black, *coary*, and yet dry earth.'—Lisle, i. p. 28. I have inquired of farmers and labourers for the meaning of this word, but the sense seems to be lost.—W. H. C.

Coathe, or **Cothe** [koadh], *v.* to cause a disease in sheep. 'The springs in the New Forest are said to *cothe* the sheep, i. e. to disease their livers.'—Wise, *New Forest*. From A.S. *cóðu*, disease.

- Coathy** [koa'dhi], *adj.* rotten; applied to diseased sheep.—Warner; F. M. See **Cothe**.
- Cob** [kob], *sb.* a lump of clay, such as those with which walls, houses, &c. are built. So we hear of *cob-walls*, and a *cob-house*.
- Cob-nut**, *sb.* a large species of hazel-nut.—See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.—F. M. In the Isle of Wight a *cob-nut* is a large nut.—*Akerman's *Wilts Gl*.
- Cocker** [kok'ur], *sb.* a light horse, occasionally used in the plough.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Cock-eyed** [kok'eid], *adj.* squinting. See Forby.—F. M.
- Cockle** [kok'l], *sb.* the bur of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*).—Wise.
- Cock-squoulin** [kok-skwoi'lin], *sb.* the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks; formerly a custom at Shrove-tide. This unmanly pastime is, I fear, not entirely abolished in some parts of England [A.D. 1842]. I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen. *Squoulin* is also used for throwing. *Ak. See **Squoil**.
- Cock-steddling** [kok-sted'lin], *sb.* a boyish game; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Sept. 27, 1813.—F. M.
- Codgel** [kodj'el], *sb.* the fat on the under-jaw of the hog.—N. H.
- Codger** [kodj'ur], *sb.* a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.—N. H.
- Colley** [kol'i], *sb.* a kettle.—Wise.
- Colt-pixey** [koalt-piksi], *sb.* a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which *wickers* (neighs), and misleads horses into bogs, &c.—Grose; Warner; F. M. 'As ragged as a *colt-pixey*' is a common proverb.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the Forest district which has not its '*Pixey Field*' and '*Pixey Moor*'; or its '*Picksmoor*,' and '*Cold-Pixey*,' and '*Puck-piece*.' At Prior's Acre we find '*Puck's Hill*,' and not far from it lies the great wood of '*Puck-pits*'; whilst a large barrow on Beaulieu Common is known as the *Pixey's Cave*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 175. See also Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 513.
- Combe** [koom], *sb.* a valley.—Cooper.
- Come** [kum], *adv.* used to indicate the completion of a period. Ex. 'Twill be a year *come* next Michaelmas.'—N. H.
- Come-back** [kum-bak'], *sb.* a guinea-fowl. Its peculiar cry is supposed to resemble the pronunciation of these words.—F. M.
- Con** [kon], *sb.* a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles (whence the derivation: *κόρυλον*, a knuckle).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420.
- Conk** [konk], *v.* to croak. *Conking* is especially used of the hoarse croak of the raven; but the word, like the bird, is rare.—Wise.
- Contraption** [kontrap'shun], *sb.* (1) Construction.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
(2) Contention.—*Ibid.*

Coop [koop], *interj.* a word used in calling horses ; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. Probably a contraction of 'Come up.'

Coopiddy [koop'idi], *interj.* a word used in calling poultry to their food. Suggested by Sir Frederick Madden to be a corruption of 'Come biddy.'

Copse [kops], *sb.* underwood cut at stated times. *Com.* The expression 'all in a copse,' means *indistinct*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Copse Laurel [kops lor'r'u'l], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Cotch [koch], *v. a.* to catch.—N. H.

Cotched [koch'd], *part.* caught.—N. H.

Cothe [koadh], *adj.* applied to sheep, means diseased in the liver.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Coathe**.

Cot-house [kot-hous], *sb.* an outhouse, shed.—Wise.

Cotterel [kot'erul], *sb.* the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Cotteril, *sb.* a hook to hang spits, &c. on.'—Cooper.

'Count [kount], *sb.* value, importance. *Ex.* 'He be'ant no 'count ;' It is of no value.—N. H.

Couples [kup'ilz], *sb. pl.* ewes and lambs.—Lisle.

Cow [kou], *sb.* an earthenware funnel, placed on the tops of chimneys, curved and revolving with the wind. More generally elsewhere called 'cowl,' which is the correct name.

Cow-cress [kou-kres], *sb.* *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.—J. B.

Cow-lease. See **Lease**.

Cow-parsley [kou-paas'li], *sb.* *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—J. B.

Cowowing [kou'ouin], *sb.* the caw, or noise made by rooks.—N. H.

Cowslip [kou'slip], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*, a curious misnomer. 'In proof of the incurious nature of the Hampshire peasantry, I could not find any one at Strathfieldsaye who knew its name ; some called the plants snowdrops (the white variety), others daffodils, whilst the rest pronounced them to be *cowslips* !'—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 965.—J. B.

Cramp [kramp], *sb.* (1) A bend in a ditch or fence.

(2) A bent iron, or the like.—N. H.

Cranky [krank'i], *adj.* (1) Brisk, merry, jocund.—Cooper. *Ex.* 'I am pretty *cranky*.'—Wise.

(2) Peevish, fretful, cross.—N. H.

Craup. See **Crope**.

Craw [krau ; *Ak. *writes* crāw], *sb.* the bosom ; the crop of a bird ; 'a spelt th' drenk down's *crāw*,' he spilt the drink down his bosom. *Ak. Hence *shirt-craw*, the bosom of a shirt.—Wise.

Greeny [kree'ni], *sb.* small, diminutive.—*Ak.

Creepers [kree'purs], *sb. pl.* low wooden pattens or clogs.—F. M.

Criamany [kreiam'uni], *interj.* an expression of surprise.—N. H.

Crim [krim], *sb.* a small quantity; lit. a crumb. *Ak.

Crimany [krim'uni], *interj.* expressive of surprise. See Forby.—F. M.

Crink-crank [krink-krank], *adj.* 'Crink-crank words are long words—*verba sesquipedalia*—not properly understood.' See *Proceedings of Phil. Soc.*, v. 143-8.

Crippled or **Cropped** [krip'uld, krop'uld], *pp.* found unable to do the lesson.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Critch [krich], *sb.* any earthenware vessel; a jar.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. v. 251.—Cf. Fr. *Cruche*.

Croaky [kroak'i], *adj.* sickly, weak, delicate; applied to plants. Ex. 'My roots did look rather *croaky* till the rain come.'—N. H.

Crock [krok], *sb.* (1) An earthen vessel.—Cooper.

(2) A pot; more commonly applied to an earthen pot. Hence our 'crockery ware.' A.S. *crocca*, a pot or pitcher. It occurs in *Richard the Redeles* (ed. Skeat, ii. 52); 'And cast adoun þe *crokk* þe colys amyð.'—*Ak. Perhaps borrowed from the Welsh. Cf. W. *cregyn* or *crochan*, a pot.

Crope [kroap], *pt. t. of vb.* to creep.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. *Ak.

Cropped [krop'uld], *pp.* floored in an examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Crippled**.

Cross-patch [kros'pach], *sb.* an ill-tempered fellow, as defined by Forby. Cf. the lines, 'Cross-patch, Draw the latch,' &c.—F. M. Com.

Crow [kroa], *sb.* the peacock butterfly. See **Owl**.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Crow-gaper [kroa'gai'pur], *sb.* a very hot day.—N. H.

Crow-pecks [kroa'peks], *sb. pl.* *Scandic Pecten*, the shepherd's needle.—J. B. 'Called also *old woman's needle*. There is a common saying in the New Forest that "Two *crowpecks* are as good as an oat for a horse;" to which the reply is, "A *crowpeck* and a barley-corn may be."—Wise, *New Forest*.

Crow's claw [kroa'z-klau], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Crow's foot [kroa'zfuot], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Crowner [krou'nur], *sb.* a coroner; as in Shakespeare, &c. *Ak.

Crummy [krum'i], *adj.* fat, fleshy, corpulent.—Cooper.

Crutch [kruch], *sb.* 'dish, or earthenware pipkin; as, a lard-*crutch*, a butter-*crutch*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Critch**, and cf. Germ. *Krug*, and Fr. *Cruche*.

Cubbidy. See **Cooppidy**.

Cubby-hole [kub'i-hoal], *sb.* a snug place. *Ak. Probably for *cup-board hole*.

Cuckoo-day [kuok'oo-dai], *sb.* the day on which Beaulieu fair is held, April 15. There is a local proverb, 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great-coat;' because he arrives about that time.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Orchis mascula*. The name is differently applied in different counties. In the Midland Counties it is often the lady's-smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), and in the more northern counties the wood-sorrel (*Orchis acetosella*); each appearing at the particular period when the cuckoo arrives. In Shakesp. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, the 'cuckoo-buds of yellow hue' is said of the lesser celandine.—Wise.

Cuckoo-spit [kuok'oo-spit], *sb.* the fine white froth on plants, which covers the larva of the *Cicada spumans*. Otherwise *frog-spit* and *toad-spit*.—F. M.

Cud [kud], *adj.* pretty, nice.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Pleasant; possibly [from] Couth, Couthy.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Cues [keu'z] *sb. pl.* shoes for oxen.—Lisle. *Ak.

Cull [kul], *Tom Cull*, *sb.* the fish called the 'miller's thumb.'

Culls [kulz], *sb. pl.* inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. From *cull*, to choose.—Cooper.

Cusnàtion [kuznai'shun], *adj.* an epithet compounded of *curse* and 'nation'. *Ak.

Cut [kut], *sb.* a method of drawing lots. [The method, described, is merely interesting as showing that the old word *cut* is in use at Winchester].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Cute [keut], *adj.* acute. *Ak. Com.

Cut-thorn [kut'thaun], *sb.* the perambulation of the limits of the borough of Southampton is so called.—F. M. *Cut-thorn* is, in fact, the name of an enclosure which is one of the boundaries visited in the perambulation. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 50 and *passim*.—W. H. C.

Cuttran, Cutty [kut'ran, kut'i], *sb.* a wren. *Cutty* is the commoner term; *cuttran* is a contraction of *cutty-wren*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dab [dab], *sb.* (1) A blow. Ex. 'A geart *dab* in the chaps.'
(2) A proficient. Ex. 'He's a *dab* at that work.'—J.

Dabster [dab'stur], *sb.* a proficient. *Ak.

Daddick [dad'ik], *sb.* rotten wood. *Ak.

Daddicky [dad'iki], *adj.* decayed, rotten. *Ak. Ex. '*Daddicky* wood.'—Wise.

- Daffodil** [daf·odil], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.
- Daglets** [dag·lutz], *sb. pl.* icicles. *Ak.
- Dain** [dain], *v. a.* to sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c.—N. H.
- Darks** [daaks], *sb. pl.* nights on which the moon does not shine. Used by sailors and smugglers.—Cooper.
- Darling** [daa·lin], *sb.* the smallest or youngest of a farrow or litter of pigs, &c.—Cooper; Wise.
- Dawg** [daug], *sb.* a dog.
- Dead-horse** [ded·haus], *sb.* To 'work out a *dead-horse*,' is to work out an old debt.—Cooper. To ride the *dead-horse* is to be behind-hand.—J.
- Dead-man** [ded·man], *sb.* the line of string marking the next course of bricks, in bricklaying.—N. H.
- Dead Man's Hands** [ded-manz handz], *sb. pl.* *Orchis mascula*.—J. B.
- Dean** [deen], *sb.* a hollow among downs. As Finch-dean, Bram-dean.—J.
- Deaw** [di'au ?], *sb.* dew. A.S. *déaw*. *Ak.
- Deaw-bit** [di'au·bit ?] *sb.* a dew-bit, *q. v.* *Ak.
- Deaw-bitter** [di'au·bit·r ?], *sb.* a dew-beater; one who has large feet or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking. *Ak.
- Deaw-claw** (written *deaw-clāw*), [di'au·klau], *sb.* a dew-claw. *Ak. It means a bone or nail behind a deer's foot.—Webster. Also behind a dog's foot.—N. H.
- Decker, Dicker** [dek·ur, dik·ur], *v.* to ornament, to spangle. 'A lady's fingers are said to be *deckered* with rings, or the sky with stars.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dedocky** [ded·oki], *adj.* failing, likely to die. Said of trees. 'That tree has been *dedocky* some time.'—N. H. See **Daddicky**.
- Dee** [dee], *sb.* day. So also *to-dee*, to-day.—Cooper.
- Deedily** [dee·dili], *adv.* diligently; it applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. See note to *Our Village Sketches*, by Mary Russell Mitford, vol. i. p. 244.—F. M.
- Deedy** [dee·di], *adj.* diligent, plodding, attentive. Ex. said of a servant: 'She's very *deedy*.'—N. H.
- Deer's-milk** [dee·rz-milk], *sb.* wood-spurge; *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. 'So called from the white viscous juice which exudes from its stalks when gathered.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Denial** [denei·ul], *sb.* an encumbrance. Ex. 'His children be a great *denial* to 'un.'—J.
- Desperd** [desp·urd], *adj.* desperate. *Ak.

Deusiers [deuz'yerz ?], *sb. pl.* the valves of a pig's-heart. Grose says this is a corruption of *Jew's ears*. *Ak. A person with large ears is said to have *deusiers*.—Wise.

Devil's Coach-wheels [dev'ulz-koach-wheelz], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. Hayling Isld. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Devil's-guts [dev'ulz-guts], *sb. pl.* the dodder plant. *Cuscuta Europæa*.—J.

Devil's purses [dev'ulz-purs'iz], *sb. pl.* skate-eggs, commonly found empty on the sea-shore.—F. M. Also called *Mermaid's-purses*, and in some places *Skate-barrows*, from a fancied resemblance to a hand-barrow.

Dew-beater. See **Deaw-bitter**.

Dew-berries [deu'beriz], *sb. pl.* The large wild berry resembling the bramble-berry, but generally growing closer to the ground.—F. M. *Rubus cosius*. See *Dew-berry* in Halliwell. In a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1836, p. 126, the writer says that, in Sussex, the *dewberry* is the *gooseberry*, and refers to Culpepper's *Herbal*.

Dew-bit [deu'bit], *sb.* the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast.—Halliwell; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. defines it—a breakfast, a meal taken while the dew is on the grass; on which Wise notes—only in hay and corn harvest. See **Deaw-bit**.

Dew-claw. See **Deaw-claw**.

Dew-cup [deu'kup], *sb.* the first allowance of beer to harvestmen.—Halliwell, s. v. *dew-drink*.

Dey-hus [dai'us], *sb.* a dairy. *Ak. (who writes *Da'us*, *Day'us*, *Deyhus*).

Dik [dik], *sb.* a ditch.—Cooper.

Dill-cup [dil'kup], or **Yellow-cup**, *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*; the 'tufted crow-toe' of Milton (*Lycidas*, 143).—Wise, *North Hants*.

Dillijon [dil'ijaun], *sb.* a heavy two-wheeled cart. The similarity of this word to the French *diligence* is apparent. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. v. 251. The writer had only heard it at Fullerton, a secluded spot in Hampshire.

Dirt [durt], *sb.* loose earth, or mould; it has no reference to want of cleanliness.—N. H.

Dis-sight [dis'seit], *sb.* a blemish, a disfigurement. Ex. 'twill be no *dis-sight* to cut that tree.'—N. H.

Dis-remember [dis-rememb'ur], *v.* to forget.—J.

Dish-washer [dish-wash'ur], *sb.* the wagtail; doubtless from the constant sweeping motion of the tail. *Ak. In Hants, the wagtail is also called 'Molly *dish-washer*.'—Wise.

Doaty [doat'i], *adj.* unsound, decayed, rotten. Applied to wood.—N. H.

Dock [dok], *sb.* *Rumex sanguineus*, to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A decoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root tea,' is considered an excellent purifier of the blood; and the leaf is supposed to be good for the sting of a nettle. When a child is stung, he plucks a dock-leaf, and, laying it on the part affected, sings—

'Out 'ettle, in dock,
 Dock shall ha' a new smock;
 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun [ne'er a one]!'

See the expression 'Nettle in, doke out' in Chaucer's *Troil. and Cress.* ed. Bell, vol. v. p. 196. *Ak.

Dock, *v.* to dock a book, to tear out the leaves.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Dock-yard mead [dok-yaad-meed], *sb.* as recently as thirty or forty years ago every labourer was either a poacher or smuggler, very often a combination of the two; and to this day various fields far inland, are still called the *dockyard-mead*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170 (A.D. 1863).

Doe [doa], *sb.* the female of the *buck*, i. e. of the stag-beetle.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Buck**.

Doff [dauf], *v.* to do off; to *doff* the coat or hat. *Ak.

Dogberries [dog-beriz], *sb. pl.* the hips of the wild rose (*Rosa Canina*), the *dogrose*.—Wise.

Dogged [dog'ed], *adj.* (a disyllable), very, excessive; as 'dogged cute,' very acute. *Ak.

Dog's grass [dogz-graas], *sb.* *Cynosurus cristatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Dogwood [dog-wuod], *sb.* *Rhamnus Frangula*. R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B. But note that *dog* is often pronounced *daug* in North Hants.

Dole [doal], *sb.* food given in charity, at Christmas-tide.—N. H.

Dole [doal], *sb.* a stratagem, clever trick.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From *dolus*, a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422.

Dolifier [doal-ifeiur], *sb.* one who contrives a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, *ibid.*

Doll [dol], *sb.* the smallest pig in a litter.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dollop [dol'up], *sb.* (1) Cooper has *dallop*, a packet or lump of tea, weighing from 6 to 18 pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. On which Wise notes—a *dollop* of tea was a certain weight, equal to 28 pounds in Hants.

(2) *sb.* A lump of anything. Ex. 'Them 'taters are *dollops* of flour.'

—J.

Don [don], to do on, to put on. *Ak.

Donnarg [don'arg], *v.* to argue in an overbearing manner; to contradict (lit. to down-argue). Ex. 'He'd *donnarg* oon out of oon's Christian name.' See **Harg**.—Wise.

Donnings [don-ingz], *sb. pl.* things put on, clothes, apparel. *Ak.
See **Don**.

Dormouse [dor-imous], *sb.* a dormouse.—Wise.

Dotchel [doch-ul], *sb.* a small animal of its kind.—N. H.

Dount [dount], *v.* to dent, dint, imprint.

‘Here’s the poor harmless hare from the woods that is tracked,
And her footsteps deep *dounted* in snow.’

Song in N. F., entitled ‘A Time to Remember the Poor.’—Wise.

Dout [dout], *v. a.* to do out, put out, extinguish. Ex. ‘We’ve *douted* the fire.’

Dovvel [dov-ul], *sb.* the devil. *Ak.

Down-along-volk [doun-ulong-voak], *sb.* the ‘down-along-folk,’ *i. e.* the inhabitants of Dorset and the West; opposed to *up-along-volk*, *i. e.* those in Surrey, Sussex, &c.—Wise.

Downarg. *Ak. See **Donnarg**. Also pronounced *downharg*.

Dowse [dous], *sb.* a blow; as, ‘a *dowse* in th’ chops,’ a blow in the face. *Ak.

Dowse [dous], *v.* to beat down.—N. H.

Drag [drag], *sb.* a heavy harrow.—N. H.

Drag, *v. a.* to harrow with a drag.—N. H.

Drabble-tail [drag-l-tail], *sb.* a slattern.—J.

Drail [drail], *sb.* a land-rail. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. (A mere contraction.)

Drash [drash], *v.* to thrash.—Wise.

Drashel [drash-ul] *v.* a thrashel, *i. e.* a flail.—Wise.

Drattled [drat-l-d], *pp.* used like ‘hanged,’ as a profane oath; as, ‘No, I’ll be *drattled* if her is.’ In his *Glos.* Akerman gives — ‘*Drattle*, a corruption of a profane oath, “God throttle,” but not thus understood now.’ Probably it was *never* so understood, but is a mere variation of *dratted*, which is from *drat*, a corruption, I suppose, of ‘God rot,’ as it is also used in the form *drot*.—W. W. S.

Draut [draut], *sb.* the throat. *Ak.

Dray [drai], *sb.* (1) A squirrel’s nest. ‘A boy has taken three little squirrels in their nest, or *drey*, as it is called in these parts.’—White’s *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxxiv. note, ed. 1843. Chiefly North Hants. In the New Forest they use *cage*.—Wise. In W. Browne’s *Britannia’s Pastorals*, Bk. i. 5, we read of a squirrel that he ‘gets to the wood, and hides him in his *dray*.’—W. W. S.
(2) A prison.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dredge [drej], *sb.* (1) Oats and barley mixed.—Cooper; See A. V. *Job* xxiv. 6 (margin). See **Drudge**.

(2) A bush-harrow.—J.

Drouth [drouth], *sb.* thirst. Cf. A.S. *drugað*. *Ak.

Drouthy [drout'i], *adj.* thirsty, dry. *Ak.

Drow [droa], *v.* to throw. See Akerman's *Wilts. Tales*, p. 170.

Drowd, *pp.* of *drow*; i. e. thrown. *Ak. Also used, I believe, for the *pt.* i. e. threw.

Drove-road [droav'road], *sb.* an unenclosed road over one field leading to another.—Cooper.

Drucksy [druk'si], *adj.* rotten, decayed, used especially of wood.—N. H.

Drudge [druj], *sb.* dredge, mingled corn, oats mixed with barley.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Dredge**.

Drudge [druj], *v.* to harrow with bushes.—Cooper.

Drug-bat [drug-bat], i. e. a drag-bat, a drag for a wheel. See **Bat**.—Wise.

Drumledore [drumb'ldoar], *sb.* the humble-bee. See **Dumble-dore**. Wise.

Drunch [drunch], *v.* to draw up, to press, to squeeze.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dry [drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

Drythe [dreidh], *sb.* drought, thirst.—J.

Dubbed [dub'd], *adj.* blunt, without a point. *Ak.

Dubbin o' drenk [dub'n u drenk], *sb.* a mug of beer. *Ak. A half-pint of beer.—Wise.

Dubby [dub'i], *adj.* short, blunt, not pointed; as 'dubby fingers,' and 'dubby nose.'—Cooper.

Dubersome [deu'bursum], *adj.* doubtful.—J.

Duck [duk], *sb.* expression of face.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422. Com. as a school-boy's word.

Dudder, Duther [dud'ur, dudh'ur], *v.* to confuse, deafen, confound with noise. *Ak.

Duds [dudz], *sb.* petticoats, clothes.—J. Com.

Duffer [duf'ur], *sb.* a pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women's clothes.—Cooper.

Dumble [dumb'l], *adj.* stupid. *Ak. See **Dummell**.

Dumble-dore [dumb'l-doar], *sb.* (the humble-bee) a large species of wild bee, remarkable for the noise it makes in flying. The name is evidently expressive of the noise made by this insect. Forby elegantly refers to the βουβέυσσα μέλισσα of Theocritus, but the Teut. *bommen*, *sonare*, appears to be its more immediate root.—F. M. *Dumb*, like *Hum* and *Boom*, is an imitative word.—W. W. S.

Dummell [dum'l], *adj.* slow to comprehend.—N. H. Cf. Ger. *dumm*.

Dumpt [dumpt], *adj.* blunt: comparative, *dumpter*.—N. H.

Dunch [dunch], *adj.* slow of comprehension ; deaf.—Cooper. Deaf, stupid. Ex. 'Dunch as a bittle,' *i. e.* deaf as a beetle. *Ak. Common in the New Forest.—Wise. Of. 'And all the daughters of music be deaf ; that is when the eares be dull and dunch.'—Newton, *An Herbal to the Bible* [1587] p. 237. The allusion is to Ecclesiastes xii. 4, where the Vulgate has '*Obsurdescent omnes filiae carminis.*'

Dunch-dumpling [dunch-dump·lin], *sb.* a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. *Ak.

Dunnamany [dun·u'men·i], *for* 'I don't know how many.'—Cooper.

Dunnamuch [dun·u'much], *for* 'I don't know how much.'—Cooper.

Dunnies [dun·iz], *sb. pl.* *Petasites vulgaris*.—J. B.

Dwarf-elder [dwaurf·eld·ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagravia*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield, *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Eairts [airtz], *sb.* (1) Stubble.

(2) That which is refused at meals.—N. H. *i. e.* orts.

Earth [urth], *sb.* to one, two, three earths, means to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice ; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings.—Lisle.

Earth-nuts [urth-nuts], *sb. pl.* the tubers of *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 260.—J. B.

Easy [ee·zi], *adv.* easily ; for which it is generally used in N. H. Ex. 'He'll *easy* walk that far.' 'That can *easy* be mended.'

Eath, or **Yeath**, *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Edge-grown [edj-groan], *adj.* coming up uneven ; not ripening together.—Lisle.

Een-a-most [een·u'moast], even almost, nearly.—Cooper.

Ees [ees], *sb.* an earth-worm.—J. Halliwell and Wright spell it *Eace*.

Eez [eez], *adv.* yes. *Ak.

Effet [ef·ut], *sb.* an eft, a kind of lizard. A.S. *Efeta*.—N. H. Also *Ak. and N. F.

Elam [eal·um], *sb.* a handful of thatch. 'Common in the New Forest. Three *elams* make a *bundle*, and 20 *bundles* a *score*, and 4 *scores* a *ton*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Yelm* in Halliwell.

Eldern [el·durn], *sb.* an elder-tree. *Ak.

Eldern, *adj.* anything made of the elder-tree. *Ak.

Ellum [el·um], *sb.* elm, the elm-tree.—N. H.

Elm. See **Helm**.

Elmin [el'mun], *adj.* made of elm. Also *sb.* 'an *elmin* tree,' an elm-tree. *Ak. As an adjective it should, no doubt, be spelt *Elmen*; as 'Oaken,' 'Beechen,' 'Golden,' &c.—W. H. C.

Emmet [em'ut], *sb.* an ant.—Wise.

Emmet-humps [em'ut-humps], *sb. pl.* anthills.—Wise.

Empt [empt], *v. a.* to empty, to void, to pour out. *Ak.

Enjoy [enjoɪ], *v.* to thrive, to grow freely. Used of plants. Ex. 'They oaks do seem to *enjoy* the'selves.'—N. H.

Erishes [erishuz], *sb. pl.* stubble.—N. H.

Ershe [ursh], *sb.* stubble.—Lisle. See **Erishes**.

Eten-bird [ee'tn-burd], *little, sb.* the wryneck. 'Known in the New Forest as the "Little Eten bird," and from its cry the "Weet-bird."'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310. See also **Barley-bird** and **Felling-bird**.

Ether [edh'ur], *sb.* a piece of pliant underwood wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge.—Cooper. They speak of an '*ether-hedge*,' *i. e.* a hedge made like a hurdle.—Wise. From A.S. *eder*, a hedge. *Ak. In a 'stake and *ether* hedge,' the stake is the upright, the *ether* the horizontal twisted rod. 'When you intend to stock a pool with carp or tench, make a close *ethering* hedge, across the head of the pool, about a yard distance off the dam, and about three feet above the water.'—Bowlker, *qu.* in *Isaak Walton*, pt. i. ch. 20.

Ether [edh'ur], *v.* to bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Eve-jar [eev-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Evet. See **Effet**.

Eye [ei], *sb.* 'A light *eye*,' a break in the clouds.—Wise.

Eyoty [ei'uti], *adj.* like an eyot or island. Ex. 'That *eyoty* piece near the ford.'—N. H.

Fag [fag], *v.* to reap oats.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. 400. Corn cut with the sickle is said to be *fagged*.—Wise.

Faggot [fag'ut], *sb.* a 'trimmed' bundle of fire-wood. *Ak. See **Bavin**. The word *faggot* is never used in North Hants; 'bavin' is the term universally employed.—W. H. C.

Faggot [fag'ut], *sb.* a term of reproach [to a female] —J.

Faggots [fag'utz], *sb. pl.* a savoury mess of liver and onions.—J.

Fairy-butter [fair-i-but'ur], *sb.* *Tremella*.—J. *T. Nostoc*?

Fairy's Bath [fair-iz-baath], *sb.* *Peziza coccinea*.—J.

Fall [faul], *sb.* the time of cutting timber.—Cooper.

Fall [faul], *sb.* a valley.—F. M.

Fallals [fal'alz], *sb. pl.* the *mundus muliebris* [a woman's ornaments]. Forby limits it to flaunting and flaring ornaments, and derives it from the Lat. *phalere*; but this is very doubtful.—F. M.

Fardel [faa'dul], *sb.* a part. Certain classes were divided into three *fardels*, or parts, for the examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Fashion [fash'un], *sb.* a corruption of *farcey*, a disease in horses.

*Ak. Akermann relates the following:—An old Wilts farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, '*fashion*, gran' vather,' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' *fashion*!'

Fat flab [fat flab], *sb.* a cut off the fat part of a breast of mutton.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 423.

Fat hen [fat hen], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum* [?].—J. B.

Favour [faiv'ur], *v.* to resemble, to be like. Ex. 'He very much *favours* his mother.'—J.

Fay [fai], *v.* to act or work notably. 'It *fays* well'; it works well; it answers.—Cooper. So also, 'it don't *fay* at all.'—Wise. Cf. Fr. *faire*.

Fearful [feer'fuol], *adj.* timorous, timid; 'a *fearful* man,' a timid man. The word occurs in 3 *Hen.* VI. v. 4.

Fearn [vee'urn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Featish [fee'tish], *adj.* fair, tolerable, middling. Ex. 'How be 'ee?' '*Featish*, thank 'e.'—'There's a *featish* crop of grass yonder.'—Chaucer has *fetis*; Prol. 157. *Ak.

Feck [fek], *sb.* a pointer.—J.

Feck, *adj.* worthless.—J.

Felling-bird [fel'ing burd, vel'ing burd], the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*. Sometimes called the stripping-bird. It derives these names from its note being first heard about the time (April) when oaks are *felled*, and the bark *stripped*.—N. H.

Fen [fen], abbreviated from Fend or Defend; an expression in frequent use among schoolboys, and applied in various ways. See **Let** and **Sweal**. *Ak. gives the form *fend*; it is short for *defend*. See **Fingy**.

Fenny [fen'i, ven'i], *adj.* mouldy. Ex. 'blue *venni*ed cheese.'—J.

Fern-owl [furn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Fescue [fes'keu], *sb.* a kind of grass (Lat. *Festuca*).—J.

Fess [fes], *adj.* used among schoolboys to express—confident, presumptuous. 'You are very *fess*.' Probably a corruption of *fierce*.—F. M. To be *fess* is to be set up, elated, in high spirits.—Wise.

Fessy [fes'i], *adj.* (1) Proud, upstart.

(2) Put out, flurried; 'fashed,' as the Scotch would say.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Fetch [fech], *sb.* a trick.—J.

Fetch [fech], *v.* used with reference to churning butter. 'To *fetch* the butter,' to raise the cream into a certain consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Feyer [vei'ur], *sb.* a fair. Ex. 'Be'est a-gwine to *feyer*.'—N. H.

Fid [fid], *sb.* a piece. Ex. 'A *fil* of cheese.'—J.

Fig [fig], *sb.* a raisin. A *figgèd* cake, a plum-cake, made with raisins and currants. A *figgèd* pudding, a plum-pudding.

File [feil], *sb.* a deep cunning person. So a hare is said 'to run her *file*,' i. e. foil.—Cooper.

Fingers-and-Thumbs [fin'gurz-and-thumz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.

Finjy [finj'i], a corruption of '*fen I* [or rather of '*fend I*']; when some one of a number of boys had something unpleasant to do, the one who said *finjy* last had to do it.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Fen**. Adams gives it as *finge*, and imagines it to be the Latin rendering of *feign*.—*Wykehamica*, p. 423.

Fir-apples [fur-ap'lz], *sb. pl.* cones of *Pinus sylvestris*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Fir-needles [fur-nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* the leaves of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*.—N. H.

Fire-bladder [feir-blad'ur], *sb.* a pimple or eruption on the face.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch** and **Bladder**.

Firk [furk], *v.* A dog is said to *firk* himself when searching and scratching for fleas on his body.—Wise.

Fit [fit], *adj.* a *fit* time, i. e. a long time; *fit* deal of trouble, i. e. much trouble.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 120.

Fitten [fit'un], *sb.* a pretence. *Ak.

Fitten [fit'n], *part. pres.* fit, proper.—Cooper. Put for *fittin'*, i. e. *fitting*.

Fiz-gig [fiz-gig], *sb.* a whirligig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or *fizzing* noise.—F. M.

Flags [flagz], *sb. pl.* (1) The pieces of turf which are pared off, in burning land. 'The practice of harrowing after burning shakes much earth from the *flags*.'—Driver's *General View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 88.—W. W. S.

(2) The leaves of *Typha latifolia*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Flannel-plant [flan'l-plaant], *sb.* *Verbascum Thapsus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 598.—J. B.

Flapper [flap'ur], *sb.* a young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast.—Cooper. Applied in Hants to young wild-ducks, as, 'To go a *flapper*-shooting.'—Wise.

Flead [flead], *sb.* the fat inside the skin of a pig.—J.

Fleck [flek], *sb.* (1) The fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard. *Ak. has the spelling *flick*, *vlick*.

(2) The fur of the hare.—J.

Fleet [fleet], *sb.* (1) A sheet of water.—N. H.

(2) A ditch filled by tide.—J.

Fleet [fleet] *v.* to float.—Cooper.

Flem [flem], *sb.* a 'fleam,' or farrier's lancet, for bleeding cattle. *Ak.

Flem-stick [flem-stik], *sb.* the small stick used for striking the *flem* into the vein. *Ak.

Flew [floo] *adj.* puny, weak.—N. H. See **Flue**.

Flick [flik], *sb.* a thin membrane.—J.

Flick, *v. a.* (1) To inflict a smart, stinging pain, by striking the hand, &c. with [the corner or end of a] silk-handkerchief or other article.

(2) To strike a horse a sharp stroke with the end of the lash of a whip.—N. H.

(3) *v. n.* to flutter.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, ii. p. 63.

Flick. See **Fleck**.

Flicking-comb [flik'in-koam], *sb.* a large-toothed comb.—J.

Flipper-de-flapper [flip'ur-di-flap'ur], *sb.* noise and confusion caused by show.—Cooper.

Flisky [flisk'i], *adj.* small, minute; as 'flisky rain,' *i. e.* fine rain. —Wise, *New Forest*.

Flitch [flich], *sb.* a plank cut from the middle of a tree. Ex. 'We'll get a good *flitch* out of that 'ere tree.'—N. H.

Flitch, *adj.* (1) Impertinent, busy, lively.—*Ak.

(2) Good-natured, good-humoured. Ex. 'You are very *flitch* to-day,' *i. e.* good-natured.—Wise, *New Forest*. Hence—

(3) Over-friendly. Ex. 'Don't be too *flitch* wi'un.'—J.

Flitterings [flit'uringz], *sb. pl.* the tops of oak-trees when lopped.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Flitter-mouse [flit'ur-mous], *sb.* a bat. Cf. Germ. *Fledermaus*.—N. H.

Flitterns [flit'urnz], *sb. pl.* oak saplings. 'Oak-trees and clean oak *flitterns* with their tops, lops, and bark.'—*Bill of Sale at Hursley*, June 1876. Asking a man exactly what was meant by *flitterns*, I was told that they would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg.—W. F. Rose.

Floddy [flod'i], *adj.* plump, stout. Ex. 'They pigs be *floddier* than yourn.'—N. H.

Flook [flook], *sb.* a hydatid worm found in the livers of rotten sheep. *Ak. Com. See **Fluders**.

- Flop** [flop], *adv.* plump, flat.—F. M. Ex. 'To fall *flop* down.'
- Flounders** [floun·durz], *sb. pl.* animals found in the livers of rotten sheep.—Cooper. They are called *flook*s or *fluders* in Hants.—Wise. See **Fluders**.
- Flouse** [flous], *v.* to dabble, splash, play in the water; said of children, ducks, &c. splashing in the water.—Wise.
- Floush-hole** [floush-hoal], a hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence.—Cooper.
- Flucks** [flukz], *v. a.* to peck in anger like a hen. Ex. 'Th' old hen *flucksed* 'un.'
- Fluders** [flood·urz], *sb. pl.* worms, which on certain land get into the livers of sheep, when the animal is said to be *cothed*. Called also *flook*s and *flounders*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cothe**.
- Flue** [floo], *adj.* washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. Ex. 'That horse is very *flue*.'—Cooper. Also called *fluey* [floo·i].—Wise. See **Flew**.
- Fluff** [fluf], *sb.* the nap of a coat, or any light gossamer substance.—F. M.; Com.
- Flush** [flush], *adj.* fledged. *Ak.
- Flush**, *adj.* even or level.—Cooper. Probably general among mechanics. '*Flush*, a term common to workmen, and applied to surfaces which are on the same plane.'—Weale's *Dict. of Terms in Architecture*, &c. 5th ed.
- Flying-snakes** [fleɪ·in·snaɪkz], *sb. pl.* dragon-flies.—Wise.
- Fob** [fob], *v.* to froth as beer.—Cooper. Ex. 'How the beer *fobs*!'—Wise.
- Fogey** [foa·gi], *adj.* passionate.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Foldshore** [foal·dshor], *sb.* the stake, or shore, which supports the hurdle of the sheepfold.—N. H.
- Fool** [fool], *sb.* a wag; a witty person; one who diverts the company. Ex. 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a *fool*.'—N. H. It has, in this sense, no reference to want of intellect.
- Footy** [foo·ti], *adj.* foolish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Paltry, trifling, valueless. *Ak. Silly, foolish, beneath notice.—Cooper. Also, contemptibly small.
- Fore-right** [foar·reit], *adj.* headstrong.—Cooper. In 'Hants a *fore-right* person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head.'—Dr. Pegge, *Glos. of Kenticisms*; E. D. S, *Glos. C.* 3.—W. W. S.
- Fork** [fauk], *sb.* a digging fork with three tines. See **Prong**.—N. H.
- Fotch** [foch], *pt. t.* of *vb.* to fetch.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Fotched** [foch·d], *pr.* of fetch.—N. H.
- Foust** [foust], *v. n.* to become musty or mouldy.—N. H.

Fousty [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, mouldy.—N. H.

Fowsty [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, ill-savoured. It is also spoken of the asthma called the *fowst*, and a person is said to be *fowsty* when he has a fit of it.—F. M.

Fractionous [frak'shus], *adj.* quarrelsome, fretful. *Ak. But this is general.

Frail [frail], *sb.* a rush basket, in which labourers carry their food. Ex. 'And in his *frail* a most glorious dinner, hanging on a hedge-stake.'—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. p. 65.

Fray [frai], *v. a.* to frighten. See **Bird-fraying**.—N. H.

Fresh [fresh], *sb.* homebrewed small-beer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh.—Cooper.

Fresh liquor, *sb.* unsalted hog's fat. *Ak.

Frim [frim], *adj.* growing fast, full of sap.—N. H.

Fringed water-lilies [frinj'd wau'tur li'liz], *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *sb.* the buckbean.

Frit [frit], *pp.* as *adj.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Frought**.

Fritch [frich], *adj.* intimate, sociable.—Grose; F. M. The same as **Flitch**. Ex. 'You are very *fritch* with your advice,' *i. e.* very forward or impertinently busy.—Wise. See **Flitch**.

Frith [frith], *sb.* copse-wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Frithing [frid'ing], *part. pr.* cutting underwood.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. 64.

Froar [froar], *pp.* frozen. *Ak.—Wise.

Fromward or **Frommard** [frum'urd], *sb.* a tool used in lath-rendering or cleaving.—N. H.

Frought [fraut], *pp.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Sometimes pronounced *Frit*.

Frout [frout], *adj.* angry.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Frow [frou], *adj.* apt to break off short.—N. H.

Frum [frum], *adj.* fresh, juicy; applied to corn, grass, vegetables, &c. *Ak. Apples from the tree are said to be *frum*. See **Frim**.

Frump [frump], *sb.* a cross old woman.—F. M.

Frying-pans [frei'in-panz], *sb. pl.* the 'cups' of acorns.—Wise.

Fudgy [fudji], *adj.* irritable, fretful, uneasy. Ex. 'They young cows are apt to be *fudgy* in milking.'—N. H.

Funch [funch], *v. a.* to push rudely. Ex. 'He *funched* me, an' I *funched* 'un agin.'—J. A mispronunciation for punch.

Furk [furk], *v.* to expel; to be *furked*, to be expelled.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* [Old Eng. *firke*, to drive away.]

Furl [furl], *v.* to throw. Ex. 'He *furled* a geart stick at his head.'
—J. (Probably a mispronunciation of Hurl.)

Furze [fuz], *sb.* *Ulex europæus*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.
—J. B. *Ak. gives the pron. 'fuz.' So pronounced, but in North Hants the *Ulex* is generally called Gorse.

Furze-hacker [fuz-hak'ur], *sb.* the bird whinchat; so called from its cry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Furze-jack [fuz-jak], *sb.* the whinchat.—N. H.

Fusty [fusti], *adj.* thirsty. *Ak.

Gaany [gaan'i], *adj.* sticky.—N. H.

Gaa oot [gaa oot], *interj.* go out, go outwards; addressed to horses in a team. The opposite to *coom hedder*, come hither. *Ak.

Gaby, *sb.* a stupid or clumsy fellow. *Ak. Com.

Gaffer [gaf'ur], *sb.* grandfather.—Cooper.

Gag [gag], *v.* to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.—J.

Gait [gait], *sb.* a crotchet, a whim. 'When a person has done anything foolish, he says—"This is a *gait* I have got."'
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gale [gail], *sb.* an old bull, castrated.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Gall [gaul], *sb.* a disease in the oak tree.—W. H. C.

Galley [gal'i], *v.* to frighten.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives—'*gallered*, *gallowed*, *frightened*.' Chatterton has the word, which he no doubt picked up at Bristol.

'List! now the thunder's rattling noisy sound
Moves slowly on, and then, full-swollen, clangs;
Shakes the high spire, and lost, expended, drowned,
Still on the *gallard* ear of terror hangs.'

Chatterton's Works, ed. Skeat, ii. 112.

See also *Trans. of the Phil. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i. pp. 123, 124, with reference to *gallow* in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, iii. 2.

Galley, *v. a.* to drive away. Ex. '*Galley* them pigs out o' the peasen.'—J. Evidently a second meaning of the same verb.

Galley-baggar [gal-i-bag'ur], *sb.* a scarecrow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives the form *galley-crow*. Evidently compounded from the preceding.

Gallows [gal'uz], *sb.* a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.—N. H.

Galls [gaulz], *by*, *interj.* 'By Galls!' an oath.—Wise.

Gambril [gam'brel], *sb.* a spreader.—J.

Gameling [gam·ulin], romping about.—Cooper. Used of children playing.—Wise. Merely a corruption of *gambolling*.

Games [gainz], *sb. pl.* tricks. Ex. 'He played strange games wi' 'un.'—N. H.

Gamesome [gai·umsum], *adj.* forward, dissolute.—N. H.

Gammer [gam·ur], *sb.* grandmother.—Cooper.

Gammocky [gam·uki], *adj.* wild, full of tricks. Ex. 'Most boys be *gammocky* at first.'—N. H.

Gant [gaant], *adj.* gaunt; thin, lean, long-legged.—Cooper.

Garn [gaan], *sb.* a garden. *Ak.

Gawney [gaun·i], *sb.* a simpleton. *Ak. A stupid person.—N. H.

Gear [geer], *sb.* the harness of horses, &c. *Ak.

Gearn [gain], *sb.* a garden.—N. H.

Geart [gurt], *adj.* great.—N. H.

Gee [jee], *v.* to agree, to go on well together. *Ak.

Genuine [gen·euin], *sb.* praise. The adjective 'immense' was descriptively attached to it. Ex. 'He got immense *genuine* for his voluntary from the Doctor.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gettet [get·et], *pp.* or *adj.* sprung, or slightly cracked.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gibber [jib·ur], *sb.* foolish talk.—Wise.

Gie [gee], *v.* to give. *Ak.

Giggle [gig·l], *v.* to stand awry, to stand crooked. Especially of small things, which do not stand upright.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gild-cups [gild·kupz], *sb. pl.* buttercups and marsh marigolds. The latter are sometimes called *halcups*. 'Mardon-ground, that takes more pride in the company of the cowslipp, then the *gilt-cup* which carrieth the garland from the rest.'—Vaughan (of New Court); *Herefordsh. Waterworks*, sig. Q. 2.

Gill-go-by-ground [jil·goa·bei·ground], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.

Gimmel [gim·l], *sb.* a 'gambrel,' an iron or wooden splinter used in hanging up a pig, sheep, &c. by the tendons of the hock. *Ak.

Girt, *adj.* See **Geart**.

Glincoy [glins·i], *adj.* smooth, slippery; applied only to ice.—Cooper.

Glope [gloap], *v.* to spit.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Gloxing [gloks·in], *sb.* the noise made by falling, gurgling water. —Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. *Ak. has '*Gloz*,—the sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel.'

Glum [glum], *adj.* dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy.—Cooper. Com.

Glutch [gluch], *v.* (1) to stifle a sob.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

(2) To swallow. *Ak.

Gnash [nash], *adj.* crude, raw.—Lisle.

Goadsman [goad·zmun], *sb.* the driver of an ox-team. Ex. 'Thee'st a kind-hearted goadsman as ever went to field.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*. A novel. 1829. ii. p. 22.

God A'mighty's colly-cow [god umeit'iz kol-i-kou], *sb.* the ladybird; *Coccinella septempunctata*; which it is considered unlucky to kill. Hants children repeat this rhyme:—

' God a'mighty's colly-cow,
Fly up to heaven;
Carry up ten pound,
And bring down eleven.'

They also use the common rhyme, quoted in Barnes.

God a'mighty's thumb-and-fingers, *sb.* *Lotus corniculatus*. See Fingers.

Goggle [gog'l], *sb.* shake, tremor. Ex. 'His head was all on a goggle,' said of a paralytick person.—N. H.

Goldcup [goa'ldkup], *sb.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Cooper says—'The meadow ranunculus.'

Gold Heath [goa'ld heth] *sb.* *Sphagnum*.—J. B.

Gold- or Golden-Withy [goa'ld, goa'ldun-widhi], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—J. B. The bog-myrtle, or sweet gale.

' Beneath their feet, the myrtle sweet
Was stamped in mud and gore.'

New Forest Ballad, by Charles Kingsley.

'It grows in all the wet places in the Forest, and is excessively sweet, the fruit being furnished with resinous glands.'—Wise, *New Forest*. It also grows in damp places in the fir woods and heaths in the north of the county, in the neighbourhood where Kingsley resided. Its sweet scent is very perceptible, especially after a shower, whether it be in fruit or only in leaf.—W. H. C.

Goldweed [goa'ldweed], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*.—J. B.

Gomer [goa'mur], *sb.* (1) A pewter dish.

(2) A new hat.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Adams suggests 'go-homer' as the derivation.—*Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gooding [guod'ing], *sb.* To 'go gooding' is when poor old women go about on St. Thomas's day to collect money for Christmas.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178. The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages—'goodmen,' *i. e.* house-holders (comp. St. Matt. xxiv. 43), and were called Goodwife or Goody. Hence the name. In old lists of *Goodings* of Bramshill, the recipients are all entered 'Goody so-and-so.'

Goose-gogs [goo'sgogz], *sb. pl.* gooseberries.—F. M.

Goslings [gos·linz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the willow.—J.

Gown [goun], *sb.* coarse brown paper.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Grab [grab], *v.* to rake up with the hands so as to soil them.—Cooper. Cf. to *grub*, and Germ. *graben*, to dig.

Grabble [grab·l], *v.* to snatch or take roughly.—J.

Grabby [grab·i], *adj.* grimy, filthy, dirty.—Cooper. Cf. *grubby*.

Graff, Grampher [graaf, gram·fur], *sb.* a pig brought up by hand. Wise, *New Forest*. See **Wosset**.

Graffage [graf·ej], *sb.* a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.—N. H.

Graimed [grai·md], *adj.* begrimed, dirty. *Ak. Ak. has 'grained, dirty.'

Gramfer [gram·fur], *sb.* grandfather. *Ak.

Grammer [gram·ur], *sb.* grandmother. *Ak.

Grampher. See **Graff**.

Grandfather's beard [gran·faadhurz beard], *sb.* a species of *Equisetum* (mare's-tail).—Wise.

Gray-bird [grai·burd], *sb.* a thrush.—Cooper.

Grete [greet], *sb.* mould.—Lisle.

Grey-mullet-hawk [grai·mul·ut·hawk], *sb.* the osprey, so called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Gringel [gring·ul], *sb.* the viper's bugloss; *Echium vulgare*. The word is rare; I have only heard it once or twice.—Wise.

Grip [grip], *sb.* (1) Corn is said 'to lie in *grip*,' i. e. to lie on the ground, before it is bound up in sheaf.—Lisle.

(2) 'A *grip* of wheat,' the handful of wheat grasped in reaping. *Ak.

(3) A small ditch or drain.—Cooper.

Grip, *v. a.* to *grip* or to *grip* up, i. e. to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf.—Lisle.

Gripe [greip], *sb.* an armful.—Lisle.

Grist, Griz [grist, griz], *v.* to gnash and show the teeth angrily. Cf. A.S. *tōpa gristbitung*, gnashing of teeth; St. Matt. xxv. 30. *Ak.

Grist, *sb.* both the wheat sent to the mill and the flour which comes back are so called. 'The toll is heavier than the *grist*,' is a common proverb in reference to foolish expense.—Wise.

Grizing [grei·zing], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Grommer [grom·ur], *v.* to make very grimy; said of dirt. Of dirty children it would be said, 'It's *grommered* in 'em.'—Wise.

- Groom** [groom], *sb.* a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. Spelt *Grom*. *Ak. *E. D. S. B.* 3.
- Gross** [groas], *adj.* luxuriant, rank; applied to crops.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Ground-ash** [ground ash], *sb.* a young ash sapling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Ground Elder** [ground eld'ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagraria*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield in *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.
- Ground-hawk** [ground hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. 'Known throughout the Forest as the *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, from its habits and manner of flying.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 311. See **Puckeridge**.
- Gull** [gul], *sb.* a gosling; N. H. In S. Hants called also a *maiden*. *Gull* occurs frequently in Shakespeare.—Wise.
- Gull** [gul], *v.* to laugh, to sneer, to make mouths. *Ak. (who writes *gule*). Ex. 'You have no cause to *gull* us.'—Wise.
- Gumbly** [gum'bli], *adj.* or *adv.* confused or disorderly; spoken of fine work.—F. M.
- Gummy** [gum'i], *adj.* thick-ankled.—J.
- Gumption** [gum'shun], *sb.* ingenuity, common sense. *Ak. Nearly general.
- Gunney** [gun'i], *adv.* archly, cunningly. 'He looked *gunney* at me.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gunney** [gun'i], *v.* to look archly, knowingly. 'He *gunney'd* at me,' he looked straight at me.—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. *squiny* in Shakespeare.
- Gurgeons** [gur'junz], *sb.* pollard, coarse flour. *Ak.
- Guzzle** [guz'l], *v.* to drink voraciously. *Ak. Com.
- Hack** [hak], *v.* to reap beans; the reapers use two hooks, one to cut, and the other, an old one, to pull up the halm.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hacker** [hak'ur], *v.* to stutter, stammer.—Wise. See **Hakker**.
- Hackle** [hak'l], *sb.* the straw cover of a bee-hive; the straw covering of the apex of a rick. Cf. A.S. *hæcele*, a cloak, mantle. *Ak.
- Hackle**, *v.* to agree together.
- Haft** [haaft], *sb.* the handle of an axe, pick-axe, or mattock.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *haft*.
- Hag** [hag], *v.* to cut.—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for 'hack.'
- Hag**, *sb.* a haw, or berry of the hawthorn.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 54. See below.

Hag-berry, Hogberry [hag'ber'i, hog'ber'i], *sb.* the berry of the white-thorn. See above.—Wise.

Haggils [hag'ilz], *sb. pl.* haws of the white-thorn, N. Hants.—Wise.

Haggises [hag'isuz], *sb. pl.* hips; the berries of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).—F. M.

Haggle [hag'l], *v.* to stand hard in dealing.—Cooper.

Hagler [hag'lur], *sv.* a farm-servant; a handy man.—J.

Halcups [hal'kups], *sb. pl.* marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*). Called also *gold-cups*.—Wise.

Hakker [hak'ur], *v.* to tremble with passion. *Ak. Never used in this sense in North Hants. It probably means to be in such a passion that a person *hackers* (stammers) with rage.—W. H. C. See **Hacker**.

Halm [haum], *sb.* the stalks of beans, peas, &c. Cooper has it under the name '*haum*,' which is the universal pronunciation in N. Hants. Cf. A.S. *healm*. *Ak.

Hame [haim], *sb.* small pieces; in the phrase 'all to *hame*,' all to bits, said of broken glass. Perhaps from wheat running 'to *halm*,' pronounced *haim*.—Wise, *New Forest*. It is never so pronounced in North Hants.

Hames [haimz], *sb. pl.* the pieces of wood or metal attached to the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are attached. *Ak. has it.

Hand [hand], *sb.* performance, part, share. Ex. 'I had no *hand* in it.'

Handbolts [hand'boalts], *sb. pl.* handcuffs.—Wise.

Handy [hand'i], *adj.* skilful, clever. *Ak. Com.

Hangers [hang'urz], *sb. pl.* downs or hills. The *Hangers* near Bishop's Waltham are a line of downs on the road to Winchester. Somner in his *Dictionary* quotes from the book of Abingdon a passage relative to the passage of Cnut's army in 1015:—' & ferd to Lundene eal be norðan Temese & swa at þuruh Clæighangran.' *Clæighangre* is Clay-hill, in the parish of Wotton, Hertfordshire.—F. M. Cooper defines it as 'a hanging wood on a declivity of a hill.' Barnes has '*hangen*, the sloping side of a hill, called by the Germans *ein abhang*,' which is much more satisfactory. 'These *hangers* are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood *hang*, in some sort, instead of *standing* on it. Hence these places are called *hangers*.'—Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, p. 87.¹

Hanker [hank'ur], *v. a.* to wish. Always used with the preposition 'after' suffixed. Ex. 'To *hanker* after a thing' = to wish for it.—N. H.

Haps [haps] *sb.* a hasp. A.S. *hæps*. *Ak.

¹ Cobbett, though not a Hampshire man, was born and brought up in a parish adjacent to the boundary; lived much in the county; and must have been familiar with its dialect.

Hard [haad], *sb.* a gravelly landing-place in a harbour or creek.
Ex. 'Portsea *Hard*; Gosport *Hard*; Priddy's *Hard*.'—W. H. C.

Harg [haag], *v.* to argue. Ex. 'They'd *harg* me out o' my Christian name.' See **Donnarg**.—Wise.

Harl [haal], *sb.* the hock of a sheep.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Harl, *v.* to become knotted, or entangled.—Wise. *Ak. gives *harl*, knotted. 'All in a *harl*,' all in a tangle. See **Haul**.

Harnen [haarnun], *adj.* made of horn. *Ak. If a horse's skin is coarse, it is called *harnen*.—Wise.

Harts [haats], *sb. pl.* orts; fragments of broken victuals.—Cooper.
Ex. 'Who is going to eat your *harts*?'—Wise. See **Eairts**.

Harvest-lice [haarvest-leis], *sb. pl.* fruits of *Galium Aparine*, and *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—J. B.

Hash [hash], *adj.* harsh, severe. *Ak. And also used in the sense of hard, not pliable. Ex. 'That rope's too *hash*.'—N. H.

Haskin [hask'in], *sb.* an inferior kind of cheese.—Wise.

Haslet [haz'lit], *sb.* the edible entrails of a pig.—J.

Hassock [has'uk], *sb.* a tuft of rushes or sedges.—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*; Letter viii. See **Torret**.

Hat [hat], *sb.* (1) A clump or ring of trees, *e. g.* the 'Dark *Hats*,' near Lyndhurst.

(2) Any small irregular mass of trees, as the 'Withy-Bed *Hat*,' in the valley, near Boldrewood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Hatch [hach], *sb.* a half-door. The buttery-*hatch*, in old halls, was a half-door, with a ledge on the top. A.S. *hæc*, a grating. *Ak. Ex. 'I opened the top-*hatch*,' or, 'both *hatches*.'—Wise.

Hatch, *sb.* a gate. Generally a gate dividing parishes or manors.
Ex. The *Hatch*-gate; the sign of a public-house at the place where the gate between Bramshill and Heckfield stood: Tyler's *Hatch*, the name of the gate between Bramshill and Swallowfield.—N. H.

Hatched [hach'd], *pp.* cut, trimmed; used of cutting and trimming bark for the market. See **Maiden-bark**.—Wise.

Hatch-hook [hach-hook], *sb.* the kind of bill-hook used for chopping oak-bark small for the tanner, termed *hatching* bark.

Haul [haul], *sb.* entanglement. 'It's all in a *haul*'; spoken of entangled yarn, cotton, &c.—F. M.

Haulm. See **Halm**.

Haunt [haunt], *v.* to *haunt* pigs or cattle in the New Forest, is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out.—F. M.

Haves [haavz], *sb. pl.* i. e. halves. The [Winchester] College name for half-boots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Hawbuck [hau-buk], *sb.* a term of reproach; a hulking lout; a clown. Used by Cobbett in his writings, and in a novel (I forget the title) of which the scene is laid in the New Forest.—F. M.

Hay-hoa [hai-hoa], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.

Hayn, or **hayn up** [hain], *v. a.* to hedge in; to preserve grass grounds from cattle.—Lisle.

Hayward [hai-wurd], *sb.* the warden of a common.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. An officer of a manor. See **Howard**.

Haze [haiz], *v.* to dry; to ripen. Ex. 'The corn be'ant *hazed* enough.'—J.

Heal [heel], *v. a.* to cover in. Ex. 'To *heal* seed with harrows' = to cover it in.—Lisle.

Heart [haat], *sb.* goodness, condition, as applied to land. A common covenant is to leave the land 'in good *heart* and condition.'—Cooper.

Heart, *sb.* *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.—J. B. The bilberry.

Hearting, **Harting** [haat'in], *sb.* the gathering of bilberries; as, 'to go *hearting*.' It should rather be *harting*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Black-heart**.

Heart's-ease [haats-eez], *sb.* *Viola Tricolor*.—Halliwell; J. B.

Hearty [haat-i], *adj.* consisting of heart-wood; not sappy. Applied to trees, and to timber.—N. H.

Heath-cropper [heth-krop-ur], *sb.* a small, poor horse. In Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Co. Hants* (London, 1794), p. 27, we are told that the small horses bred in Hampshire, 'having scarcely anything to feed on but heath, have hence derived the appellation of *heath-croppers*.'—W. W. S.

Heath-poult [heth-poalt], *sb.* the black grouse; *Tetrax tetrix*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Heaves [heevz], *sb.* hillocks, such as made by a mole. Mole-hillocks are called *Mole-heaves* or *Wont-heaves*.—Wise.

Hecth [hekth], *sb.* height. *Ak.

Hedge Lilies [hedj lil'iz], *sb. pl.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.

Hedge-picks [hedj-pikz], *sb. pl.* the fruit of the common black-thorn or sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—J. B.

Hee grass [hee-graas], *sb.* stubble of grass.—Lisle.

Heel [heel], *v.* properly, to cover up; to *heel in* the bed-clothes means to tuck up the bed at the feet.—F. M. See **Heal**.

Heft [heft] *sb.* See **Haft**, which is often pronounced as above.

Heft, *sb.* weight. Ex. 'The *heft* of the branches.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Heft, *v.* To lift a thing, so as to try the weight of it. Ex. 'To *heft* the bee-pots,' to lift the bee-hives to see how much honey they contain.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188. Ex. '*Heft* un,' *i. e.* feel the weight of it. *Ak.

Heirs [hairz], *sb. pl.* young timber-trees.—Cooper. Saplings.

Hele [heel], *v.* to pour out of one vessel into another. *Ak.

Hell [hel], *sb.* a dark place in the woods.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Helm [helm], *sb.* halm or straw prepared for thatching.—Lisle.

Helm, *v.* To lay the straw in order for thatching.—Lisle.

Heltrot [hel-trot], *sb.* *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—J. B.

Henge [henj], *sb.* the liver and lights and fry of a pig or sheep. Ex. 'A sheep's head and *henge*.' 'A pig's *henge*.'—Wise.

Herder [hurd-ur], *sb.* a sieve. 'A rhyme about honey-combs or workings says :—

"Sieve upon *herder*,
One upon the other;
Holes upon both sides,
Not all the way though.
What may it be? See if you know?"

Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Herence [her-uns], *adv.* hence. *Ak.

Hereright [hee-ureit], *adv.* on the spot. *Ak.

Heriff [her-if], *sb.* *Galium Aparine*.—J. B.

Heth [heth], *sb.* heath.—N. H.

Hiders-catch-winkers [heid-urz-kech-wink-urz], *sb.* the children's game of hide and seek.—Wise.

Highlows [hei-loaz], *sb. pl.* very thick, high shoes, *not* half boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Haves**.

Hike [heik], *v.* to go away; used in a contemptuous sense. Ex. '*Hike* off!' *i. e.* begone. Icel. *hika*, *hvika*, to quail, shrink, waver.—F. M. So also Cooper and *Ak.

Hile [heil], *sb.* (1) A sheaf of wheat.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A shock of twelve sheaves.—J.

Hile [heil], *v.* to put up wheat into sheaves. Sheaves of barley or oats are called *pucks*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hil-trot [hil-trot], *sb.* the wild carrot; *Daucus carota*.—Wise, *New Forest*. But see **Heltrot**, where the name is more accurately allotted to a different plant.—W. H. C.

Hin [hin], *pron.* him; but (more commonly) it. Ex. 'Poor zowl on *hin*,'; *i. e.* poor soul of him. 'I cānt aupen *hin*, maester,' I can't open it, master. A.S. *hine*, *hyne*, acc. sing. *Ak.

Hinge [hinj], *sb.* the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep. *Ak. Also of a calf or bullock, or of a man.—Wise. See **Henge**.

Hint [hint], *v.* to lay up; to put together.—N. H.

Hit [hit], *sb.* a good crop. *Ak.

Hit, *v. n.* to look promising; said of crops. Ex. 'The apples *hit* well t' year.' *Ak. 'The corn *hit* well,' *i. e.* looks well.—Wise.

Hit, *v. a.* to throw, to pitch. Generally followed by a preposition. Ex. '*Hit* 'un up.' So to *hit* out; or to *hit* away. Cf. Germ. 'Hebt es auf' = 'Lift it up.'—N. H.

Ho [hoa], *sb.* fuss, bustle. Ex. 'He made a great *ho* about it.' Evidently derived from the interjection *Ho!* See **A-ho**.

Hoar-withey [hoar-widh-i], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. The white-beam.—J. B.

Hob [hob], *sb.* a potato-*hob*, *i. e.* a place where potatoes are covered over.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Hob-lantern [hob-laan'turn], *sb.* a Will-o'-the-wisp, a Jack-o'-lantern. *Ak.

Hock [hok], *v.* to hack, to cut in a haggling unworkmanlike manner. *Ak.

Hocksing [hoks'in], *pt.* walking rudely, trespassing.—N. H.

Hocksing-up [hoks'in-up], *pt.* throwing down.—N. H.

Hog-berry. See **Hag-berry**.

Hog-fold [hog'foald], *sb.* a fold of young sheep.—N. H.

Hoggets, **Hog-colts** [hog'etz, hog'coaltz], *sb. pl.* colts of a year old.—Warner. O. Fr. *hogetz*.—F. M.

Hog-haghes, or **haws** [hog'haaz or hauz], *sb. pl.* fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*.—Holloway's *Dictionary of Provincialisms*.—J. B.

Hogo [hoa'goa], *sb.* a bad smell.—F. M.

Hog-sheep [hog-ship], *sb. pl.* young sheep.—N. H.

Holl [hol], *v.* to hurl or throw.—Cooper.

Hollis [hol'is], *sb.* an oval pebble.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Hollow [hol'ur], *v. n.* to cry out; to make a loud noise. Used of animals as well as of mankind. Ex. 'I heard the mare *hollowing*,' *i. e.* neighing. 'That cow was *hollowing*,' *i. e.* lowing. 'I don't want no children *hollowing* about here,' *i. e.* crying.

Holm-bush [hoam buosh], *sb.* an old holly. 'The expression "to rattle like a boar in a *holme-bush*" is a thorough proverb of the Forest district.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Holm [hoam], *sb.* *Ilex aquifolium*.—J. B.

Holm-frith [hoam-frith], *sb.* a holly-wood.—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, ii. p. 62.

Holt [hoalt], *sb.* a wood on a hill.—J.

Holt, *interj.* hold! stop! *Ak.

Honeysuck [hun'isuk], *sb.* *Lonicera Periclymenum*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Honeysuckle [hun-isuk'1], *sb.* the louse-wort; *Pedicularis sylvatica*.—Wise. But in North Hants this name or the preceding is invariably applied to the *Lonicera*.—W. H. C.

Hoo [hoo], *sb.* simmering; as 'the kettle is on the *hoo*.' See below.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoo, *v.* to simmer, to boil.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hooi [hoo-i], *sb.* the sound made by wind whistling round a corner, or through a keyhole.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hook [huk], *v.* to strike with the horn. Cows are said to *hook* a person down, and to *hook* one another.—Wise. See *Hike* in Gloss. B. 5 (*E. D. S.*).

Hoop [hoop], *adv.* 'to go a-hoop,' i. e. to go where you like. 'He is going a-hoop,' i. e. is going to the bad.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoosbird [hoo-zburd], *sb.* the same as *wosbird*. 'A term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it; it is evidently a corruption of *whore's bird*.'—Akerman's *Wiltsh. Gl.* Sir F. M. notes, in a copy of Akerman's *Springtide*, p. 27: 'So also in Hampshire, but pronounced *hoosbird*.'—F. M. [i. e. hoo-zburd. Probably the *bird* is the Old Eng. *burd*, a young woman; and the primary signification, a bastard daughter.—W. W. S.].

Hop-about [hop-u'bouts], *sb. pl.* apple-dumplings.—F. M.

Hopfrog [hop-frog], *sb.* the common frog. The opposite term seems to be 'heavy-gaited toad' in *Shakespeare*.

Hop-scotch [hop'skoch], *sb.* a game played amongst schoolboys.—F. M. Com.

Hord for [haud for], *pp.* provided for.—Wise. *Ak. gives *Howed for*.

Horse [haus], *sb.* to put a frog or toad to death by placing it on the end of a balanced stick, and, by striking the other end smartly, sending the poor animal high into the air, of course killing it by the fall.—F. M. See *Spangwhew*, in *Glos. B. 7*.—*E. D. S.*

Horsebeech, **Husbeech** [haus-beech, hus-beech], *sb.* the hornbeam.—Cooper. *Carpinus betulus*.

Horse-lease [haus-leez]. See *Lease*.

Hort [haut], *v.* to hurt.—Cooper.

Hos-stenger [haus-steng-ur], *sb.* a horse-stinger, i. e. the dragon-fly. *Ak. Rather the horse-fly.—W. H. C. See *Startle-Bob*.

Hot-pot [hot-pot], *sb.* warmed ale and spirits.—Cooper. Not very common in Hants.—Wise.

Hough [huf], *v.* to breathe hard. Ex. 'It made me *hough* going up hill.'—J.

Housen [hou-zn], *pl.* of house. *Ak.

Housewallah [hous'wɒl'ʊr], *sb.* one who inhabits a house, in contradistinction to a dweller in a tent. Used commonly by the gypsy-tribes in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Housle [hou'zʊl], *v.* to hustle.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

How [hou], *pron.* who?—Cooper.

Howard [hou'wɜrd?], *sb.* a hay-ward (*q. v.*) or cattlekeeper.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Huck [hʊk], *v. a.* to push, to lift, to gore as a cow. See **Hook**.—N. H.

Huckmuck [hʊk'mʊk], *sb.* a strainer used in brewing.—*Ak.

Huck-muck [hʊk'mʊk], *adj.* comfortless, without order. Cooper spells it *hugger-mugger*; on which Wise notes—*huckmuck* in Hants.

Hud [hʊd], *v.* to hide. *Ak.

Hudgy [hʊdʒi], *adj.* (1) Thick, clumsy. *Ak.
(2) Short.—Wise.

Hudmedud [hʊd'midʊd], *sb.* (1) A scarecrow. See **Gallybaggar**. *Ak.

(2) A stingy person.—Wise.

Huff [hʊf], *sb.* 'A *huff* of cattle' is a drove or herd.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185. Ex. 'The cattle in *huffs* came belloking to the lew of the boughy trees.'—Blackmore, *Cradock Nowell*, ii. 62.

Huff, *sb.* very strong (Winchester) College ale.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Huffled [hʊf'ʊld], *pp.* as *adj.* angry, offended. To *huff*, in Forby, is to scold.—F. M.

Hulk [hʊlk], *sb.* a lout, a lubber. 'The *hulk*, Sir John.'—Shak. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 19.—F. M.

Hull [hʊl], *sb.* the husk or chaff of corn.—Cooper. Used generally in the *pl.* in North Hants.

Hum-water [hʊm'wɔu'tʊr], *sb.* a cordial made from the common horse-mint, *mentha aquatica*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bishopwort**.

Hunch [hʊnʃ], *v. a.* to push, or gore as a cow.—N. H.

Hunch, *sb.* a solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese.—Cooper. Com.

Hurst [hʊrst], *sb.* a wood.—Cooper.

Hustle-cap [hʊs'l-kap], *sb.* a game, in which half-pence are placed in a cap and thrown up; a sort of 'pitch-and-toss.'—F. M.

I spy I [ei spei ei], *sb.* the game of 'Hide and Seek.'—N. H.

Ice-candles [eis-kand'lz], *sb. pl.* icicles; called also *daglets* and *ice-lets*. In the old local song of *A Time to Remember the Poor*, we have:

'Here's the poor Robin-redbreast approaching our cot,
And the *ice-candles* hanging at our door.'—Wise.

Icelets [eis'litz], *sb. pl.* icicles. North Hants (rare). See **Ice candles**.
—Wise.

Ile [eil], *sb.* oil.—Cooper.

Ill-conditioned [il-kondish'und], *adj.* bad ; worthless ; ill-tempered.
—N. H.

Ill-convenient [il-konvee'nyent], *adj.* for inconvenient.—N. H.

In [in], *v.* to house corn.—Cooper.

Inbarn [in'baan], *v.* to house corn in barns.—N. H.

In-co's [in'coaz], *i. e.* in partnership.—Cooper.

Iniun [in'yun], *sb.* an onion.—F. M.

Innerds [in'urdz], *sb. pl.* inwards. 'Pig's *innerds*,' entrails. *Ak.
See **Chitterlings**.

Inon [in'un], *sb.* an onion. *Ak.

Inward [in'wu'rd], *adj.* silent, reserved.—J.

Inwardly [in'wu'rdli], *adv.* inaudibly. Ex. 'He spoke so *inwardly* I couldn't rightly understand him.'—J.

Ire [eir], *sb.* iron. Ex. 'That *ire* is not good ;' where it is used for iron-stone.—Wise.

Isle-of-Wight parson [eil-u-weit paa'sun], *sb.* the cormorant ; *Carbo-cormoranus*, Meyer.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Isle-of-Wight Rock [eil-u-weit rok], *sb.* a particular kind of skim-milk cheese, extremely hard, only to be masticated by the firmest teeth, and digested by the strongest stomachs.—Warner, *Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 292.—W. W. S.

Isses [is'ez], *sb. pl.* earthworms.—Grose ; F. M. See **Eace**.

Ivy-drum [ei'vi-drum], *sb.* the stem of an ivy tree or bush, which grows round the bole of another tree.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ix [iks], *sb.* an axle-tree.—Cooper.

Jack [jak], *sb.* a lever playing on a pin, to raise a waggon or carriage in order to take off the wheels.—N. H.

Jack, *sb.* a large leather vessel for beer.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Jack-hern [jak'hurn], *sb.* a heron. I. of Wight.—Cooper. Also Wise, *New Forest*.

Jack-in-the-Green [jak-in-dhi-green], *sb.* a name given to the various kinds of polyanthus seen in the cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Jack-in-the-hedge [jak-in-dhi-hedj], *sb.* the bryony ; *Bryonia diœcia*. —N. H.

Jack-o'-lantern [jak-u-laant'u'm], *sb.* a will-o'-the-wisp. See **Hob lantern**. *Ak.

Jacks, ragged. See **Ragged-jacks.**

Jack-straw [jak-strau], *sb.* the stonechat; so called from its nest being formed of hay and straw.—Wise.

Jan [jan], *prop. name*, John. *Ak.

Janders [jaan·durz], *sb.* the jaundice. *Ak.

Janty [jaant·i], *adj.* showy.—Cooper.

Jar-bird [jaa-burd], *sb.* the goat-sucker; so named from its *jarring* noise.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Night-jar.**

Jasey [jai·zi], *sb.* a wig. Forby says it is a corruption, from being made of *Jersey* yarn.—F. M. Which derivation is absurd, there being no yarn made in Jersey.—W. H. C.

Jawled-out [jau·ld-out], *adj.* excessively fatigued.—Cooper.

Jawster [jau·stur], *sb.* one given to overmuch speech.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Jews-ears [jeu·z-eerz], *sb. pl.* the tomato, or love-apple.—F. M.

Jibbet [jib·ut], *sb.* a small quantity, small load. Ex. 'A *jibbet* of corn or hay.'—Wise. See **Jobbett** and **Knitch.**

Jobation [joabai·shun], *sb.* a severe lecture or reprimand.—Cooper.

Jobbett [job·ut], *sb.* a small quantity, commonly of hay or straw.—Grose; Warner; F. M.; *Ak. 'A small load.' *Ak.

Jockey [jok·i], *v. a.* to get before another. Ex. 'I've *jockeyed* him in cuse,' *i. e.* the list of boys arranged in their form order.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jod-trot, *sb.* jog-trot.—Wise.

Joggle [jog·l] *v.* to shake.—J.

Joist [jeist], *v.* to take in cattle to keep at a certain price per head or score.—Lisle.

Jorney [jau·ni], *sb.* a day's work or day's journey.—Cooper. Used in N. H. for a day's work only.—W. H. C.

Jorum, or Joram [joa·rum], *sb.* the peculiar-shaped tin can in which beer was served out [at Winchester College].—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Joseph-and-Mary [joa·zef un mai·ri], *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—J. B.

Joseph's-walking-stick [joa·zefs-wau·kin-stik], *sb.* *Polemonium cæruleum*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Joss, Jossing-block [jos, jos·ing-blok], *sb.* a block by which a rider mounts his horse.—Cooper.

Jostle [jos·l], *v.* (1) To cheat.—Cooper.

(2) To push rudely.—N. H.

Jub [jub], *v.* to move as a slow heavy horse.—Cooper.

Jubilee [jeu·bili], *sb.* a pleasant time. Ex. 'Won't next holidays be a *jubilee*? we've an extra week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jump-up-and-kiss-me [jump-up-und-kis-mi], *sb.* the name given to the heart's ease or pansy; *Viola tricolor*, Linn.—F. M.

Junk [junk], *sb.* a log. Ex. 'a *junk* of wood,' a log of wood.—Wise. Corrupted from *chunk*.—W. W. S.

Junket over [junk·ut oa·vur], *v.* to triumph or exult over another person in a friendly manner. Ex. 'I *junket over* you, old fellow; I have leave out to-morrow.'—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Just about [just about], *adj.* very, extremely; used as an intensive. Ex. 'He was *just about* geart,' he was certainly a big fellow, and no mistake about it.—Wise.

Justly [just·li], *adv.* exactly, accurately. Ex. 'I can't *justly* say.'—J.

Kack-making [kak·mai·kin], *sb.* making children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Kacks [kakz], *sb. pl.* children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Keach, Kech [keech, kech], *v.* to congeal. *Ak. (Also spelt, *keatch, ketch*.)

Keck [kek], *v.* to retch, as if sick. *Ak.

Kecker [kek·ur], *sb.* the windpipe. *Ak.

Keep [keep], *sb.* the metal band which retains a latch, and in which it plays.—N. H.

Keep, *sb.* growing food for horses or cattle. *Ak. Ex. 'We've plenty o' *keep* for 'em.'

Kell [kel], *sb.* a kiln; as *lime-kell*, *brick-kell*.—Cooper.

Kelter [kelt·ur], *sb.* condition. Ex. 'We're all in good *kelter*.'—J.

Ker [kur], *sb.* the pochard. See **Red-head**.

Kerf [kurf], *sb.* (1) The furrow made by a saw; a notch in wood.—Cooper. Ex. 'A little *kerf* in it.'—Wise.
(2) A layer of hay or turf.

Kettle-pad [ket·l-pad], *sb.* purple orchis (*Orchis mascula*?).—J.

Kex, Kexy [keks, keks·i], *sb.* the dry stalk of the hemlock. Ex. 'As dry as *kex*.' (Ak. has *kecks* [mispr. for *kecks*] *kecksy*, the dry stalks of hemlock, with the illustration, 'as dry as *kecks*.' But the right old spelling is *kex*, and it is properly singular.) Withering gives *kex* as a name of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—W. H. C.

Kex, *sb.* the fruit of the wild sloe.—J. *Prunus spinosa*.

Kexy, *sb.* *Conium maculatum*, according to Holloway's *Glossary*; but no doubt a general term for the stems of *Umbelliferae*.—J. B.

Keys [keez], the seeds of the sycamore and ash. *Ak. Hence *ash-keys*.

Keystone [kee'stoan], *sb.* 'Everywhere was understood the smuggler's local proverb, "*Keystone* under the hearth, *Keystone* under the horse's belly," *i. e.* the smuggled spirits were concealed either below the fireplace, or in the stable, just beneath where the horse stood.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.

Kibble [kib·l], *sb.* rubbish, as dead leaves, broken brush-wood, or the like.—N. H.

Kid [kid], *sb.* (1) The pod of beans, pease, &c.—Cooper.

(2) Cheese.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

(3) A small wooden tub, with handle, used on board ship to receive the rations of brandy, &c., or to hold water.—F. M. Called a *kyt* in Barbour's *Bruce*, b. xviii. l. 168.

Kid, *v. n.* to produce kids or pods; used of beans, &c. Ex. 'They beans have *kidded* uncommon well.'—N. H.

Kiddle [kid·l], *v.* to entice, to coax.—Cooper.

Kidware [kid·wair], *sb.* pulse growing in cods or pods.—Grose; F. M.

Kill [kil], *sb.* a kiln.—N. H.

Kink [kink] *sb.* over-twisted yarn.—J. An entanglement. Ex. 'He's got all of a *kink*.'—N. H.

Kit [kit], *sb.* the entire quantity. Ex. 'The whole *kit*.' *Ak.

Kit-in-the-candlestick [kit-in-dhi-kand·l stik], *sb.* the Will-o'-the-wisp; *Ignis fatuus*.—Wise.

Kittering [kit·ur'ing], *adj.* weak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Tuly**.

Kittle [kit·l], *adj.* liable to take a cold.—N. H. Subject to accidents, uncertain.—Lisle.

Kiver [kiv ur], *sb.* a cover; a cooler used in brewing.—*Ak. See **Civer**.

Knabblor [nab·lur?], *sb.* a person who talks much to no purpose.—Cooper. The reason for the prefixed *k* is not clear.

Knap [nap], *sb.* the top of a hill; also, a small piece of rising ground.—Cooper. A small hill.—Wise.

Kneeholm [nee·hoam], *sb.* *Ruscus aculeatus*. New Forest.—*The Cousins*, by J. Wise. J. B.

Knettar [net·ur], *sb.* a string to tie the mouth of a sack.—Cooper. Lit. a *knitter*.

Knitch [nich], *sb.* a sufficient load of heath, fire-wood, &c. for a man to carry.—N. H.

Knot-fine [not·fein], *adj.* very fine.—Lisle.

Knot-fine, *v. n.* to turn up fine under the plough.—Lisle.

Knotted Sheep [not·id sheep], *sb.* sheep without horns.—Lisle.

Knub [nub], *sb.* a knob. Ex. 'Gi' me a *knub* o' sugar.'—J. Evidently a mere mispronunciation.

Kurn [kurn], *v.* to turn to fruit.—J. M. E. *kurnen*, P. Plowman C. xiii. 180; Cf. Germ. *körnen*.

Lace [lais], *v. a.* to thrash, to beat. Ex. 'I *laced* 'un sweetly.'—N. H.

Lack [lak], *v.* to want. Ex. 'I *lacks* to go.'—J.

Lades [laidz], *sb. pl.* rails or boarding placed round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load.—Cooper.

Lady-cow [lai-di-kou], *sb.* the *coccinnella*.—J. The invariable name in N. H.

Lady's fingers [lai-diz-fing'urz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.

Lady's nightcap [lai-diz-nei'tkap], *sb.* a wildflower; a species of bindweed. *Ak. *Convolvulus sepium*.

Short for 'Our lady's nightcap,' and named, as usual, from the Virgin Mary.

Lady's pincushion [lai-diz-pin'kuoshun], *sb.* *Armeria maritima*.—J. B.

Lady's smock [lai-diz-smok], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Lady's smock [lai-diz-smok], *sb.* *Arum maculatum* [?].—Holloway's Dictionary.—J. B. All the foregoing names of plants are probably called after 'our Lady' the Blessed Virgin Mary.—W. H. C.

Lag [lag], *sb.* a pair; a couple. As 'a *lag* of gulls,' a young goose and gander.—N. H.

Lance [laans], *v.* to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to *lance* over the turf.'—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. French, *Lancer*.

Land-cress [land'kres], *sb.* *Cardamine hirsuta*.—J. B.

Lane [lain], *sb.* a layer; a 'lane of corn' in a stack is a layer.—Wise, *N. Hunts*.

Lark's-lease [laaks'leez], *sb.* a piece of poor land fit only for larks.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Larrup [larr'up], *v.* to beat.—Cooper.

Latter [lat'ur], *sb.* a setting of hen's eggs.—J.

Lattermath [lat'urmath], *sb.* aftermath, *q. v.* *Ak.

Launch [laansh], *v.* to drag a boy out of bed, mattress, bed-clothes, and all.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Laurence [lor'uns], *sb.* the name of a New Forest fairy. 'If a peasant is lazy, it is said, "*Laurence* has got upon him," or "he has a touch of *Laurence*."' * He is still regarded with awe, and barrows are called after him.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.

Lavants [lav'unts], *sb. pl.* springs which break out in wet seasons.—*N. Hants.* 'The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs.'—White, *History of Selborne*, Letter xix.

Leap up and kiss me [leep up und kis mi], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—Halliwell.—J. B.

Lear [leer], *adj.* empty, void. Ex. 'The waggon will be coming back *leer*.' Used also of the stomach—'a *leer* stomach,' *i. e.* wanting food. Hence it signifies faint with hunger. Ex. 'I feel quite *leer*.' Cf. German *leer*.—Cooper; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. N. H.

Learn [lurn], *v. a.* to teach. Ex. 'He *learned* him to write.'—N. H.

Lease [leez], *v. n.* to glean. A.S. *lesan*, to gather. *Ak.

Lease, lea, lay, or ley [leez], *sb.* grassy ground; meadow ground, unploughed and kept for cattle.—Lisle.

Leasing [lee'zin], *part.* gleaning after the reapers. This word is found wherever the West-country dialect is spoken. That it is used in Hants, will be seen from the following anecdote. When Cobbett lived at Botley, he on one occasion forbad the poor people to come gleaning in his corn-fields. A day or two afterwards, as he rode through the village, he saw written on a wall in huge uncial letters—'We will go a *leasin* in spite of old Cob.' Cobbett got off his horse, and rubbing out the word *leasin*, substituted *thieving*, and so left it. *Ak. The word is common in N. H.

Leather-jacket [ledh'ur-jak'ut], *sb.* an apple with a thick rind. Perhaps the *leather-coats* of Shakesp. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. 3.

Leave or Lieve [leev], *adv.* soon; rather. Ex. 'I'd as *leave* not do 't.' For *Lief*, *q. v.*—N. H.

Leg [leg], *sb.* a long narrow meadow; generally when it runs out of a larger piece.—Wise (note on Cooper). A long narrow piece of land. *Ak.

Lemfeg [lem'feg], *sb.* an Elleme fig. Elleme is in Turkey. *Ak.

Lent, Length [lent, lenth], *sb.* the loan of a thing. *Ak. Ex. 'Thank you for the *lent* of it.'—Wise.

Let [let], *v.* and *sb.* stop or impede the course of a marble, cricket-ball, &c.; a stoppage. In playing marbles, schoolboys generally guard against an accident of this sort by crying out *fen lets*, which gives the owner of the *taw* a right to push it on to the distance it would have probably reached had it not been inadvertently stopped by the foot, &c. of a spectator or player.—F. M. See *Fen*. Com. in the sense of to hinder. Cf. 2 Thessalonians ii. 7, and *Hamlet*, i. 4.

Levver [lev'ur], *sb.* a lever. Ex. 'Fetch a *levver* to un.' Used also as a *v. a.* Ex. 'Levver un up a bit.'

Lew [loo], *sb.* to 'get into the *lew*,' means to get into a place sheltered from the wind. A.S. *hleow*, *hleow*, shelter. *Ak. Ex. 'The *lew* of the hedge.'—Wise.

Lew, *adj.* sheltered from the wind.

Lewer [loo'ur], *sb.* a disease in the feet of cattle ; cured by an application of tar, or by rubbing the sore with a tarred string.—Wise.

Lewth [luoth], *sb.* (1) A place of refuge or shelter from the wind.—Cooper.

(2) Warmth. A.S. *hleowð*. *Ak.

Ley [lai ?], *sb.* a recently-mown clover-field is called a clover-*ley*.—Cooper.

Lief [leev], *adv.* soon ; 'as *lief*,' as soon. *Ak. merely mentions *lief*, and gives it as a synonym of *liefer*, which it is not.

Liefer [lee'vur], *adv.* rather. *Ak. Comparative of *lief*.

Lift [lift], *sb.* assistance.—Cooper.

Lill [lil], *v.* to loll out the tongue. *Ak.

Lily [lil-i], *sb.* *Polygonum Convolvulus*. 'Over the whole county.'—*Fl. Vectensis*, p. 435. Also *Convolvulus arvensis*.—J. B.

Lily-flower [lil-i-flour], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.

Limber [limb'ur], *sb.* the shaft of a waggon.—Wise.

Limber, *adj.* limp, flaccid. *Ak.

Linchet [lin'chit], *sb.* a ledge of ploughed ground on the side of a hill.—*N. Hants*.

Linchets [lin'chits], *sb. pl.* grass strips in ploughed fields.—N. H.

Linge [linj], *adj.* pliable ; as new leather.—N. H.

Lissen, **List** [lis'en, list], *sb.* a line or band of sand is so called.—Wise, *New Forest*. *List* is properly a strip of anything.—W. H. C.

Lissom [lis'um], *adj.* lithe, active, nimble.—N. H. *Ak.

Litches [lich'ez], *sb. pl.* green lumps of grass found in hay when not properly téddeed.—N. H.

Lithy [lei'dhi], *adj.* pliant, supple.—Cooper.

Litten [lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Church-litten**.

Liversick [liv'arsik], *sb.* a hang-nail ; a piece of loose skin on the finger.—N. H.

Live-under [liv-und'ur], *v.* to be tenant to, or hold land of. Ex. 'They've *lived under* Lord —, father and son, this many a year.'—N. H.

Lob [lob], *v.* to throw gently.—Cooper.

Lob-along [lob-ulong], *v.* to walk lazily.—J.

Lobster [lob'stur], *v.* to cry, to blubber.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Lob-taw [lob'tau], *sb.* a large marble.—J.

Lock [lok], *sb.* a small quantity of hay. *Ak. Namely, as much as a man can carry under his arm.—Wise.

Lod [lod], *pt. t. of vb.* to lead.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Lodging [loj'in], *adj.* continuing the same; this quaint but expressive word was made use of by a labouring man, in reply to an inquiry after the health of his child: 'Oh, sir, he's pretty much *lodging*, neither better nor worse.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Log [log], *v.* lit. to lag. Ex. 'To *log* at school,' to play truant; - *logging*, i. e. playing truant.—Wise.

Loggy [log'i], *adj.* heavy, full to repletion. Ex. 'I be so *loggy* after yettin' [eating].—J.

Lollop [lol'up], *v.* to lounge in walking. To walk loosely or lazily. —J. Used also of a horse clumsy in his paces.—N. H.

Lomper [lomp'ur], *v.* to walk heavily.—J.

Long [long], *adv.* in consequence of. Ex. 'It's all *long* o' he, that they done it.'—N. H.

Long-dog [long'dog], *sb.* a greyhound.—Cooper; N. H.¹

Longful [long'fuol], long, tedious. Ex. 'A *longful* time.'—N. H. *Ak.

Long-tailed Capon [long'taild-kai'pun], *sb.* name of a small bird, whose nest is of an oval form with a hole in the middle.—F. M. _____

Lope, or **Loppet** [loap, lop'ut], *v. n.* to idle; to hang about idle.—N. H.

Lop-grass [lop-graas], *sb.* *Bromus Mollis*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Lords-and-ladies [laudz-u'nd-lai'diz], *sb. pl.* *Arum maculatum*.—J. B.

Louster [lou'stur], *sb.* noise, confusion, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *louster* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Lout [lout], *v.* to bend, bow, in making obeisance; to touch the hat. —Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Love-in-idle [luv-in-ei'dl], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—J. B. The M.E. *in idel* commonly means *in vain*, to no purpose.—J. B.

Low Brown [loa broun], *interj.* 'It is held rather as a tradition than a law, that if a swarm of bees flies away the owner cannot claim them, unless, at the time, he has made a noise with a kettle or tongs to give his neighbours notice. It is on such occasions that the phrase *low brown* may be heard, meaning that the bees, or the *brownies*, as they are called, are to settle low.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Lowle [loal?], *adj.* said of a pig's ear; 'a *lowle*-eared pig,' a long-eared pig. *Ak. Cf. E. *loll*.

Lug [lug], *sb.* (1) A pole on which fowls roost, or on which clothes are hung. *Ak. Common in New Forest. Ex. 'The *lug* in the roost.'—Wise.

(2) A pole in land measure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. *Ak.—Lisle.

(3) The pot-*lug* on which the 'cotterel' hangs; the same as *rug-stick*.—Wise. See *Rugstick*.

Lug-stick. See **Rugstick.**

Lummakin [lum'ukin], *adj.* awkward, clumsy, heavy. *Ak.

Lump [lump], *v.* to beat, drub.—F. M.

Lungs of Oak [lungz uf oak], *Stikta pulmonaria*. A lichen which grows rather plentifully on oak-trees.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Luxer [luks'ur], *sb.* a handsome fellow.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Madder [mad'ur], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Mag [mag], *sb.* prattle. Hence *magpie*.—F. M.

Maggot [mag'ut], *v.* 'to maggot money away' is to spend it foolishly.—Wise.

Maggoty [mag'uti], *adj.* (1) Frisky, playful. *Ak.

(2) Foolish, crotchety.—Wise. Cf. O.E. *maggots*, whims, fancies.

Maiden [mai'dun], *sb.* a gosling. See **Gulls**.—Wise.

Maiden-bark [mai'dun-baak], *sb.* bark from a young maiden-oak or 'flittering,' not yet arrived at timber. It is also called 'flittering-bark,' and is more valuable than 'timber-bark' (which requires to be cut and hatched for the market), and still more so than 'pollard-bark.'—Wise.

Maiden-down [mai'dun-doun], *sb.* an unbroken, unploughed down or hill.—Wise, North Hants.

Maiden-timber [mai'dun-timb'ur], timber that has never been touched with the axe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Main [main], *adj.* very. Ex. 'Main sprack,' very lively; 'main good,' very good. *Ak. A Wiltshire labourer, whom I knew, on first seeing the sea at Muddeford in Hants, exclaimed—'What a great main pond!' Cf. 'Plutoe's post seeing this, stood still to watch them, and at length saw them, in maine galop, make toward a goodly fayre place.'—Decker, *Villanies Discovered* [1616] Sig. D. Again, in the certificate of Peter Pett, we read (concerning the state of the New Forest) of the keepers 'sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees.'—*State Papers*, Chas. I., May 17, 1632; No. 216, fol. 56 l.—Wise. Cf. French, *mainte*.

Mala whoot [maa'lu whoot], *interj.* said to horses, to bid them stand still.—F. M. This I believe to be a mistake; it probably answers to the West Kent *muther-whoat* [muodh'ur whoot] which is a direction to horses to turn towards the driver, and may fancifully be derived from *come hither, wilt thou?* a phrase which, at any rate, expresses the meaning correctly. The opposite, in West Kent, is *yai-whoat* [yai'whuat] signifying *go yonder, wilt thou?* and directs the horse to turn from the driver.—W. W. S. In North Hants the call to horses to come towards the driver is *coom-o-the-wut* [kuom-u-dhi-wut], which may mean *come hither, wilt thou?*—W. H. C.

Male-shag [mai'l-shag], *sb.* a caterpillar.—J.

Mallace [mal'us], *sb.* *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B. The common mallow.

Malm, white [maam], *sb.* a kind of soil. 'To the north-west, north, and east of the village, is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a *white-malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble-stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I.

Malm, black, *sb.* a kind of soil. 'The gardens to the north-east and small enclosures behind, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called *black malm*, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I. *Malm* seems in fact to mean soil, or earth. A field in the south of the county is called *The Malm*.

Malt-rashed [mau'lt-rasht], *adj.* over-heated; burnt.—Lisle.

Mammered [mam'urd], *pp.* perplexed. *Ak.

Mammy [mam'i], *adj.* soft, marshy.—J.

Mammocks [mam'uks], *sb. pl.* leavings.—Lisle.

Mannered [man'urd], *pp.* a meadow abounding in close and sweet grass is said to be good-mannered.—Cooper.

Marg [maag], *sb.* *Anthemis foetida*, Stinking Camomile.—N. H.

Margon [maa'gun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B. Corn Camomile.

Mark-ash [maak-ash], *sb.* a boundary ash. See below.

Mark-oak [maak-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak, the same as 'bound-oak'; so called from the ancient cross or mark cut on the rind. The custom of marking is very old. Cf. *on than merkedden ôk*, to the marked oak.—*Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A. p. 480.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Martin. Free-Martin [free-maatin], *sb.* 'A *free-martin* is a sort of barren cow, which hardly carries any teats to be seen; she will never take bull; she fats very kindly, and in fattening she'll grow almost as big as an ox; she is counted especial meat. When a cow brings two calves [of different sexes] the cow-calf will be a *free-martin*, and will never bear a calf.'—Lisle, ii. 99.

Mast [maast], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Mathan [maa'dhun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Maunder [mau'ndur], *v.* to talk menacingly and vaguely. *Ak.

Maunt [maunt] *present tense* of *v.* must not. Ex. 'We *maunt* let 'un bide more than a day.'—N. H.

Mawk [mauk], *sb.* a slattern, an awkward woman.—Cooper.

May [mai], *sb.* (1) The hawthorn blossom. *Ak.

(2) The hawthorn tree. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

May-be [mai'bee], *adv.* perhaps.—Cooper. *Ak.

May-bittle [mai-bit'ul], *sb.* the may-beetle, the cockchafer.

May-bush [mai-buosh], *sb.* the hawthorn. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

Mayweed [mai-weed], *sb.* camomile.—Lisle.

Maze [maiz], *sb.* (1) Astonishment.—J. Ex. 'When she see 'un she was all in a *maze*.'

(2) A labyrinth; a place where a labyrinth (though destroyed) has been; as 'The *maze-hill* at Bramshill.'—W. H. C.

Mead [meed], *sb.* a meadow.—J. Com.

Mearing [mee-'ring], *adj.* marking a boundary. As 'a *mearing* ditch.'—N. H.

Mears [meerz], *sb. pl.* boundaries.—N. H.

Measter [mee-'ster], *sb.* master. *Ak. Master is never so pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Meaty [mee-'ti], *adj.* in good condition.—J. Used of animals stalled or fatted. Ex. 'That bullock be'ant *meaty*.'—W. H. C.

Meddle nor make [med'l nur maik], *phr.* to interfere.—J. Ex. 'I'll neither *meddle nor make* wi' un.'

Meetiner [mee-'tinur], *sb.* a dissenter; one who frequents a meeting-house.—F. M.

Mendment [mend-'munt], *sb.* manure; as '*mending* the land.'—Cooper. Short for *amendment*.

Merry [mer-'i], *sb.* a cherry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Mersk [mursk], *sb.* a marsh.—Cooper.

Mesh [mesh], *sb.* a rabbit's 'run' through a hedge; a 'musit.'—Wise.

Messenger [mes-'unjur], *sb.* a sunbeam pouring down slantwise to the earth from a rift in a large cloud.—Wise.

Meuse [meuz], *sb.* a hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare.—Cooper.

Mezell [mez'l], *sb.* *Daphne Mezereum*. Selborne. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Mickle [mik'l], *adv.* much. A.S. *micel*. Also, as *sb.* Ex. 'Many a little makes a *mickle*.'—*Ak. I never heard the word in Hants.

Miff [mif], *sb.* offence. Ex. 'He's in a *miff*,' he's offended. *Ak. 'To take *miff*,' to be offended.—Britton.

Millard [mil-'urd], *sb.* (1) A miller.

(2) The white moth which flies at twilight. *Ak. And is used for fishing for trout.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Miller-doustipoll [mil-'ur-dou-'stipoal], *sb.* (1) A species of moth, so called from the mealiness of its wings. See Barnes, who quotes a rhyme also known in Hants:—

'*Millery, millery, doustipoll,*
How many zacks hast thee astole?
Vow'r an' twenty, and a peck;
Hang the *miller* up by's neck.'

Children say this to the moths, and condemn them. Shakespeare speaks of 'the *mealy* wings' of butterflies.—*Troil. and Cress.* iii. 3. 79.

(2) A species of stock grown in cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Mill-mountain [mil-mou'ntin], *sb.* *Linum catharticum*. 'On the second of October 1617, going by Mr. Colson's shop, an Apothecary of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before [at Saint Crosse, a mile from Winchester]: I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called *Mill-mountain*.'—J. Goodyer in Johnson's ed. of Gerarde, p. 560.—J. B.

Mind [meind], *v.* to remember; to recall to mind. Ex. 'I don't *mind* un' = I don't recollect him.—J.

Mint [mint], *sb.* (1) A mite (in cheese). *Ak.

(2) A small coin.—Wise.

Minty [mint'i], *adj.* full of mites. *Ak. Said of a cheese.—Wise.

Missel-thrush [mizul thrush], *sb.* the tree-thrush, the eggs of which are not green as the bush-thrush, but dirty white, with reddish spots.—F. M.

Mitch [mich] *v. n.* to idle, to shirk work.—N. H. See **Mouch**.

Mith [meith], *vb.* in *pt. t.* might.—Cooper. Ex. 'I *mith* have done it.'

Mixen [mix'un], *sb.* a heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure.—Cooper. *Ak. In N. H. a manure-heap.—W. H. C.

Miz-maze [miz'maiz], *sb.* confusion.—J.

Mizzle [miz'l], *v.* to rain slightly; to drizzle.—J.

Mokin [moa'kin], *sb.* (Ak. has *Mawkin*), a coarse piece of sacking, attached to a stick, with which the charcoal-sticks are swept from the oven previous to putting in the batch. *Ak. Cf. **Mokins**, leggings made of coarse sacking. See **Vamplets**.—Wise. Cf. M.E. *mawkin*, for *Malkin*, dimin. of *Maud*, used for all sorts of things used in a servile office, like *Jack* in *bootjack*, &c.

Mokins [mok'inz], *sb. pl.* gaiters made of coarse sacking.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Mokus [moa'kus], *sb.* a donkey.—N. H.

Mommick [mom'ik], *v.* to cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.—Cooper. Ex. 'You are *mommicking* it.'—Wise. See **Mammocks**.

Mons [monz], *sb.* a crowd, a heap; also as a *verb.* Ex. 'Don't *mons*,' *i. e.* don't crowd.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Moon-rakers [moon-rai'kurz], *sb. pl.* a name given to Hampshire and Wiltshire peasants. 'The expression of "Hampshire and Wiltshire

moon-rakers” had its origin in the Wiltshire peasants [who were engaged in smuggling] fishing up the contraband goods at night, brought through the New Forest, and hid in the various ponds.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170. But Hampshire folk-lore tells that Wiltshire peasants, seeing the full moon reflected in a pond, fancied it was a cheese, and tried to get it out with a rake; and hence are called in Hampshire *moon-rakers*.

Moonshine [moon'shein], *sb.* smuggled Schiedam.—Cooper.

Moots [moots], *sb. pl.* the roots of trees left in the ground. *Ak. See **Stouls**.

Mop [mop], *sb.* a statute-fair for hiring servants. *Ak. I. of Wight.

More-loose [moar'loos], *adj.* loose at root.—Lisle.

Mores [moarz], *sb. pl.* roots.—Lisle. See Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Morgan [mau'rgun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—Grose's *Glossary*. Also *Anthemis arvensis*.—Wise; J. B. See **Margon**.

Morris-apple [mor'is-ap'l], *sb.* an apple with very red cheeks.—Wise.

Mort [maurt], *sb.* a great deal; a vast quantity. Ex. ‘He's in a *mort* of trouble.’—N. H.

Mortal [maurtul], *adv.* excessively. Used before an adjective intensatively. Ex. ‘It's *mortal* hot.’—J.

Mosey [moa'zi], *adj.* musty.—J.

Most-times [moa'st-teimz], *adv.* generally.—J.

Mote [moat], *sb.* a stump of a tree. ‘*Motes* are stumps and roots of trees, in opposition to the smaller *mores*, applied also to the fibres of ferns and furze. The sailor calls them *mootes* [moots], when he dredges them up in the Channel.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 194. But *mores* generally signifies the roots of *trees*. See **Mores** and **More-loose**.—W. H. C.

Mothery [mudh'uri], *adj.* mouldy; generally applied to liquors, as *mothery* ale, *mothery* wine; being thick liquor, with the filaments in it, &c.—Cooper. *Ak.

Mouch [mouch], *v.* to idle, loiter from school, play truant. A ‘black-berry *moucher*’ is one who idles his time in gathering blackberries. ‘Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?’—1 *Hen.* IV. ii. 4. Also pronounced *much* [much]. *Ak. writes it *mooch*.—Wise. See **Mitch**, which is the North Hants as well as Shakespeare's pronunciation.—W. H. C.

Mouse-digger [mous-dig'ur], *sb.* a miniature pick-axe, used by some [Winchester] boys to dig out vermin of various kinds, and by others to hunt for fossils.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Mouster [mou'stur], *v.* to muster. *Ak.

Mow [mou], *sb.* (1) A stack in a barn, in distinction from one out of doors.

'They tied him to a cart,
And carried him to a barn;
And there they made a *mow* of him,
To keep him free from harm.'

Ballad of *John Barleycorn* (*Hants* version).

(2) The wooden division separating the parts of a barn.—N. H.

(3) The division of the barn so separated.—N. H.

Muchen [much'en], *pron.* of *muching*. See **Mitch** and **Mouch**.

Muck [muk], *sb.* dung.—Lisle.

Mucker [muk'ur], *adv.* all over with it, finished, done, hopeless.—N. H.

Muckle [muk'l], *v.* 'to manure with long unrotted dung from the yard.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants*, p. 73. (London, 1794.)—W. W. S.

Mud [mud], *v. a.* to pet; to fondle. Ex. 'Don't 'e *mud* that boy so.' 'A *mud* calf' = a calf brought up by hand.—J.

Muddle [mud'l], *v.* to fondle, to caress; to rear by hand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Muddle, Muggle [mud'l, mug'l], *sb.* confusion. *Ak. Ex. 'All in a *muddle*,' confused, tangled.

Muddle-headed [mud'l-hed'ed], *adj.* (1) Confused and bewildered in ideas.

(2) Tipsy. *Ak.

Mug [mug] *v.* to read hard; also to pay great attention to anything. Any one cleaning and oiling a bat was said to *mug* it; a boy with carefully greased and brushed hair was said to have *mugged* hair.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Muggle. See **Muddle**.

Muggy [mug'i]. *adv.* warm, moist; said of weather. *Ak. Com.

Mullock [mul'uk], *sb.* dirt, rubbish; a confused heap. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. Ex. 'What a *mullock* you have,' *i. e.* what a lot of rubbish.

Mumbly [mumb'li], *adj.* crumbling, likely to fall.—N. H.

Mumpole [mump'oal], *v.* to beat.—F. M.

Mun [mun], *sb.* man. Also used in addressing a woman, child, or sometimes a horse or dog. *Ak.

Murg, *sb.* *Anthemis foetida*. See **Marg**.

Musher [mush'ur], *sb.* a mushroom. Large ones are called 'cow-mushers.—Wise. In North Hants 'horse-mushrooms.'—W. H. C.

Mutter [mut'ur], *v. n.* to crumble; to fall to pieces. Ex. 'Clods will *mutter* after a shower.'—N. H.

Muttoner [mut'unur], *sb.* a blow from a cricket-ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 428.

Muzzy [muz'i], *adj.* muddled, or stupefied with wine or strong liquors.—F. M. Com.

Mwoil [mwoil], *sb.* mud. Ex. 'To get into the *mwoil*,' to get into the mud. *Ak.

Nab [nab], *sb.* the summit of a hill: also a small piece of rising-ground.—Cooper.

Naght [naat?], *sb.* naught. *Ak.

Nail [nail], *sb.* a weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c.—Cooper.

Naked-men [nai'kid-men], *sb. pl.* old, decayed, leafless trees.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Nammit [nam'it], *sb.* noon-meat, *i. e.* luncheon.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. has *nummet*.

Nan [nan], *interj.* What did you say? shortened from *anon*.—Cooper has the word but gives no meaning.

Narra one [nar'u wun], never a one; often clipped down to *nar'n*. *Ak.

Nash, Nesh [nash, nesh], *adj.* tender, chilly. A.S. *hnesce*. *Ak. Said of grass in the New Forest.—Wise. See **Gnash**, which seems the correct spelling.—W. H. C.

Nat [nat], *adv.* not. *Ak. Ex. 'Nat that,' *i. e.* 'not that.'—Wise.

Nation [nai'shun], *adv.* extremely; as 'nation strange,' 'nation dark.' *Ak. Modified from an oath.

Native [nair'tiv], *sb.* a birth-place. Ex. 'He went back there 'cause 'twas his *native*.'—N. H.

Neb [neb], *sb.* the pole of an ox-cart or ox-waggon; so called from its shape.—Cooper. A *neb* or *nib* is a *beak*.

Needles [nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*. Has 'long seeds like unto pack-needles.' Gerarde.—J. B

Nens [nenz], *adv.* much the same. Ex. '*Nens* as he was,' much the same as he was; 'pretty *nens* one,' pretty much the same.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120.

Nessel [nes'ul], *v.* to trifle.—Cooper (who spells it *nestle*).

Nettle-creeper [net'l-kree'pur], *sb.* the lesser whitethroat.—W.

Net-up [net-up], *part.* for eaten up. Ex. 'I'm *net-up* wi' cold.'—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for 'eat up' or 'ate up.'—W. H. C.

Neust. See **Aneust.**

Never [nev'ur], *adv.* not one; not so much as. Ex. 'She's got *never* a sweet-heart.'—J.

Nibs [nibz], *sb. pl.* the short handles of a scythe.—Wise, *New Forest*.
See **Snead**.

Niest [neist], *adj.* nighest, nearest. *Ak.

Night-crow [neit-kroa], *sb.* the goat-sucker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Night-hawk [neit-hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See A. V. Lev. xi. 16; Deut. xiv. 15. In the Genevan Version in the same texts it is called the *night-crow*, as above.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Ground-hawk**, **Jar-bird**.

Night-jar [neit-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker, *Cuprimulgus*.—N. H.

Nine-bobble square [nein·bobl skwair], *adj.* bent or distorted every way but the right.—F. M.

Nine-galley-west, old gunner's point [nein-gal'i-west, oald-gun'urz-point], as *adj.* with nearly the same meaning as the preceding.—F. M.

Nine-men's-morrice [nein-menz-morris], *sb.* a game played with counters.—J.

Nipper [nip'ur], *sb.* a boy, a fellow, a chap.—N. H.

Nipperkin [nip'urkin], *sb.* a large stone jug for beer, of which there was one in each 'chamber.'—Winch. Sch. Gl.

Nire, Nigher [nei'ū], *adj.* nearer. *Ak.

Nitch, Nidge [nich, nij], *sb.* (1) A small quantity of hay or corn; less than a *jobbet*.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

(2) A bundle of faggots.

(3) The 'bush' belonging to the 'man in the moon.'—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. says—'He has got a *nitch*,' i. e. he is drunk. See **Knitch**.

Nobbut [nob'ut], *adv.* none but; only.—J.

No call [noa kaul], *phr.* no reason, no obligation. Ex. 'He had *no call* to go' = He was not compelled to go. 'You've *no call* to be afeard' = You have no reason to be afraid.—N. H.

No count [noa kount], *sb.* no account, of no value; not worth anything. Ex. 'It be'ant *no count*' = It is of no value. 'That chap be'ant *no count*' = He is a worthless fellow.—N. H.

Noggly, noddly [nog'li, nod'li], *adj.* weak, trembling. Ex. 'My knees be so *noggly*.'—N. H.

No-how [noa-hou], *adv.* not in any way at all. Ex. 'I can't abide it *no-how*.'—J.

Nonce, for the [nons], *phr.* on purpose, designedly. Ex. 'He did it *for the nonce*.'—Cooper.

Nonsuch [non'such], *sb.* *Medicago lupulina*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Noration [norai'shun], *sb.* a piece of news. Ex. 'There's a *noration* for he.'—J. Evidently used for *narration*.

Not [not], *sb.* a gnat. Ex. 'We ought to have 'un painted afore the *nots* be about'—viz. the summer. 'They *nots* be so terrifying.'—N. H.

Not [not], *adj.* a *not* cow is a cow without horns. Cf. *not-heed* in Chaucer *Prol.* 109.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Not, *adj.* in good condition. Ex. 'Not field; not corn; not sheep.'—J. But the last example may have the meaning of the preceding.—W. H. C.

Notch [noch], *sb.* 'To take the *notches* out of the scythes,' is to give money to mowers in the harvest-fields, when one is out shooting.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Nubbly [nub'li], *adj.* having knobs or lumps. Ex. 'Nubbly coals.' A field ploughed wet, when dried is said to be *nubbly*.—J. See **Knub**.

Nunch [nunsh], *sb.* lunch. I have never heard this meal called by another name.—*N. and Q.* 1, x. 120. See **Moor**.—Halliwell. But see **Nuncheon**.

Nuncheon [nun'shun], *sb.* luncheon. *Ak. Miss Austen (from Hants) uses it. 'I left London this morning at eight o'clock; and the only ten minutes I spent out of my chaise procured me a *nuncheon* at Marlborough.'—*Sense and Sensibility*, vol. iii. ch. 8. The word *nuncheon* is used in Hampshire for the meal between breakfast and dinner.—W. H. C.

Nuncle [nunk'l], *sb.* uncle. *Ak.

Nuther [nudh'ur], *adv.* mispronunciation of neither.—J.

Nut-stinger [nut-sting'ur], *sb.* a grub which bores a hole in nuts.—W.

Nye [nei], *sb.* a brood of pheasants.—Cooper (who spells it *ni*). In the New Forest they say 'an *eye* of pheasants.'—Wise. Which seems correct. Cf. *Eyrie*, and cf. *nid*, French.—W. H. C.

Obedience [ubee'dyens], *sb.* a curtesy. Ex. 'I made my *obedience* to him.'—N. H.

Odds [odz], *sb. pl.* concern; business; consequence. Ex. 'Taint no *odds* to you' = It is no business of yours. 'T weren't no *odds* to he that he lost it' = It was of no consequence to him to lose it.—N. H.

Odds, *v. a.* to alter. Ex. 'I can't *odds* 'un.'—N. H.

Odments [od'ments], *sb. pl.* odd things.—J.

Of [ov], *phr.* used for with. Ex. 'I've no acquaintance *of* him.'—J.

Offer-up [auf'ur-up], *v. a.* to try, to prove, to ascertain how a thing fits, or looks. Ex. 'Let's *offer* 'un *up*' of a picture, or looking-glass, or such like.—N. H.

Oils [oilz], barley-oils, *sb. pl.* the beard or prickles.—Lisle.

- Old man** [oald-man], *sb.* southern-wood (*Artemisia vulgaris*).—N. H.
- Old-men** [oald-men], *sb. pl.* gnats.—W.
- Old-woman's-needle** [oald-uomunz-nee'dl], *sb.* the 'shepherd's needle' (*Scandex Pecten Veneris*).—W.
- Omary cheese** [om'uri cheez], *sb.* an inferior sort of cheese, made of skim-milk.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Rammel**. [Perhaps for *ord'nary*.]
- On** [on], *prep.* (1) In. Ex. 'On mistake,' in mistake. 'I run agen hin on th' street,' *i. e.* in the street. *Ak. And—
(2) Of. Ex. 'There's an end on 't.'—J.
- Onbelieving** [onbilee'vin], *adj.* unbelieving; a term of reproach. Ex. 'You *onbelieving* child, don't tell lies.' It exactly answers to miscreant, Fr. *mécroyant*.—N. H.
- Once** [wuns], *adv.* sometime. Ex. 'I will pay *once* this week,' I will pay you sometime during this week.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Ongainly** [ongai'nli], *adj.* ungainly. *Ak.
- Onpossible** [onpos'ib'l], *adj.* impossible. *Ak.
- Ore** [oar], *sb.* sea-weeds washed on shore.—Cooper. Ex. 'Plenty of *ore*,' plenty of sea-weed.—Wise.
- Organy** [au'guni], *sb.* the herb penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). Lat. *origanum*. *Ak.
- Orkard** [au'kud], *adj.* awkward, unmanageable, of a curious temper. Ex. 'He's rather an *orkard* horse,' *i. e.* unmanageable. 'She's rather *orkard* if anything upsets her,' *i. e.* of a strange temper.—N. H.
- Ornary** [au'nuri], *adj.* common, mean-looking. For *ordinary*.—N. H.
- Otherwhile** [udh'ur weil], *adv.* sometimes.—Cooper.
- Ought** [aut], *part. p.* of *owe*. The phrase, 'He hadn't *ought* to' (for 'he should not have done so') is very general.—Cooper. Ex. 'He didn't *ought* to have went,' he should not have gone.
- Oughts** [auts].—Lisle. See **Eairts**.
- Ourn** [ourn], *pr.* ours.—N. H.
- Out-axed** [out-aks'd], *part.* having banns published for the third time. Ex. 'She were *out-axed* last Sunday.'—N. H.
- Out-stand** [out-stand], *v. a.* to oppose firmly; to contradict stubbornly. Ex. 'She *out-stood* me wi' that 'ere lie.'—J.
- Oven-pile** [uv'n-peil], *sb.* a wooden shovel for putting the dough or 'sponge' into the oven, and taking out the loaves.—W. Old Eng. *peel*.
- Oven-rubber** [uv'n-rub'ur], *sb.* a stick with a cloth attached to it, for cleaning out the embers from the oven before baking.—W.
- Our-runner**, for **Over-runner** [our-run'ur], *sb.* a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ovest [oa'vest], *sb.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the turn-out or *ovest*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Owl [oul], *sb.* (1) The tiger-moth.—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

(2) Any small white moth.—W. See **Miller**.

Ox-bird [oks-burd], *sb.* (1) The ringed-plover; *Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn. 'Known, in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the *oxbird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

(2) The common sand-piper.—W.

Oxlip [oks'lip], *Primula elatior* of English authors; *i. e.* a caulescent form of *P. vulgaris*, not the true *P. elatior*. J. B.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.

Oyster [oi'stur], *sb.* the blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on.—Cooper. Cf. *oxter*, the arm-pit;¹ E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.

Packing-penny-day [pakin-pen-i-dai], *sb.* The last day of the fairs formerly held at Portsmouth, and on Portsdown-hill, was so called, on which articles were supposed to be bought greater bargains.—F. M.

Paddle [pad'l], *sb.* a hoe with a straight blade.—N. H.

Paddle, *v. a.* to trample in the dirt.—J.

Paddy [pad-i], *adj.* worm-eaten.—Lewis.

Palmer-worm [paa'mur-wurm], *sb.* a caterpillar. See A. V. Amos iv. 9.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Palms [paamz], *sb. pl.* catkins of various species of *Salix*.—J. B.

Pank [pank], *v. n.* to pant. Ex. 'He do *pank* so.'—N. H.

Panshard, Ponshard [pansh'urd, ponsh'urd], *sb.* a passion, a rage. Ex. 'You have no need to get into a *panshard*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pasmets [pas'mets], *sb. pl.* parsnips. *Ak.

Passel [pas'ul], *sb.* a parcel.—J.

Patchy [pach-i], *adj.* testy, uncertain in temper. Said of people who proverbially blow hot and cold.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pax [paks], *sb.* a friend. Ex. 'Have *pax*,' an invitation to make up a quarrel.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. [Evidently *Pax* = peace.]

Peakéd [pee'ked], *adj.* (1) Running to a point. Ex. 'A *peaked* piece' = a triangular field.

(2) Delicate in appearance. Ex. 'To look *peaked*.' Always pronounced as a dissyllable.—N. H.

Peakish, *adj.* See **Pickish**.

Peal [peel], *sb.* a species of satirical comment on any one's personal appearance, character, or actions, put into a terse and epigrammatic form, and delivered three times in succession, in a measured tone, as a kind of chant.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. Cf. Eng. *peal*, 'to assail noisily;' and see **Peel**.

¹ I believe *oxter* also means 'shoulder-blade.'—W. W. S.

Peal, *v. a.* 'to lose its hair.'—Lisle.

Peart [pee'urt], *adj.* pert. (1) Impertinent. *Ak.

(2) Quick, lively, saucy.

(3) (Of a tree or plant.) Flourishing.—N. H. See **Pert**.

Peasen [pee'zun], *pl.* of pease. A.S. *piosan*. *Ak.

Peck [pek], *sb.* a quantity, a deal; as 'a *peck* of trouble.'—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400.

Peck, *sb.* a pick-axe.—N. H. See **Pick**.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a disturbance, noise. 'To be in a *peel*' is to be in a passion.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a wooden shovel used in baking bread.—Cooper. Commonly *oven-peel* in Hants.—Wise.

Peeze [peez], *v.* to ooze out, as from a leaking cask.—Cooper.

Peesty-weezies [pee'zi wee'ziz], *sb. pl.* (1) It is said of a person who is sulky, or is in the dumps, that 'He has the *peesty-weezies* or the *hansy-janzies*.'

(2) It also means a swelled face.—F. M.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a roller or clod-crusher, as distinct from the frame. Ex. 'That *peg* will do if he has a new frame.'—N. H.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a pig. *Ak.

Pelt [pelt], *sb.* (1) A passion, rage, ire. Ex. 'A' come in, in such a *pelt*.' *Ak.

(2) Anger, noise, rage, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *pelt* the dog is making,' how angrily the dog is barking.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(3) Skin. 'The *pelt* is very thick,' said of the skin of a pig.—Wise.

(4) The iron plate on the heel of a boot.—J.

Pen-stock [pen-stok], *sb.* a sluice to a pond, or in a mill-dam.—N. H.

Perky [purk-i], *adj.* smart, brisk, lively. Ex. 'She be a *perky* little maid.'—J.

Persuade [purswai'd], *v. a.* to advise, to counsel, to urge. (Does not, as used in North Hants, imply that the advice was followed.) Ex. 'I *persuaded* him to see the Doctor, but he wouldn't do it.' See Acts xix. 8, and *Hamlet*, iv. 5.—N. H.

Pert [purt], *adj.* lively? 'Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed, as many of the country people here use it, makes very pretty, *pert*, smooth drink, and many in this country (in Hants) sow half barley, half oats, for that purpose, and call it *Dredge*' [which see].—Lisle, i. p. 377.

Pet [pet], *sb.* a pit with water in it.—Cooper.

Pewit [pee'wit], *sb.* the lap-wing. *Ak. The grey plover.—N. H.

Pick [pik], *sb.* (1) A hayfork, prong. *Ak.

(2) A pick-axe.—N. H.

Picked [pikt], *adj.* (1) Sharp, pointed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) Sharp-featured; said of a person.—W. It is never pronounced as a monosyllable in N. H. See **Peaked**.—W. H. C.

Pickish, Picksome [pik'ish, pik'sum], *adj.* dainty.—Cooper. Pronounced *peekish* in North Hants, where it also signifies sickly, delicate-looking. Ex. 'She do look very *peakish* of late.'—W. H. C.

Piggin [pig'in], *sb.* a round wooden tub, with a long, upright handle.—N. H.

Piggy back [pig-i-bak], *adv.* on the back. Spelt also *pickaback*, *pigback*, &c.—F. M.

Pighau, Pigaul [pig'hau, pig'aul], *sb.* the berry of the whitethorn.
*Ak.

Pightle [pei'tul], *sb.* a small field.—N. H.

Pigweed [pigweed], *sb.* *Chenopodium album*. *Polygonum aviculare*.—J. B.

Pile. See **Ovenpile**.

Pill [pil], *sb.* a pitcher.—J.

Pinch [pinsh], *sb.* a crisis. Ex. 'It has come to the *pinch* now.'—N. H.

Pincher-bob [pin'shur-bob], *sb.* the stag-beetle.—N. H.

Pink, Pinker [pink, pin'kur], *adj.* small; applied especially to the eyes. 'Bacchus with *pink* eyne.'—*Ant. and Cleop.* ii. 7.—W.

Pish, Pishty [pish, pisht'i], *interj.* a cry or call to a dog. *Ak.

Piss-a-bed [pis'a-bed], *sb.* the common dandelion.—F. M. *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Pit [pit], *v. a.* to back; to set to fight.—N. H.

Pitch [pich], *sb.* uneven ground, an undulation in the ground.—N. H.

Pitch, v. n. (1) To undulate, to be uneven. Ex. 'The ground *pitches* in that field.'—N. H.

(2) To waste, to sink in flesh.—Lisle.

Pitchers [pich'urz], *sb. pl.* boughs of withy, cut for planting, especially to make hedges.—W.

Pitchin [pich'in], *sb.* used in distinction from *paving*; the latter being performed with flat or large stones, but *pitchin* with small, uneven ones. In North Hants generally flints.—W. H. C.

Pitch-up [pich up], *sb.* a small concourse; a boy's *pitch-up* were his ordinary companions. [And as a *v.*] Ex. 'To *pitch-up*' with any one: to associate with him.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.

Pity [pit'i], *sb.* love. '*Pity* is akin to love,' says Shakespeare; but in the W. of Eng. it is often the same.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Plash [plash], *sb.* a mill-head; as 'Winkton *plash*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

- Plash, Plush**, *v.* to partially cut off the branches of a hedge, and entwine them with those left upright. *Ak. (who gives the form *plash*; Mr. Wise adds the form *plush*). Cf. E. to *pleach*. I never heard it pronounced otherwise than *plash* in Hampshire.—W. H. C.
- Play** [plai], *v.* to swarm as young bees do.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Plim** [plim], *v.* to swell. *Ak. Barley is *plim*, when it is full.—Wise. Used also of poultry. Ex. Fowls or ducks are said to '*plim* up well' in roasting.—N. H.
- Plock** [plok], *sb.* a block of wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. 'A Christmas *plock*,' the yule-log.—W.
- Plough-stilts** [plou-stilts], *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough. Ex. 'When he be walking between the *plough-stilts*.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, ii. p. 25.
- Poach** [poach], *v.* to tread damp ground into holes and foot-prints, as by cattle.
- Podge** [poj], *sb.* a blow, a nudge, a belly-winder. Ex. 'I'll give you a *podge* in the guts.'—F. M.
- Poke** [poak], (1) *v. n.* To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. 'He goes *poking* along.'—Cooper. Com.
(2) *v. a.* to thrust. 'The cow *poked* him with her horns.'—Cooper. Com.
- Pole-ring** [poal-ring], *sb.* the ring which secures the blade of a scythe to the pole or handle. See **Snead**.
- Pollard** [pol-ur'd], *sb.* a large post.—F. M. I never heard the word applied in North Hants to anything but a tree whose branches have been cut off.—W. H. C.
- Pomewater** [poam-wautur], *sb.* a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour. Described by Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2. In the old ballad, *Blue Cap for me*, we have:—
'Whose cheeks did resemble two roasting *pomewaters*.'
Shakespeare's Birthplace, by J. R. Wise, p. 99.
- Pon-shard, Panshard** [pon-shurd, pan-shurd], *sb.* a fragment of broken earthenware. See **Shard**. *Ak. Also see **Punchard**.
- Ponto** [pon-toa], *sb.* a lump of soft bread kneaded into a ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.
- Pook** [pook], *v.* to thrust with the horns.—J.
- Pooks** [pooks], *sb. pl.* haycocks. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Puck**.
- Poor man's weather-glass** [poor manz wedhur-glaas], *sb.* *Anagallis arvensis*.—J. B.
- Pop** [pop], *sb.* a smart blow.—W. Ex. 'Gie that post a *pop* on the head, wi' a bightle.'
- Pop**, *v.* to strike; 'to *pop* a child,' to whip it.—W.
- Poppers** [pop-urz], *sb.* *Digitalis purpurea*. 'In Hampshire it is very well known by the name of *Poppers*; because if you hold the broad end of the flower close between your finger and thumb, and

blow at the small head, as into a bladder, till it be full of winde, and then suddenly strike on it with your other hand, it will give a great crack or pop.'—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, p. 124 (1664).

Popple-stone [pop'l-stoan], *sb.* a pebble.—J.

Pops [pops], *sb. pl.* the same as **Poppers**.—W.; J. B.

Pot-lug [pot-lug], *sb.* the same as the *lug*, *lugstick*, or *rugstick*. See **Rugstick**.

Pouchy [pou'chi], *adj.* soft; as land softened by rain.—J.

Poult [pult?], a blow with a stick. *Ak. Also, to give one a *pulting* with a stick, now commonly called a *quilting*.—Wise.

Powdering-tub [pou'dring tub], *sb.* a salting-tub.—J.

Pranked [prank'id], *adj.* variegated, spotted. Ex. 'A *pranked* butterfly; a *pranked* kerchief.'—J.

Pride [preid], *sb.* a kind of lamprey; *ammocætes branchialis*, Dum. See Plot's *Oxfordshire*. Note by Rev. L. Jenyns to White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

'**Pright** [preit], *adj.* and *adv.* upright.—N. H.

Prinit [prin'it], *i. e.* take it. Fr. *prenez*. *Ak.

Prise [preiz], *v.* to raise by means of a lever.—Cooper.

Prong [prong], *sb.* a hay-fork, a dung-fork; used only of forks with two tines or points.—N. H.

Proud-flesh [proud-flesh], *sb.* the flesh when swollen and inflamed round a sore or wound, which is removed by vitriol or caustic.—F. M.; Com.

Pruff [pruf], for *proof*; hard, insensible to pain.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* Obstinate.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Puck [puk], *sb.* a sheaf of barley or oats.

Puck, *sb.* a New Forest sprite.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. See **Colt-pixey**.

Puck, *v.* to put up sheaves, especially of barley or oats. Wheat is put up in *hiles*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pucker [puk'ur], *sb.* irritation; temper, perplexity, vexation. Ex. 'I be in a terrible *pucker*.'—J.

Puckeridge [puk'uridj], *sb.* (1) The fern-owl or goat-sucker.

(2) A disease in calves. 'The country-people have a notion that the fern owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jar, which they also call a *puckeridge*, is very injurious to weaning-calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, a fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of *puckeridge*.'—*Miscellaneous Observations*, by Rev. Gilbert White. See **Jar-Bird**. Note the numerous names of this bird; viz. *fern-owl*, *churn-owl*, *eve-jar*, *jar-bird*, *night-jar*, *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, and *puckeridge*, all of which seem known in Hants.

Puckets [puk'ets], *sb. pl.* nests of caterpillars.—Cooper.

Puck-needle [puk-nee'dl], *sb.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Diction-ary*.—J. B.

Puddling about [pud·lin u'bout], *part.* wasting time on trifles.—N. H.

Puffballs [puf·baulz], *sb. pl.* *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Pug [pug], *sb.* a kind of loam.—Cooper. Used in the New Forest.—Wise.

Pulting, *sb.* See **Poult**.

Pumple-footed [pump·l fuot'ed], *adj.* club-footed.—Cooper.

Pure [peur], *adj.* well, in good health.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Purely [peur·li], *adv.* (1) The same as **Pure**. Ex. 'Quite *purely*,' quite well. *Ak.

(2) Extremely. Ex. 'Tis *purely* mild.'—J.

Purl [purl], *v.* to turn round, as clouds veer with the wind.—W.

Pur-lamb [pur-lam], *sb.* a male lamb.—Lisle.

Purly [pur·li], *adj.* weak-sighted. *Ak.

Pussy-cats [puos·i-kats], *sb. pl.* Catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Putlug [put·lug], *sb.* the horizontal pole which supports the boards of a scaffold.—N. H.

Putlug-holes [put·lug-hoalz], *sb. pl.* spaces in a wall where the *putlug* entered, and which are filled up after the scaffold is struck.—N. H.

Pwint [pwoint], *sb.* a pint. *Ak.

Quag [kwag], *sb.* a quagmire.—W.

Quaggle [kwog·l], *v.* to shake like jelly.—J.

Quar [kwor], *sb.* the udder of a cow or sheep when hard after calving or lambing.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quar, *v.* to work in a quarry. *Ak.

Quarred [kwor'd], *adj.* 'Beer is said to be *quarred*, when it drinks hard or rough.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quarrel [kwor·ul], *sb.* a square of window-glass. *Ak.

Quarries [kwor·iz], *sb. pl.* the diamond-shaped panes of a leaded casement.—N. H. Compare French *Carré*.

Quat [kwot], *sb.* a pimple, small boil, small blister. See *Othello*, V. i. 11.—W. Also called *quilt*.

Quat, *v.* to squat. *Ak. (who spells it *quat*).

Quat-vessel [kwot-ves·l], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*.—J. B.

Querking [kwurk·in], *part.* grumbling. Ex. 'He be allus *querking*.'—J.

Quest [kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon. *Ak. Not common in Hants.

Quest, *v.* to give tongue as a spaniel does on trail.—Cooper ; Wise.

Quick [kwik], *sb. pl.* young plants of hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). Ex. 'It'll take nigh upon two thousand *quick* to plant that bank.'—N. H.

Quick-beam [kwik-beem], *sb.* the mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia*.—N. H.

Quickhedge [kwik-hej], *sb.* a hedge formed of hawthorn, or other growing shrubs; a live-hedge, in contradistinction to a dead-hedge made by twisting brushwood along the bank.—N. H.

Quid [kwid], *v.* to suck. *Ak. Cf. the phr. 'a *quid* of tobacco.'

Quiddle [kwid-l], *v.* to be anxious and busy about trifles; to fuss about. Heard at Bournemouth. See **Twiddle**.—W. W. S.

Quill-up [kwil-up], *v.* to rise as water does in a spring.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *quelle*, a spring.

Quilt [kwilt], *sb.* a pimple, boil, small blister; the same as *quat*.—W.

Quilt, *v. a.* to beat with twigs. Ex. 'I'll *quilt* thee jacket to 'ee.'—J.

Quilt, *v. n.* to swallow. *Ak.

Quinnets [kwin'uts], *sb. pl.* the rings of iron that secure the *nibs* of a scythe. See **Snead**.

Quirk [kwurk], to cry out, as a hare when caught in a trap.—N. H.

Quiskin [kwis'kin], *pres. pt.* complaining. *Ak.

Quod [kwod], *v.* to catch eels with an earth-worm, or a piece of worsted.—J.

Quoilers [kwoi'lurz], *sb. pl.* part of cart-harness.—J.

Quop [kwop], *v.* to throb. *Ak.

Quot [kwot], *v. n.* to walk in an undignified manner.—J.

Quotted [kwot'ed], *pp.* satiated, cloyed, glutted.—Cooper.

Rabbit you [rab'ut], *interj.* confound you! Another form of the oath is 'rabbit your head.'

Rabbiter [rab'etur], *sb.* a blow on the back of the neck given with the edge of the open hand. From the mode usually employed in killing rabbits.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Rack [rak], *sb.* part of a neck of mutton.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Rack-and-manger [rak-un-mai'njur], *phr.* expresses utter mismanagement, all going wrong, everything out of place, and going to destruction.—N. H. See *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628. Halliwell's Dict. ii. 662.

Rack-and-rend [rak-un-rend], *phr.* wreck and ruin.—J. [It should probably be spelt *wrack*.]—W. H. C.

Rack-up [rak-up], *v.* to feed the horses and leave them for the night.
—Cooper.

Racket [rak-it], *sb.* a bustling noise.—J. Com.

Rackety [rak-iti], *adj.* unsteady, extravagant; as a spendthrift.—N. H.

Racony [rak·uni], *adj.* harsh, wiry. Applied to cloth.—J.

Raff [raf], *sb.* a low, worthless fellow.—J.

Raftering, [raaf·turing], *sb.* 'raftering the land is a sort of rest-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 68.—W. W. S.

Rafty [raafti], *adj.* (1) Rancid; musty, as 'rafty bacon.' *Ak.
Rafty bacon is rusty bacon.
(2) Being of a cross-grained temper.—J.

Rag [rag], *v. a.* to rail at. Ex. 'Measter gied me a ragging.'—J.

Ragged-jacks [rag-id-jaks], *sb. pl.* small shrimps (sea-coast).—Wise.

Ragged Robin, *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—J. B.

Rags and jags [ragz un jagz], *sb. pl.* shreds of cloth, &c. So in the nursery verses:—

'Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in rags, and some in jags,
And some in tattered gowns.'—F. M.

Another version—*velvet* gowns.—W. W. S.

Rain [rain], *v.* to peel bark.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rainer [rainur], *sb.* one who peels bark. *New Forest*. 'The rainers, as the bark-peelers were called, were then busy,' *The Cousins*, by J. Wise.—J. B. Probably a different pronunciation of *rinder*. See *Rind*.—W. H. C.

Ramard [ram·urd], *adv.* to the right. Put for *ramward*, a corruption of *framward* or *fromward*. So *toard*, for *toward*, means to the left, *i. e.* to you.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammel cheese [ram·l cheez], *sb.* the best kind of cheese; as distinguished from *omary cheese*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammucky [ram·uki], *adj.* dissolute, wanton. 'A rammucky man' is a depraved character.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rampage [rampaij], *v. n.* to prance about furiously; to make a disturbance; to be violent. Ex. 'He went rampaging about.'—N. H.

Rampagious [rampai·jus], *adj.* riotous, noisy.—F. M.

Rampant [ram·punt], *adj.* extremely painful; agonizing. Ex. 'My poor head be so rampant.'—N. H.

Ramshackle [ram'shakl], *adj.* old, worthless, broken, out of order.—F. M. Loose, untidy, ungainly. *Ak. Out of repair. Applied to a building; out of order and condition, in general.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.

Ramsons [ram'zunz], *sb.* wild garlic. *Allium ursinum*.—J.

Ramul-up [ram-ul-up], *v.* to eat greedily.—N. H.

Rank [rank], *adj.* strong-growing. Applied to plants.—N. H. Com.

Rantipole [ran'tipoal], *sb.* the wild carrot; *daucus carota*; so called from its bunch of leaves.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hilltrot**.

Rashed. See **Malt**.

Ratch [rach], *v.* to stretch; as 'ratch your maw,' *i. e.* stretch your stomach with food.—Cooper. Cooper writes it *wratch*; but cf. Scot. *rax*.

Rath [raath], *adj.* and *adv.* early, soon. Ex. 'I got up rath this morning.'—Cooper.

Rath-ripe [raath-reip], *adj.* early ripe.—Lisle.

Rather [raath-ur], *adj.* (comparative of *rath*) sooner.—Lisle.

Rattle-trap [rat-l-trap], *sb.* a worn-out, shaky cart or carriage.—N. H.

Rattle-traps, *sb. pl.* things lying about in disorder, or requiring to be packed up. Ex. 'A woman's rattle-traps,' are all her apparel, &c.—F. M.

Raught [raut], *pt. t.* reached. *Ak.

Ravelings [rav-lingz], *sb. pl.* frayed or unwound textile fabrics.—J. Com.

Razor-bill [rai'zur-bil], *sb.* the red-breasted merganser; *mergus serrator*, Lin. 'Known to the fishermen at Christchurch as the razor-bill.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Ready [red-i], *adj.* cooked; used of meat when *well* done; opposed to **Rear**, *q. v.*—W.

Rear [reer], *sb.* 'a piece of wood placed under the "bee-pots" to give the bees more room.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Rear, Reer, Rere, *adj.* raw, underdone. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Rearing-bone [ree-rin-boan], *sb.* the hip-bone of a pig.—J.

Rearing-feast [ree-rin-feest], *sb.* a supper when the roof of a new-built house is put on.—J.

Reaves [ree-uvz], *sb. pl.* the boards or rails put round waggons, so as to enable them to take a greater load.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Red-head [red-hed], *sb.* the pochard; *Anas ferma*, Lin. 'Known along the Hampshire coast as the *redhead* and *ker*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Red Heath [red heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

- Red Merry** [red mer'i], *sb.* a red-fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*.
Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Redweed** [redweed], *sb.* *Papaver Rhæas*.—J. B.
- Refuge** [ref'euj], *adj.* inferior, unsaleable—as, 'refuge bricks,' 'refuge sheep,' &c. Corr. from *refuse*.—Cooper.
- Regarder** [regaad'ur], *sb.* an officer whose business it is to enquire into the trespasses committed in the Forest.—N. F.
- Remedy** [rem'idi], *sb.* a half-holiday at Winchester School.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.
- Remward** [rem'urd], *adv.* to the right. See **Ramard**.
- Rennie-mouse, Reiny-mouse** [ren'i mous, rain'i mous], *sb.* the bat.
See **Reremouse**.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.
- Rere** [reer]. See **Rear**.
- Rere-mouse** [reer'mous], *sb.* the bat.—Wise, p. 192. A.S. *hréremūs*, the fluttering mouse, from *hréran*, to flutter. See **Flittermouse**.
- Resolute** [rez'uloot], *adj.* strong, active. Ex. 'He is a great, *resolute* chap.' 'That's a *resolute* dog of yourn.'—N. H.
- Revel** [rev'l], *sb.* a parochial festival. *Ak.
- Ribgrass** [ribgraas], *sb.* *Plantago lanceolata*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Rick** [rik], *sb.* a sprain. Ex. 'I think it's a *rick*; that's what the matter wi' 'un.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v. a.* to sprain. Ex. 'He's *ricked* his arm.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v.* to twist. Ex. 'To *rick* one's ancle,' to twist it; 'to *rick* a ball' at cricket, to make it twist or turn.—W.
- Rick-rack** [rik'rak], *adj.* only applied to the weather; stormy, boisterous. Cf. Eng. *reeky*, and *rack*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rick-staddle**. See **Staddle**.
- Rick-victuals** [rik'vitlɪz], *sb. pl.* hay, peas, beans.—W.
- Rickest** [rik'est], *sb.* a rick-yard.—J.
- Rid** [rid], *v.* to clear off work.—J.
- Riddle** [rid'l], *sb.* the ruddle, or composition of red ochre, with which sheep are marked. *Ak.
- Ride** [reid], *sb.* (1) A little stream.—Grose; Warner; F. M.
(2) A road through a wood.—N. H.
- Ridge-bone** [rij-boan], *sb.* the weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses.—Cooper.
- Rig** [rig], *v.* (1) To climb.—J.
(2) To leap on, as quadrupeds in copulation.—N. H.
- Rile** [reil], *v.* to ruffle one's temper.—Cooper.
- Rind** [reind], *sb.* the bark of a tree. Ex. 'They poles 'll do for rafters wi' the *rind* on.'—N. H.

Rip [rip], *sb.* (1) A coop.

(2) A worthless fellow.—F. M. When applied to a female a lewd, unchaste person.

Rip, *v. a.* to put into a coop. Ex. 'To *rip* a hen;' to put a hen into a coop.—N. H.

Rip, *v. a.* to saw with the grain of wood. Ex. 'We'll just *rip* un down.'—N. H.

Rip-hook [rip'uok], *sb.* a sickle; a reaping-hook.—N. H.

Rise [reis], *sb.* brushwood or coppice-wood; as, 'a bundle of *rise*.'—Cooper. Common in Old English. See **White-rice**.

Rise [reiz], *v.* to begin to ascend. Ex. 'You must turn-off afore you *rise* the hill.'—N. H.

Rishes [rish'ez], *sb. pl.* various species of *Juncus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Old pronunciation of rushes.

Robin's-eyes [robinz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the flowers of the milkwort (*Polygalum vulgare*). Applied also to others, as those of the forget-me-not.—W.

Rock [rok], *v.* to reek, steam, smoke.—W. See **Roke**.

Rockiers [rok'yurz], *sb.* a small blue dove. 'Among them [the wood-pigeons] were little parties of small blue doves, which he calls *rockiers*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xlv.

Rockled [rok'uld], *adj.* wrinkled.—Cooper. Cooper writes *wrockled*. Cf. *ruck* and *ruckle* in Hal.

Roke [roak], *sb.* steam from boiling-water. See **Rock**.

Roke, *v.* (used rather loosely) in the senses—(1) To smoke.

(2) To steam, as a dunghill in frosty weather; or as hot water.

(3) To drizzle, as small, misty rain.—W. Rather as warm rain which evaporates in mist. Cf. Germ. *Rauch*, smoke.—W. H. C.

Roker [roa'kur], *sb.* a stick or other instrument used for stirring anything. So also *v.* 'to *roke*.'

Roky [roa'ki], *adj.* misty, steamy. See *rooky*, in *Macbeth*, iii. 2.—W.

Rong, *sb.* the step of a ladder. *Ak. See **Rung**, as it is always pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Ronge [ronj], *v.* to kick or play; said of horses.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Roopy [roo'pi], *adj.* hoarse. Ex. 'I be that *roopy* I can't zing.'—J.

Rough-music [ruf-meu'zik], *sb.* a serenade with pots, kettles, or anything else that makes a hideous noise, given to married folks who are reputed to quarrel, or ill-treat one another; or to those who otherwise disgrace themselves.—N. H.

Roughings [ruf'ingz], *sb. pl.* winter dried grass.—J. See **Rower** and **Rowings**.

Round-frock [round-frok], *sb.* a gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics.—Cooper. A *smock-frock*.—Wise.

- Rouse-about** [rouz-ubout], *adj.* bustling. Ex. 'Mrs. Jones is a *rouse-about* woman.'—J.
- Rowen and Rowet** [roa'un, roa'ut], *sb.* winter grass.—Lisle.
- Rowings** [roa'ingz], *sb. pl.* the latter pasture, which springs up after the mowing of the first crop.—Cooper.
- Rubbage** [rub'ij], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *v.* to remove the gravel, which is deposited, in the New Forest, in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rubblin** [rub'lin], *sb.* the gravel over the marl or clay.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rudder** [rud'ur], *sb.* a riddle, a sieve.—W.
- Ruddley** [rud'li], *adj.* stained with iron rust. Ex. 'They drain-tiles we took up was all full of *ruddley* stuff,' i. e. mould impregnated with iron. Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ruggley*.—W. H. C.
- Rue** [roo], *sb.* a row; a hedge-row.—Cooper.
- Ruffatory** [ruf'utori], *adj.* rude, boisterous.—F. M.
- Ruggley.** See **Ruddley**.
- Rug-stick** [rug-stik], *sb.* a bar in a chimney, on which hangs the *cotterel* (or *iron-scale* or *crane*, as it is also called) to which the kettle or pot is fastened. Called also *lug-stick*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rum** [rum], *adj.* eccentric, queer; as, 'a *rum* ol' feller.'—Cooper. Com.
- Rumbustical** [rumbust'ikl], *adj.* blustering in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others.—Cooper. Used also of an unmanageable horse.—N. H.
- Rumpled-skein** [rum'puld-skain], *sb.* anything in confusion; a disagreement. *Ak.
- Rummey** [rum'i], *adj.* queer, eccentric. See **Rum**.—N. H.
- Rung** [rung], *sb.* the cross-rail or step of a ladder.—N. H.
- Rusty** [rust'i], *adj.* restive. *Ak.
- Rux** [ruks], *v. a.* to stir, or shake. As 'to *rux* it out.'—N. H.
- Saace** [saas], *sb.* sauciness, impertinence. *Ak.
- Sabbed** [sabd], *pp.* saturated with water or liquor.—Cooper.
- Safe** [saif], *adj.* sure. Ex. 'Safe to die.' *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.—Hal. Certain. Ex. 'I'm *safe* to be there myself.'
- Sag** [sag], *v.* to bulge.—J. Rather to bulge downwards.—W. W. S.
- Salt-cat** [sault-kat], *sb.* (1) A mixture of coarse meal, clay, and salt, with some other ingredients, placed in a dove-cot to prevent the pigeons from leaving it, and to allure others. Forby derives it from *cate*, i. e. cake.—F. M.

(2) A lump of rock-salt, for cattle to lick in the field or 'barton'; also put into a pigeons' house for the pigeons to peck at.—W. Cf. the old phrase *to turn cat in pan*.—Bacon's *Essays*; *Of Cunning*.—W. W. S.

Salts [saults], *sb. pl.* marshes near the sea flooded by the tides.—Cooper.

Saul [sau'l], *sb.* soul. *Ak.

Sar [saar], *v.* (1) To serve. Ex. 'It *sar'd* un right.'

(2) To feed. Ex. 'Sar the pigs.'—J.

Sawney [sau'ni], *sb.* a simpleton.—N. H. Com.

Scadger [skaj'ur], *sb.* a ruffian.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scaldings [skau'ldingz], *interj.* A cry raised to warn others to get out of the way at their peril (as though a person were carrying something scalding hot).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 432.

Scale, Squoil [skail, skwoil], *sb.* a short stick loaded at one end with lead, and is distinguished from a *snog*, which is only weighted with wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Squoyl**.

Scale [skail], *v.* to throw stones.—J.

Scaly [skai'li], *adj.* (1) shabby.—F. M.

(2) Mischievous, close, mean. Ex. 'A *scaly* fellow,' a mean person.—Cooper.

Scamble [skamb'l], (1) *v. n.* to crumble, as a bank.

(2) *v. a.* To break down, or tread down.

(3) *v. n.* To roam about.—N. H.

Scar [skaar], *v.* to drive away.—J. [For scare.]

Scarcy [skai'rsi], *adj.* scarce.—F. M.

Scaut [skaut], *v.* to strain with the foot in supporting or pushing anything. *Ak.

Scaut. See **Squat**.

Scoat [skoat], *sb.* a shore.—J.

Sconce [skons], *v.* to deprive a person of anything.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scoop [skoop], *sb.* a boiler.—J.

Scrabble [skrab'l], *v. n.* (1) To crawl about. Ex. 'Little Billy's *scrabbling* about house.'

(2) To make a scratching noise. As 'rats *scrabble*.'—J. [Rather to scratch, without reference to the noise. Cf. 1 Samuel xxi. 13.]

Scran [skran], *sb.* a bag. [See the remarks on this word in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19, p. 24.]

Scraze [skraiz], *v. a.* to graze. Ex. 'I've *scrazed* my leg.'—J.

Screech [skreech], *sb.* the bull-thrush.—Wise. *Ak. gives 'Screech, the missel-thrush.' Never so called in N. H.

Scrim [skrim], *v. a.* to crush. Ex. 'Scrim the curds well.'—J.

Scrimpy [skrim'pi], *adj.* mean, small. Ex. 'A terrible *scrimpy* pudden.'—J.

Scroop [skroop], *v.* to grate, to creak, as a door on rusty hinges.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Or as a cart-wheel wanting grease.—N. H.

Scrouge, Scrudge [skronj, skrudj], *v.* to squeeze closely.—F. M.

(2) To crowd up.—Cooper, who spells it *scrowge*. *Ak. *scrouge*. See **Scrunch**.

Scrow [skrou], *adj.* (1) cross. 'Ex. 'Main *scrow*,' very cross. *Ak.

(2) Angry, scowling.—Cooper.

(3) Dark, threatening, as weather. Ex. 'A *scrow* night.'—J.

Scrumple [skrump'l], *v.* to crush.—J. [For crumple.]

Scrumpling [skrump'ling], *sb.* a small apple.—J. [For crumpling.]

Scrunch [skrunsh], *v.* (1) To bite in pieces with the teeth, so as to make a noise.—F. M.

(2) To squeeze closely.—F. M. See **Scrouge**.

Scuddick [skud'ik], *sb.* a small coin. Ex. 'Not worth a *scuddick*.' 'Not got a *scuddick* to fly with.'—W. See **Scuttick**.

Scuffle [skuf'l], *sb.* a kind of hoe for scraping the ground.—N. H.

Scuffle [skuf'l], (1) *v. a.* To scrape the surface of the ground. Ex. 'To *scuffle* up weeds.'

(2) *v. n.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground. Ex. 'He goes *scuffling* along.'—N. H.

Scug [skug], *sb.* a squirrel. 'Let's go *scug*-hunting' is a common phrase.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. v. 251.—N. H.

Scugbolt [skugboalt], *sb.* a stick with a leaden head, used for knocking down birds and *scugs* (squirrels). N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Squail**.

Scuggy [skug'i], *sb.* a squirrel.—W. See **Scug**.

Scull [skul], *sb.* a drove, or herd, or pack of low people; lit. a shoal; always used in an opprobrious sense.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Scuppit [skup'it], *sb.* a small scoop used by malsters, &c.—Cooper.

Scut [skut], *sb.* the wren. Sometimes called *scutta-wren* [skut'uren].—F. M. Rather *scutty-wren*.—W. H. C.

Scuttick [skut'ik], *sb.* anything of the smallest possible worth. 'I'll tell you what I mean to do; I won't pay one farthing—no, I won't pay one *scuttick* towards the taxes, nor the Poor's rate, nor the parson neither, not till I find something to satisfy my mind.' *Election Speech*, Newport, Isle of Wight, April 20, 1831. See **Scuddick**.

Sedge [sedj'], *sb.* *Spartina alterniflora*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, iii. 1096, O.S.—J. B.

Seed-lip [seed'lip], *sb.* a wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground.—Cooper.

Serve [surv], *v. a.* (1) To make; to treat. Ex. 'We maun *serve* him same as t'other one.' We must do to it as to the other one, viz. a gate or post, or articles of furniture.—N. H.

(2) To feed animals. See **Sar**.—J.

Setty [set'i], *adj.* Eggs are said to be *setty* when they are sat upon.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sew [seu], *adj.* dry, spoken of cows. Ex. 'To go *sew*' (of a cow) is to go dry.—Cooper.

Sewent [seu'ent], *adj.* smooth, as a field of corn.—J. See **Suant**.

Shacket [shak'ut], *sb.* a fair load of hay or straw.—N. H.

Shackety [shak'uti], *adj.* out of repair.—N. H.

Shackle [shak'l], *sb.* a withy ring for securing hurdles to the stakes.—J.

Shade [shaid], *sb.* 'It has nothing in common with the shadows of the woods, but means either a pool or an open piece of ground, generally on a hill-top, where the cattle in the warm weather collect, or, as the phrase is, "come to *shade*," for the sake of the water in the one and the breeze in the other. Thus "*Ober Shade*" means nothing more than Ober pond; whilst "*Stony-cross Shade*" is a mere turf plot.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 181. The word was suggested by the notion of coolness.

Shadow-cow [shad'u-kou], *sb.* a cow whose body is a different colour to its hind and fore-parts.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Shake [shaik], *sb.* a crack, flaw, or rift in a tree. A woodman's term.—W.

Shaky [shai'ki], *adj.* unsound, as applied to timber having shakes or rifts. 'The trees on the freestone grow large, but are what workmen call *shakey*, and so brittle as often to fall to pieces in sawing.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter i. See **Shake**.

Shammock [sham'uk], *v.* to slouch, to shamble.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shamocking, *pres. part.* as *adj.* shambling; a *shamocking* man means an idle, good-for-nothing person; a *shamocking* dog means almost a thievish, stealing dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shard [shaar'd], *sb.* (1) A gap in a hedge or bank. Cf. A.S. *Sceran*, to cut.

(2) A cup. Ex. 'A *shard* of tea,' a cup of tea.—Wise, *New Forest*. It probably does not mean 'a cup,' but 'a small quantity,' as a bit of meat, a morsel of bread; so a *shard* (i. e. a little piece) of tea.—W. H. C.

Sharf [shaarf], *sb.* the shaft of a cart or carriage. Pl. *Sharves*. Ex. 'One of them *sharves* is broke.'

Sharn-beetle [shaan-bee'tl], *sb.* dung-beetle.—J. But the word *beetle* is very rare among the peasantry in Hants. They always call it *Bob*, with various prefixes.—W. H. C.

Sharp [shaap], *sb.* the shaft of a cart.—Cooper. See **Sharf**.

Sharp [shaap], *v. a.* to sharpen. Ex. 'I maun *sharp* the saw, afore I does more wi' her.'—N. H.

Shaul [shaul], *sb.* a shovel to winnow with.—Cooper. From Ray, who writes *shawle*. It is literally *shovel*, the *v* being pronounced as *u*; as in the nursery rhyme—

'I, said the owl,
With my little *shovel*.'—W. H. C.

Shaw [shau], *sb.* a small wood.—N. H.

Shealing [sheer'lin], *sb.* a lean-to; a smaller building constructed adjoining to, and against another.—N. H.

Sheening [sheer'ning], *sb.* for *machining*; working by taskwork at a machine. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Sheep-slate [sheep-slait], *sb.* a sheep-walk; sheep-lease.—Lisle.

Sheer [sheer], *adj.* shining, glassy; used especially of any inflammation which looks angry.—W.

Sheers [sheerz], *sb. pl.* for shires; the midland counties. Ex. 'He comes out of the *sheers* somewheres.'—N. H.

Sheets-axe [sheets-aks], *sb. pl.* oak-galls.—J. B. 'On the 29th of May children carry oak-apples about, and call out *sheets-axe* in derision to those who are not provided with them.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Shelf, *sb.* (1) A bank of sand or pebbles.

2) A shallow in a river.

(3) A ford. See *shelves* in Milton, *Comus*, 117; and *shelvy* in Sh. *Merry Wives*, III. v. 15.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shim [shim], *sb.* a smock.—J. This word appears to be an abbreviation of the French *chemise*.—W. H. C.

Shim, *adj.* lean, thin, slim. Ex. 'He's a *shim* fellow,' *i. e.* thin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shire-way [sheir-wai], *sb.* a bridle-way.—Cooper.

Shirk off [shurk auf], *v.* to decamp, to retreat in a cowardly way, to slink away from. *Ak. See **Shog off**.

Shirky [shurki], *adj.* deceitful.—Cooper.

Shirt-craw. See **Craw**.

Shiver-grass [shiv'ur-graas], *sb.* a species of grass which continually seems agitated, or quivers.—F. M. Also called *didder-grass*, *viz.* in Cambs.—W. W. S. [*Briza*.]

Shock, Shoak, Shuck [shok, shoak, shuk], *v.* to break off short. Gravel is said to *shock* off at any particular stratum.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock [shok], *sb.* a heap, applied not merely to corn, but to anything else. 'A *shock* of sand,' *i. e.* a line or band of sand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock-shower [shok-shou'r], *sb.* a slight shower in harvest; one which just wets the *Shocks*, or sheaves of corn.—W.

Shoes and Stockings [shooz und stok-ingz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Shog off [shog auf], *v.* the same as *shirk off*. *Ak. Perhaps it has less of the idea of sneaking away. Cf. 'Let us *shog off*.' *Henry V.* ii. 3. [*Shog* and *shirk* are not allied.—W. W. S.]

Shoot [shoot], *sb.* a deep road downhill.—J.

Shoot-off [shuot-auf, sometimes pronounced shut], *v.* to unyoke; used sometimes without the suffix. Ex. 'I've just *shot* the mare,' *i. e.* taken her out of harness, and put her in the stable.—N. H.

Shooting-off time [shuo'tin-auf-teim], *sb.* the hour at which farm-horses leave off work.—N. H.

Showl [shoul], *sb.* a shovel. *Ak. See **Shaul**.

Shrammed [shram'd], *pp.* chilled. *Ak. Very cold.—N. H. Conveys the notion of being shrunk up with cold. Ex. 'I'm *shramm'd* wi' cold.'—W.

Shrape [shraip], *v.* to scold.—Cooper.

Shrew-ash [shreu-ash], *sb.* a 'medicated' ash-tree. 'A *shrew-ash* was made thus:—Into the body of a tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted *shrew-mouse* was thrust in alive, and plugged in.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxviii.

Shrievy [shree'vi], *adj.* having threads withdrawn.—Cooper.

Shroving [shroa'ving], *sb.* 'Boys and girls "go *shroving*" on Ash-Wednesday (? Shrove Tuesday); that is, begging for meat and drink at the farmhouse, singing this rude snatch:—

"I come a *shroving*, a *shroving*, a *shroving*,
For a piece of pancake;
For a piece of truffle-cheese
Of your own making";

when, if nothing is given, they throw stones and shards at the door.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.

Shuck [shuk], *sb.* a husk, or shell, as a 'bean-*shuck*.'—Cooper. Used only after the seed has been removed.—W. H. C.

Shuck [shuk], *v.* to shake.—Cooper.

Shuckish [shuk'ish], *adj.* unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a '*shuckish* journey,' '*shuckish* weather,' &c.—Cooper. It seems equivalent to shaky.

Shuffling [shuf'ling], *pres. part.* 'To go *shuffling*' is to walk without raising the feet much from the ground, thereby making a *shuffling* noise.—F. M. See **Scuffle**.

Shun [shun], *v.* to push.—Cooper.

Shut. See **Shoot**.

Shute [sheut], *sb.* a young growing pig; bigger than a sucking-pig, but not a full-grown pig.—Wise (note on Cooper, who writes *sheat*, *shut*).

Shutes [sheuts], *sb. pl.* young hogs or porkers before they are put up to fattening.—Lisle.

Side [seid], *adj.* long. Cf. 'side sleeves,' *i. e.* long sleeves. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

Side-lands [seid-landz], *sb. pl.* the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned.—Cooper.

Sidy [sei'di], *adj.* surly, moody.—Cooper.

Silk-wood [silk-wuod], *sb.* the great golden maiden-hair; *Polytricum commune*; 'which they call *silk-wood*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxv.

Silly [sil'i], *adj.* frantic, mad, insane. Ex. 'It 'ud drive me *silly* to see it.' 'He's gone *silly*, and took to th' asylum.' It is always used to designate insanity—not folly or idiocy, which is designated by the word *Simple*.—N. H.

Silt. See **Bacon-silt**.

Simple [sim'pl], *adj.* weak-minded, foolish, idiotic. Ex. 'He be quite *simple*, poor chap.'—N. H.

Sithe [seidh], *v.* to sigh. *Ak. (who writes *sythe*).

Size [seiz], *sb.* thickness, consistency; the 'size of the gruel' means its consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sizzing [siz'ing], *sb.* yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by ale or beer in working.—Cooper.

Skeel [skeel], *sb.* a stratum; a layer of soil of any kind.—N. H.

Skeer [skeer], *sb.* a hard surface as on land not easily broken up.—N. H.

Skellet [skel'ut], *sb.* a round brass pot, having a *bail* (*q. v.*) to hang it over the fire.—N. H.

Skenter [skent'ur], *sb.* an animal that will not fatten.—J.

Skenting [skent'ing], *adj.* cattle are said to be *skenting* when they will not fatten.—J.

Skid [skid], *sb.* a piece of timber laid at an angle with the ground. Two or more *skids* are laid, so as to form an inclined plane to *lever* (*q. v.*) up large timber.—N. H.

Skillin [skil'un], *sb.* a penthouse. *Ak. Common; especially at the back part of a house.—Wise. See **Shealing**.

Skimmer-cake [skim'ur kaik], *sb.* a small pudding made up from the remnants of another, and baked upon a *skimmer*, the dish with which the milk is skimmed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Skimmington [skim'intun], *sb.* what is called **rough music** (*q. v.*).—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. 'To ride Skimmington' is a ludicrous diversion in many parts of England, when the grey mare is

the better horse. A sort of triumphal procession, wherein the vanquished husband or his representative rides behind, towards the horse's or ass's tail, with a distaff in his hand, spinning or winding flax; and the wife, or her representative, before, with a *skimmer* or ladle in her hand, with which she sometimes gives the man a rap over the head, for not minding his work.—Madden. (It is much the same as what is called *Rough Music* in the South, in allusion to the 'rough music' with which the procession is accompanied. See the description in Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii. 510; and in Butler's *Hudibras*, bk. ii. canto 2; and the numerous illustrations of the phrase in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 190.—W. W. S.)

Skise [skeis], *v.* to frolic about. Ex. 'The lambs *skise* about the fold.'—J.

Skitter [skit'ur], *v. n.* to shuffle along; to walk stealthily. Ex. 'To *skitter* like a mouse to her hole.' Cf. E. *skuttle*.

Skitter-boots [skit'ur-boots], *sb. pl.* half-boots laced in front. Called also *skitter-vamps*. I. of W.—Halliwell.

Skrow [skrou], *adj.* Shattered, battered.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Scrow*.

Slab [slab], *sb.* a thick slice or lump. Ex. 'A *slab* of bacon,' a large piece of bacon. Opposed to *snoul*. Wise, *New Forest*. See *Squab*, *Snoul*.

Slabby [slab-i], *adj.* dirty.—J.

Slabs [slabz], *sb. pl.* the outer parts of a tree, sawn off before the body is sawn into plank, or the like.—N. H.

Slade [slaid], *sb.* a brook; a small running stream.—N. H.

Slan [slan], *sb.* a sloe. *Ak. Corruptly used; *slan* (A.S. *slán*) is properly a plural form.

Slap [slap], *adv.* straight, promptly. Ex. 'To put a horse *slap* at a fence.'—N. H.

Slap [slap], *v.* to *slap* on the cheek is to make use of rouge. Said to be confined to the localities of Sallyport (Portsmouth), Gosport, and Dock. See *Sailors and Saints*, i. 258.—F. M.

Slat [slat], *v.* (1) To beat upon with violence, as when rain beats against the window.—Cooper.

(2) To split, to crack (lit. to *slit*). *Ak.

Slat [slat], *sb.* a slate. *Ak.

Slate [slait], *sb.* a pod or husk.—J.

Sleep-mouse [sleep-mous], *sb.* a dormouse.—N. H.

Sleepy [slee-pi], *adj.* tasteless, insipid; spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot.—Cooper.

Slim [slim], *adj.* deceitful, crafty. Ex. 'A *slim* fellow,' a rogue.—Wise.

Slink [slink], *sb.* a bit; only in the phrase, 'a *slink* of a thing,'

which means a poor, weak, starved creature, or anything small and of bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Slink off.—L. See **Shirk off**.

Slipshaws [slipshauz], *sb. pl.* nuts that are ripe.—W.

Slither [slidh'ur], *v. n.* to slide.—N. H.

Slize [sleiz], *v.* to look sly. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Slock [slok], *v.* to throw away. Ex. 'Slock it away.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sloop [sloop], *v.* to exchange. *Ak.

Slox [slocks], *v.* to waste or pilfer. *Ak.

Slub [slub], *sb.* wet and loose mud. Used as *slush* or *slosh* is elsewhere.—Cooper.

Sluggard's guise [slug-urdz geiz], *sb.* a sluggardly habit. Hence the rhyme:

'Sluggard's guise;
Loth to bed and loth to rise.' *Ak.

Slurry [sluri], *adj.* dull, stagnant, dirty.—N. H.

Slut [slut], *sb.* a noise; chiefly in phrase, 'a slut of thunder,' *i. e.* a peal.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Slat**.

Smack [smak], *v.* to strike with the open hand. Ex. 'I'll smack thee vace for 'ee.'—J. Com.

Smack, *adv.* decidedly; as, 'he went smack at it.'—Cooper.

Small Heath [smaul heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

Smart [smaart], *adj.* expresses quantity or length. Ex. 'A smart many;' 'a smart way;' 'it'll go a smart ways into it' = it will expend a good deal of a sum of money.—N. H.

Smatch [smach], *sb.* a smack, an unpleasant flavour.—W. See **Breachy**.

Smicket [smik'ut], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Smock-faced [smok-fais'd], *adj.* sheepish, bashful.—J.

Smolt [smoalt?], *adj.* (1) Smooth and shining.—Cooper.

(2) Polished, brushed.—Wise.

Smoorn [smoorn?], *v.* to smear.—Cooper.

Snack [snak], *sb.* a small 'fives' ball.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Snacks [snaks], *sb. pl.* shares; 'to go snacks,' to share or divide anything.—F. M. Com.

Snag [snag], *sb.* (1) *Prunus Spinosa*, the blackthorn.

(2) The sloe.—W.

Snag-blossom [snag-blos'um], *sb.* the blossom of the blackthorn.—W.

Snaggle [snag'l], *v.* to snarl.—W.

Snail-creepers [snail-kree'purz], *sb.* the embroidered front of a countryman's smock-frock.—W.

Snake-Fern [snaik-veern], *sb.* *Osmunda regalis*, and *Blechnum Spicant*.—J. B.

Snake-flower [snaik-flour], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.—J. B.

Snake-stang [snaik-stang], *sb.* a dragon-fly.—J.

Snead [sneed], *sb.* the handle of a scythe. The family of Sneyd, of *Staff.*, bear a scythe in their arms.—Cooper (who writes *Snead*). *Ak. explains that it is the *pole* of a scythe (A.S. *snéd*); the two 'short handles are called the *nibs*, the rings that fasten these handles are called the *quinnets*, and the ring which secures the blade is called the *pole-ring*.

Snigger [snig'ur], *v.* to giggle.—J. See **Sniggle**.

Sniggle [snig'l], *sb.* an eel peculiar to the Avon in Hampshire; *Anguilla mediorostris*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sniggle, *v. n.* (1) To titter; to sneer at a person.—N. H.

(2) To snarl; as a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Snigging [snig'ling], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Snoder-gills [snod'ur-gilz], *sb. pl.* yew-berries.—N. H.

Snog [snog], *sb.* a stick used for 'cock-squoyling.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Scale** and **Squoyl**.

Snotch [snoch], *sb.* probably for *notch*.? 'To get a *snotch* of a person,' is to gain an advantage over him. It seems rather, from the broad Hampshire *a*, to be for *snatch*, if it be not an original word.—W. H. C.

Snoul [snoul], *sb.* a small quantity.—Cooper. A small piece, a morsel. Ex. 'I've just had a *snoul*,' I have only had a morsel.—Wise, *New Forest*. Whence it appears that it is a small quantity of something edible.—W. H. C.—Opposed to **Slab**.

Snow-blossom [snoa-blos'um], *sb.* a snow-flake. A very beautiful word; more commonly used on the Wilts border.—W.

Snow-drop [snoa-drop], *sb.* a white variety of *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.—J. B.

Snuff-box [snuf-boks], *sb.* Various species of fungus are so called. Cf. the Scotch term, 'the devil's *snuff-box*.'—W.

Sock [sok], *v.* (1) To hit hard at cricket.

(2) To win; to be *soked*, to be beaten.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Soggy [sog'i], *adj.* damp, wet, boggy; applied to land.—N. H.

Solly [sol-i?], *sb.* a tottering and unsafe condition.—Cooper.

Some [sum], *adv.* somewhat, a little. 'It has rained *some*,' i. e. a little.—W.

Some-when [sum-when], *adv.* at some time.—J.

Sossle [sos'l], *sb.* a slop, mess. 'What a *sossle* you have made!'—Wise.

Sossle [sos'l], *v.* to make a slop.—Cooper.

Souse [sous], *sb.* the face, ears, feet, and tail of a hog, eaten cold after it has been boiled. The term is derived from *souse*, the ear, and properly, the ear of a pig.—F. M.

Spalt [spault], *v.* to turn up. Ex. 'It *spalts* up from below the staple,' *i. e.* the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mould.—Lisle. [*Spalt* is properly to *split*.—W. W. S.]

Spanes [spainz], *sb. pl.* the longitudinal bars of a field gate.—N. H.

Spanker [spank'ur], *sb.* (1) A cant term applied to a showy woman of loose character, or who is largely made in the hips.—F. M.

(2) A stout or active person; spoken of either sex.—F. M.

Spanking [spank'ing], *adj.* quick.—F. M.

Spanky [spank'i], *adj.* showy. *Ak.

Spar [spaar], *sb.* *Spars* are small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre, used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof.—Cooper.

Sparables [spar'ablz], *sb. pl.* small triangular nails used by shoemakers.—F. M.

Spar-gad [spaar-gad], *sb.* a beam from which a *cass* can be made.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cass**.

Spat [spat], *sb.* a blow; a form of *pat*. Ex. 'To give one a *spat*,' *i. e.* a pat or slap.—W.

Spat, *v.* to pat rather sharply, to slap.

Spats [spats], *sb. pl.* long leggings.—J. Evidently an abbreviation of *spatter-dashes* or *spatter-dashers*.—W. H. C.

Spavins [spav'unz], *sb. pl.* spasms. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spean [speen], *sb.* a cow's teat.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A kicking cow has good *speans*.'—Dixon, *Canidia* [1683], part iii. p. 89.

Speckle-back [spek'l-bak], *sb.* a snake. 'The proverb "eat your own side, *speckle-back*," is a common New Forest expression, and is used in reference to greedy people. It is said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he took too much.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Spæg [spæg], *adj.* smart.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spell [spel], *sb.* (1) A fit or start. Pain is said to come and go by *spells*, *i. e.* by continuances of it at certain intervals.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A time or quantity. Ex. 'He done a good *spell* of work.'—N. H.

Spene [speen], *sb.* See **Spean**.

Spick, Speck [spik, spek], *sb.* lavender.—W. Not in Ak. [Halliwell or Wright, in this sense.]

Spikenard [speik-naad], *sb.* *Sison Amomum*. *Flora Vectensis*, p. 201.—J. B.

Spillwood [spil·wuod], *sb.* wood thrown away by the sawyers.—Cooper.

Spine-oak [spein-oak], *sb.* the heart of oak.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spink [spink], *sb.* a chaffinch. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spinney [spini], *sb.* a very small wood ; a strip of wood between two fields.

Spire-bed [speir-bed], *sb.* a place where the *spires* [spei·u'rz], or shoots of the reed-canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) grow. A *spire-bed* field or *spear-bed* field, is a field where the *spires* grow, that are used by plasterers and thatchers in their work.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spiritual [spiriteu'ul], *adj.* angry ; as, 'I got quite *spiritual* with him.' *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Spit [spit], *sb.* the depth of a spade. Ex. 'They trenched 'un two *spit* deep.'—N. H.

Spith [spith], *sb.* pith, strength, force.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spitter [spit·ur], *sb.* a spud, a hoe.—W.

Splice [spleis], *v.* to throw. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Splodger [splodj·ur], *sb.* a thick stick, a bludgeon.—W.

Sport [spoart], *v.* (1) To give away.

(2) To display any article of dress. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Sprack [sprak], *adj.* quick, lively, brisk, active. Also neat, tidy.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A *sprack* un,' a lively one. *Ak.

Spratling [sprat·lin], *adj.* uppish ; consequential.—J.

Spratter [sprat·ur], *sb.* the guillemot ; *uria trioile*, Lath.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Spreader [spred·ur], *sb.* the bar across the chain-traces of the leading horses of a team.—N. H.

Spreath [spreedh], *adj.* active, able. *Ak. See **Sprack**.

Spreathed [spree·dh'd], *adj.* bitten by frost.—W. *Ak. gives 'spreazed, chapped by cold.'

Spree [spree], *adj.* (1) Conceited, giving oneself airs, when applied to a person.

(2) Smart, stylish, when applied to a thing. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* When used in a bad sense 'pretentious' ; when in a good, 'stylish,' 'superior.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spring-bird [spring-burd], *sb.* See **Barleybird**.

Spud [spud], *sb.* a short knife used to grub up weeds, &c.—F. M. In North Hants a kind of straight hoe with a long handle, for grubbing up weeds or cutting down thistles.

Spuddle [spud·l], *v.* to stir about. *Ak. To muddle.—Wise.

Squab [skwɒb], *sb.* (1) An unfeathered bird.—Cooper. *Ak. defines it as 'the weakest bird of the brood.'

(2) 'On the 30th of last June, I untiled the eaves of a house where many pairs [of swifts] build, and found in each nest only 2 *squab*, naked *pulli*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxi.

(3) Anything large. Ex. 'a *squab* of a piece,' a large piece.

(4) A thickset, heavy person.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Squat [skwɒt], *sb.* the stay of a waggon to prevent its slipping back downhill.—N. H.

Squat [skwɒt], *sb.* a pimple; the same as *Quat*, q. v. Just as *squat* is used for *quat*, so *quat* is used for *squat*, in the sense of *to squat down*.—W.

Squat, *v.* to bruise or to lay flat.—Cooper. To press or push back.—N. H.

Squawk [skwauk], *v.* to squall. Ex. 'How the child do *squawk*!'—N. H.

Squawking-thrush [skwau'kin-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—J.

Squeaker [skwee'kur], *sb.* the swift.—N. H.

Squelch [skwelsh], *adv.* heavily, said of a fall. Ex. 'A vell down *squelch*, he fell down heavily.' *Ak.

Squibbed [skwɪbd], *pp.* killed, crushed, applied to vermin; and also to linen when rumbled.—F. M.

Squinney [skwin'i], *v.* to fret, as a child.—Halliwell.

Squinny-guts [skwin'i-guts], *sb.* a fractious child.—J.

Squirts [skwurts], *sb.* diarrhoea. Ex. 'To have the *squirts*.'—F. M.

Squish [skwish], *sb.* weak tea.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Squoil [skwoil], *sb.* a 'scale' (q. v.) or short stick loaded at one end with lead, used for throwing at cocks, squirrels, &c. From the notion of throwing *squoils* at a person came the forced interpretation of throwing glances at one. 'And so in the New Forest at this day *squoyles* not unfrequently mean *glances*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. Ex. 'He throwed a *squoyle*;' that is, he looked at it.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 225. Hence the name of the game of *squails*.

Squoil, *v.* To throw *squoils*; also, to slander. 'With the *sb.* is also employed the verb *to squoyle*, better known in reference to the old sport of *cock-squoyling* [i. e. throwing sticks at cocks]. From throwing at the squirrel the word was used in reference to persons, so that, "don't *squoyle* at me," at length meant, "don't slander me."—Wise, *New Forest*, *ibid*.

Stabble [stabl], *v. n.* to enter a house with dirty shoes.—N. H.

Stabbles [stab'lz], *sb. pl.* marks, footprints; always in the plural. In an old rhyme upon a hailstorm, we have—

'Go round the ricks, and round the ricks,
And make as many *stabble* as nine-score sheep.'

Wise, *New Forest*.

Staddles [stad·lɜ], *sb. pl.* stone or wooden supports which uphold rick-stands; or on which granaries or barns stand.—N. H. *Ak. has the word.

Staff [staaf], *sb.* a stick or rod. Ex. 'To take the *staff* to 'un' = To beat or thrash a naughty boy.—N. H.

Stale [stail], *adj.* dry, tasteless, not nutritive. Applied to grass. Ex. 'We may leave they beasts out till the grass begins to get *stale*.'—N. H.

Stale-fallows [stail-faloaz], *sb. pl.* ground that has been ploughed some time, and lies in fallow.—N. H.

Stamwood [stam-wuod], *sb. i. e.* stem-wood; the roots of trees removed from the earth.—Cooper.

Starky [staak·i], *adj.* used of land that is stiff and unworkable, especially after rain.—Wise, *New Forest*; also *Ak. 'Twur *starky* moor nor stoachy;' stiff rather than muddy.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226. See **Stoachy**.

Startle-bob [staat·l-bob], *sb.* the horse-fly.—N. H.

Steanin [stee·nin], *sb.* a road made with small stones. A.S. *stænen*, stony. *Ak.

Stear [stee·ur], *v.* to gaze intently; to view with astonishment. For Stare. Ex. 'I've got something as 'll make 'ee *stear*.'—N. H.

Stem [stem], *sb.* a period of time. Ex. 'We have had a *stem* o' dry weather.' A.S. *stefen*, *stemn*, a set time. 'Hi hæfdon hiora *stemn* gesetenne,' they had stayed their appointed time; A.S. *Chron. ann.* 894, ed. Thorpe, p. 166.

Stepper [step·ur], *sb.* a round of a ladder.—W.

Still [stil], *adj.* quiet, steady. Ex. 'A *still* lad,' a quiet, well-conducted boy.—N. H.

Stinge [stinj], *sb.* a sting. Pl. *stinges* [stinj·ez]. *Ak.

Stitch-hyssop [stich-his·up], *sb.* *Genista anglica*.—J. B.

Stoachy [stoach·i], *adj.* dirty; as 'a *stoachy* road.'—Cooper. So also 'a dreadful *stoachy* piece of ground.'—Wise. See **Stodge-full** in Hal.

Stock [stok], *sb.* 'A rabbit-*stock*' is a rabbit-burrow.—W.

Stodgy [stodj·i], *adj.* thick, heavy. Ex. 'a *stodgy* pudding.'—J.

Stolt [stoalt], *adj.* stout, strong. Ex. 'The chicken are quite *stolt*.'

Stomachy [stum·uki], *adj.* proud, haughty.—W. Used of a horse, high-tempered, fresh.—N. H.

Stoneweed [stoan·weed], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Stool [stool], *sb.* a stump of a tree.—Wise, *New Forest*. Especially the stumps of a coppice which has been cut.—N. H. *Ak. has *stoul*. See **Snouls**, and **Moots**.

Stooled [stoo'ld], *adj.* applied to a tree that has been reduced to a stump. "A *stooled* stick" is used in opposition to maiden-timber, which has never been touched with the axe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Stop [stop], *sb.* 'A *stop* of rabbits,' a nest of rabbits.—W. See **Stock**.

Stouls [stoulz]. See **Stool**.

Stout [stout], *sb.* a gad-fly. A.S. *stūt*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. Also *Ak. and N. H.

Stramots [stram'uts], *sb. pl.* grassy places. Ex. 'The main of 'un tuffets and *stramots*;' most of the ground was hillocky and grassy.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226.

Strand [strand], *sb.* one of the twists of a line of horse-hair.—Cooper. Com. Used of any rope.

Strap-grass [strap-graas], *sb.* couch-grass. *Triticum repens*.—W.

Strig [strig], *sb.* the stalk of a plant.—J.

Strip [strip], *v. a.* to bark the oak tree.

Stripping-bird [strip'in-burd], *sb.* the wry-neck (*Junx torquilla*), whose note is generally heard about *stripping-time*.—N. H. See **Felling-bird**.

Stripping-time [strip'in-teim], *sb.* the period of spring, when the bark parts freely from the oak.—N. H.

Strogs [strogz], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. 'Strogs,' says Mr. Wise, 'do not reach quite so high as the gaiters called *vamplets*.' See **Vamplets**, **Mokins**.

Strommeling [strom'uling], *adj.* awkward, ungainly, unruly. *Ak.

Stub [stub], *v.* to take out young feathers from a plucked fowl.—J.

Stubby [stubi], *adj.* short and thick, like the stump of a tree.—Cooper.

Stuckling [stuk'ling], *sb.* a kind of mince-pie made of minced beef, caraway seeds, and apples, always served at the election dinners.—Winch. Sch. Gl.

Stump [stump], a stoat. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Stumps [stumpz], *sb. pl.* 'To cock up his *stumps*,' to be conceited, self-sufficient, or refractory. Ex. 'Twas that made 'un cock up his *stumps* so.'—N. H.

Stwon-dead [stwoan ded], *adj.* stone-dead, dead as a stone. *Ak.

Stwonon [stwoan'un], *adj.* made of stone. *Ak.

Suant [seu'unt], *adj.* kindly, even, regular.—Lisle. Pliable.—N. H. *Ak. gives the forms *sewent*, *shewent*, and *swity*. See **Sewent**.

Sugg [suog], *interj.* used to invite pigs to come and eat; 'sugg! sugg!'—F. M. See **Chug**.

Sugg-up [sug up], *v. a.* to face a bank with damp turf; to *revêt* it.—N. H.

Suggy. See **Soggy.**

Sull [sul], *sb.* a plough.—J.

Summut [sum'ut], *adv.* somewhat, something. Ex. ' 'Twas *summut* like that.' 'Gie 'un *summut* to drink.'—N. H.

Surplice [sur'ples], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Sussex-dumpling [sus'eks-dump'lin], *sb.* a dumpling made only of paste and water; called also 'a dunch dumpling.'—W.

Swabber [swob'ur], *sb.* the blower in a malt-house.—*Portsmouth Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1812.—F. M.

Swanky [swan'ki], *adj.* swaggering, strutting. *Ak.

Swath [swaadh], *sb.* a row, line, or layer of cut grass, as it lies when just mown. *Ak. defines it as 'the grass as it lies after being cut down by the mower,' which is hardly explicit enough.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* (1) To singe; applied to the process of burning off the bristles of a newly-killed hog, or the feathers of a fowl. (2) To scorch linen.—F. M.; also Cooper.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* in playing marbles, is an expression used by schoolboys to signify the intention of moving the *taw* from a distant spot into a hole, or one of two holes, made immediately without the *ring*. The utterance of the word claims the right to do this; but should another boy cry *Fen sweal* before the word is pronounced, the intention is thereby defeated.—F. M.

Sweaty [swet'i], *adj.* mean, of no value; as, a *sweaty* thing, a *sweaty* horse. Used at Bishop's Waltham School.—F. M.

Swig [swig], *v.* to suck. *Ak.

Swimmy [swim'i], *adj.* giddy in the head.—Cooper.

Swinge [swinj], *v. a.* to flog.—J.

Swingeing [swinj'ing], *adj.* violent, great. 'A *swingeing* blow;' 'a *swingeing* price.' *Ak. [Comp. Goldsmith's *Haunch of Venison*. 'At the bottom was tripe in a *swingeing* tureen.']

Swingel [swing'l], *sb.* that part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear.—Cooper. The *swinging* part.

Swittle [swit'l], *v.* to cut a stick; 'to cut and *swittle*,' to cut a stick and leave the pieces about the room. *Ak. Cf. American *whittle*, to cut small bits from a stick.

Swivity [swiv'uti], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. Ex. 'My head's all *swivity*.'—J.

Swizzle [swiz'l], *v.* to drink much, to swill.—Cooper.

Sword [sward], *sb.* sward.—Lisle.

Sworl [swaul], *v.* to snarl as a dog.—Cooper.

Tab [tab], *sb.* a shoe-string.—J.

Tack [tak], *sb.* a shelf, a mantle-piece. Ex. 'Up on th' *tack*.' *Ak.

Tackle [tak·l], *sb.* (1) Harness ; as plough-*tackle*, cart-*tackle*.—N. H.
 (2) Implements of agriculture. *Ak.
 (3) Food and drink. Ex. 'This be capital *tackle*.' *Ak.

Tackle, *v. a.* (1) To attack.

(2) To be even with, or a match for. Ex. 'One of we could *tackle* two or three Roosians.'—*A Private's letter from the Crimea*.

(3) Tackle-up ; to mend, to repair, to put in order. Ex. 'We can easy *tackle-un-up*.'—N. H.

Taffety [taf·uti], *adj.* dainty in eating.—J.

Tag [tag], *sb.* a sheep of a year old.—Cooper.

Tailings, Tail-ends [tai·linz, tai·lendz], *sb. pl.* refuse corn not saleable at market, but kept by the farmers for their own use. *Ak.

Tallet, Tallo [tal·ut], *sb.* (1) A hay-loft over the stable. *Ak.

(2) An attic ; a room under the roof.—J.

Tame [taim], *adj.* cultivated, as opposed to *wild*. The '*tame* withy' is the *Epilobium angustifolium* when cultivated in a garden.—W.

Tan [tan], *adv.* then.—J.

Tang [tang], *v.* to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of the swarming of a hive of bees ; not, as is supposed, to induce them to settle, but to give notice of the rising of the swarm, which could not be followed if they went on to a neighbour's premises, unless this warning was given. This rude kind of music was called a *tanging*, it being an imitation of a bell. *Ak. See **Tong**.

Tarblish [taablish], *adv.* tolerably. Ex. 'Tarblish middlin, thankee,' *i. e.* tolerably well. *Ak.

Tarrat [tar·ut], *sb.* a loft ; the same as **Tallet**, *q. v.*—W.

Tat [tat], *sb.* a slight tap or blow.—J.

Tawer [tau·ur], *sb.* a fellmonger, leather-dresser.—Cooper.

Tawling [tau·ling], *sb.* the mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game.—Cooper. Probably nothing but *taw-line*.

Teart [tee·urt], *adj.* sharp, painfully tender ; said of a wound. A.S. *teart*, severe. *Ak.

Ted [ted], *v. a.* to spread and toss hay. Ex. 'We've well *tedded* that hay.'—N. H.

Tee-hole [tee·hoal], *sb.* the entrance for bees into a hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Teeing [tee·ing], *adj.* buzzing, alluding to the buzzing or *teeing* noise made by bees.—Wise, *ibid*.

Teel [teel], *v.* to place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c. *Ak. Ex. 'Put it a little *teeling*, *i. e.* leaning.'—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Teel 'un up' = set it on its end against something.—N. H.

Teft [teft], *v.* to try the weight of anything with the hand. *Ak. Corrupted from *to heft*. See **Heft**.

Teg [teg], *sb.* a sheep of the first year.—N. H.

Tell [tel], *v. a.* to count or reckon. Ex. 'I've *told* they lath' = I have reckoned the number of lath, charged by a lath-render.—N. H.

Tempest [tem'pust], *sb.* a thunder-storm. Used exclusively to denote thunder in North Hants, without reference to wind.—N. H.

Tender [tend'ur], *adj.* trying; used of a sharp east wind; as, 'the wind is very *tender*.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Terrible [ter'ubl], *adj.* very, extremely. Ex. 'He is *terrible* ill.' 'He gets *terrible* handy.' It may sometimes be meant, in mispronunciation, for *tolerable*, as, 'I'm *terrible* well, thank 'ee.'—N. H.

Terrify [ter'ifei], *v.* to tease, worry, irritate, annoy.—Cooper. To fret.—N. H. Ex. 'And be anxious about nothing. The word here is the same as in the Sermon on the Mount. It means, do not fret; do not *terrify* yourselves.'—Kingsley's *Town and Country Sermons*. Ser. xxxi. [Preached to a North Hants congregation: Eversley.]

Tew [teu], *adj.* small, tender, sickly.—J. See **Tooly**.

Thee [dhee], *pron.* very commonly used instead of you in North Hants; also for thy, your. Ex. 'What's *thee* name?' *Ak.

Theesum [dhee'zum], *pron.* these. Ex. '*Theesum* here things;' these things here. *Ak.

Them [dhem], *pr.* those. Ex. '*Them* be'ant the ones we wanted. 'Did 'ee fetch *them* tools?'—N. H.

Then [dhen], *adv.* that time. Ex. 'By *then* it will be gone.'—J.

There right [dhair-reit], *interj.* addressed to horses at plough, when required to go straightforward. A.S. *þærrichte*, directly. *Ak.

They [dhai], those. Ex. 'Drive *they* cows out of that field.'—N. H.

Thic, Thik [dhik], *pron.* this. *Ak. Which seems correct.—W. H. C. [Put for *thilk*, A.S. *þillic*.—W. W. S.]

Thick [thik], *adj.* (1) Stupid.
(2) Very intimate.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Thief [theef], *sb.* a young ewe.—Lisle.

Thik [dhik], *pron.* that.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Never used for *that* in North Hants.—W. H. C. See **Thic**.

Thiller-horse [thil'ur-haus], *sb.* the shaft-horse, the last horse in the team. Shakespeare has *fill-horse* (*M. of Ven.* II. ii. 100). Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Thissum [dhis'um], *pron.* this. *Ak.

Thoke [thoak], *sb.* the act of lying in bed late.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Thoke [thoak], *v. n.* to bask; usually applied to lying warm and comfortable in bed (Gr. *θωκος*, a resting-place), often used metaphorically to denote resting pleasantly on any idea. Ex. 'I *thoke* on the leave-out day next week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

Thoker [thoa-kur], *sb.* a thick piece of bread dipped in water, and then baked in the ashes.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Thrashel [thrash-ul], *sb.* a flail.—W. See **Drashel**.

Three-cunning [three-kun'ing], *adj.* intensely knowing, particularly acute.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Thrifty [thrift-i], *adj.* thriving, flourishing; occasionally in the sense of being in good health.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Throat-hapse [throat-haps], *sb.* a halter.—J.

Throw [throa? (rather, I think, throu)], *sb.* a thoroughfare.—Cooper.

Throw [throa], *v.* to produce. The ground is said by woodmen to *throw* good or bad timber.—W.

Thuck, Thuk [dhuk], *pron.* that. *Ak.

Thumb [thum], *sb.* the mousehunt, or smallest of the weasel tribe.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Thumb-bird [thum-burd], *sb.* the golden-crested regulus; *Regulus cristatus*.—Koch. 'Known throughout the New Forest as the *thumb-bird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Thumb-pot [thum-pot], *sb.* a particular kind of earthenware Roman drinking-vessel, found in some excavated potteries in the New Forest. It somewhat resembles a tumbler, with perpendicular depressions ranged round it, which were made by the workman's thumb, whence the name. One of them is figured in Wise's *New Forest*, at p. 225; see also p. 219.

Thunder-bee [thun-dur-bee], *sb.* a kind of horse-fly, which only appears before a thunder-storm.—N. H.

Thwartover [thwau-toavur], *adj.* obstinate.—J.

Tickler [tik-lur], *sb.* something to puzzle or perplex.—Cooper.

Tiddle [tid-l], *v.* (1) To bring up by hand the young of a creature which has died or been removed from it. A.S. *tyddrian*, to nourish, &c. *Ak.

(2) To fondle.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Tiddlin [tid-lin], *adj.* 'a *tiddlin*' lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. *Ak. See **Mudlamb**.

Tight [teit], *adj.* formidable in fight. Sometimes used as excess of anything. Ex. 'a *tight* rot;' 'a *tight* snob;' 'an awfully *tight* licking.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

Tightish [teit-ish], *adj.* (1) Well; in good health. Ex. 'Pretty *tightish*,' pretty well.—Cooper.

(2) Considerable, numerous. Ex. 'A *tightish* weight;' 'a *tightish* lot.'—J.

Tillow [til-ur], *v. n.* to spread, to shoot out many spires.—Lisle.

Tilt [tilth], *sb.* tillage. To be in good *tilt* is to be in good order or in good tillage.—Lisle.

Tilt or **Tilth** [tilth], *sb.* to give land one, two, or three *tilts* is the same as to plough to one, two, or three earths. See **Earth**.—Lisle.

Timber-bob [tim·bur-bob], *sb.* a pair of wheels and pole on which a felled tree is slung.—N. H. See **Bob**.

Timersome [tim·ursum], *adj.* timorous.—Cooper. Timid. *Ak.

Tine [tein], *sb.* a tooth or spike [of a fork, rake, &c.].—Lisle.

Tine [tein], *v.* to snuff a candle; not (as originally) to light it.—Wise, *New Forest*. It would mean to make it burn brightly; hence, to snuff it for that purpose.

Tining [tei·ning], *sb.* to give two *tinings*, three *tinings*, &c., to draw the harrow over the ground twice or thrice in the same place.—Lisle.

Tinker [tink·ur], *v.* to mend, but not thoroughly.—Cooper.

Tinkler [tink·lur], *sb.* a tinker.—N. H. A field in Eversley parish named in surveys and terriers *Tinker's Croft* is called by the people, *Tinkler's Croft*.

Tip-up [tip-up], *v.* (1) To cause to fall down.—Cooper.

(2) To set on end.—J.

Tissick [tis·ik], *sb.* a tickling, faint cough; called also a *tissicky* cough.—Cooper. From *Pthisis*.

Tit [tit], *sb.* a teat. *Ak.

Tite [teit], *v. a.* to ascertain the weight of a thing, by lifting or otherwise; to weigh.—N. H. Jennings' *Dialects of the West of England*, p. 76.

Titty [tit·i], *adj.* small. A little *titty* cat.

To [too], *prep.* used for at. Ex. 'He lives over *to* Gosport.'—W. H. C.

Toad-in-a-hole [toad-in-a-hoal], *sb.* a baked meat pudding.—F. M.

Toad-lodge [toad-lodj], *sb.* the stone loach.—N. H.

Toad's-spawn [toad-spaun], *sb.* (or rather *Twoad-spawn*), the green scum on a pond; described by Shakespeare as the 'green mantle of the standing pool;' *Lear*, iii. 4.—W.

To-dee [tu·dee], to-day.—Cooper.

Todged milk [toj·d-milk], *sb.* milk thickened with flour. *Ak.

To-do [tu·doo], *sb.* ado, bustle, stir.—Cooper. A fuss. *Ak.

Tole [toal], *v.* to entice; primarily, to entice or allure animals.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Toll [tol], *sb.* a clump of trees.—Cooper.

Toll [toal], *v.* to tell, *i. e.* to count. 'I *toll* ten cows,' I count ten cows.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. It is evidently used as the preterite of tell.—W. H. C.

Tong [tong], *v.* to toll a bell. Ex. 'The bells be *tonged*,' *i. e.* are being tolled.—Wise. *Ak has *tang*. Cf. the common Eng. *ting-tang*, the bell last tolled before the service.

Tongue-bang [tung-bang], *v.* to scold.—J.

Tooly [too'li], *adj.* tender, sickly; as, 'a *tooly* man or woman.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Top-up [top-up], *v.* to finish; to put the finishing stroke to. Ex. 'We'll *top-up* the rick afore night.'—N. H.

Torret [tor'ut], *sb.* a tuft of a kind of sedge, the *Carex cespitosa*. 'I mean that sort which, rising into tall hassocks, is called by the foresters *torrets*; a corruption, I suppose, of turrets.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter VIII.

Tot [tot], *sb.* a bush; a tuft of grass.—Cooper.

T'other-day [tudh'ur-dai], *sb.* (not indefinite, but) the day before yesterday.—Cooper. In old English *the other* means *the second*.

Totty-land [toti-land], *sb.* marsh land where hassocks or tufts of grass grow.—Wise (note on Cooper). See **Tot**.

Touchen-leaves [tuch'n-leevz], *sb. pl.* *Hypericum Androsæmum*. 'It be's as sweet as the *touchen-leaves* in the forest.'—*The Cousins*, J. Wise. See also *New Forest*, pp. 254, 255. Evidently a corruption of *tutsan* (*toute saine*).—J. B.

To-year [tu-yur], *adv.* this year; as in Chaucer.—W. See **T'year**.

Toys [toiz], *sb. pl.* properly a boy's books, paper, pens, &c., together with the cupboard which held them. In process of time the word came to mean the latter only. But the phrase '*toy-time*' shows the original meaning, viz. when the *toys* were in use.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 437.

Trade [traid], *sb.* household goods, lumber; also work, instruments of work.—Cooper.

Tradesman [traidzmun], *sb.* an artificer; a mechanic. Used to distinguish the carpenters, smiths, &c., in an establishment or parish from the agricultural labourers. Ex. 'Of course *tradesmen* gets higher wages than we.'—N. H.

Trail, the [trail], the flowers of *Quercus Robur*.—J. B.

Trammel [tram'l], *sb.* a hook to hang a boiler on.—J.

Transmogrify [transmog'rifei], *v.* to transform, to metamorphose.—Cooper. Com.

Trapesing-about [trap'uzing-ubout], *part.* walking a great distance for little profit or purpose.—N. H.

Trick-and-tie [trik-und-tei], *phr.* equal to each other.—N. H.

Trig [trig], *adj.* firm, even.—Lisle.

Trig [trig], *v.* (1) To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping.—Cooper.

(2) To prop up.—J. Evidently from the preceding adjective, *i. e.* to make *firm*.

Trip [trip], *sb.* (1) A litter of pigs; when a sow farrows or has a litter, she is said to have a *trip*.—F. M.

(2) A brood, as 'a *trip* of chicken, geese,' &c.—W.

- Troll** [troal], *v.* to bowl a ball.—W. Or a hoop. See **Trull**.
- Troller** [troa'lur], *sb.* a bowler; one who bowls a ball.—W.
- Trollop** [trol'up], *sb.* a low, dirty woman.—J.
- Trounce** [trouns], *v.* (1) To punish by legal process. *Ak.
(2) To beat.—J.
- Trow** [troa], *sb.* a trough. Ex. 'A pig-trow.'—N. H.
- Truck** [truk], *sb.* business; dealing. Ex. 'I'll ha' no *truck* wi 'un.'—J.
- Truffle-cheese** [truf'l-cheez], *sb.* the best cheese; also called *rammel*; distinct from *ommary*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.
- Trug** [trug], *sb.* a trull, low female companion. 'A soldier's *trug*,' *i. e.* trull.—W.
- Trull** [trul], *v.* to trundle or bowl a hoop.—Cooper.
- Trullibubs** [trul'ibubz], *sb. pl.* the intestines.—F. M.
- Trumpery** [trum'puri], *adv.* temporary. 'He was only took on *trumpery*,' = he had only a temporary engagement.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *sb.* an arched drain under a road; a culvert.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *v.* to under-drain.—Cooper.
- Tub** [tub], *sb.* a keg containing four gallons of spirits, [a term] much used by smugglers.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.
- Tuck** [tuk], *sb.* an upper garment worn by children.—Cooper.
- Tuck** [tuk], *v. n.* to throb, to palpitate. Ex. (of a gathering on the finger). 'He do *tuck* so.' (Of a dog) 'His heart's *a-tucking*.'—N. H.
- Tuck**, *v. a.* 'To *tuck* a rick,' to smooth the sides and ends, by pulling out the protruding pieces of hay or straw.—N. H.
- Tuck-shell** [tuk-shel], *sb.* a tusk of a hog.—Cooper; Wise.
- Tuffet** [tuf'ut], *sb.* a hillock, tuft of earth.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tuffety** [tuf'uti], *adj.* full of hillocks, uneven; said of ground.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tug** [tug], *sb.* a timber-carriage.—Cooper. 'From which a timber-wain, in Hampshire called a *tug*, was slowly emerging.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, i. p. 3.
- Tug**, *adj.* old, stale; hence *tugs*, *sb. pl.* stale news.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Tuly** [teu'li], *adj.* See **Tooly**.
- Tun**, *sb.* a chimney. Ex. 'Up the *tun*,' up the chimney. *Ak. In the New Forest, the top of the chimney; as, 'right up on the *tun*.'—Wise.
- Tunding** [tund'ing], *sb.* a thrashing with a 'ground-ash,' inflicted by a Prefect.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* [From Lat. *tundere*.]
- Tunnel** [tun'l], *sb.* a funnel.—J.
- Tupp** [tup], *sb.* a ram.—Lisle.

Turmit [tur'mut], *sb.* a turnip.—N. H.

Turn-out [turn-out], 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the *turn-out* or ovest.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Twick-band [twik-band], *sb.* the mountain-ash. *Quære*, a mis-pronunciation of **Quick-beam**, *q. v.*

Twiddle [twid'l], *v.* (1) To whistle. Ex. 'The robins are *twiddling*,' which is said to be a sign of rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.
(2) To be busy about trifles.—F. M. See **Quiddle**.

Twig, *v.* to observe a person who is doing something on the sly.—Cooper.

Twist-wood [twist-wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Twit [twit], *v.* to reproach. *Ak. Com.

Twitter [twit-ur], *sb.* agitation, tremor. Ex. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'—J. Com.

Twoad [twoad], *sb.* a toad. *Ak.

Twoster [twost-ur?], *sb.* a stick spirally indented by a stem of ivy having grown round it.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

T'year [tyur], *adv.* for *to-year*, this year; like *to-day* for this day. *Ak.

Un [un], *pron.* him. Ex. 'I told *un*.'—Warner. Also for *it* (which is not used in Hants). Ex. 'I put *un* in my pocket.' *Ak. A.S. *hine*, acc. case of *he*; cf. 'em, them, from A.S. *hem*, them.

Unbeknown [unbinoan], *pp.* unknown.—J. Ex. 'If he did, 'twas *unbeknown* to me.'

Unked [unk'id], *adj.* lonely. *Ak. Ex. 'It's an *unked* road to travel by night.'

Up-along [up-ulong], *adj.* 'Up-along volk' are the people of Surrey and Sussex, in opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetsh. and Somersets.—W

Upping-stock [up-ing-stok], *sb.* a horseblock (to mount or get up by). *Ak.

Up-sides [up-seidz], *adv.* a match for, equal to. Ex. 'I can't be *upsides wi' un*.'—J.

Up-tip [up-tip], *v.* to overset.—J.

Vallee [val-i], *sb.* value, worth.—N. H.

Vallee, *v. a.* to value, to estimate. Ex. 'I don't *vallee* 'un a pin.'—N. H.

Valler [val-ur], *sb.* fallow; a barren field.—N. H.

Vamplets [vam-plets], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. Also *Ak.

Van [van], *sb.* a winnowing machine.—J. For *fan*. Cf. S. Luke iii. 17, authorized version.—W. H. C.

Van-winged hawk [van-wing'd hawk], *sb.* the hobby (*Falco subbutes*).
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Vardy [vaad'i], *adj.* speaking so as to interrupt conversation.—
N. H.

Varm [vaam], *v.* to clear out. Ex. 'Varm out the pigstye.'

Vaught [vaut], *pt. t.* fetched; *pt. t.* of to fetch. *Ak. See **Fotch**
and **Fotched**.

Vay [vai], *v.* to succeed; to do. Ex. 'It won't *vay*.'—J.

Vearn [veeurn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Verderer [vur'drur], *sb.*—An officer whose business it is to look
after the *vert* (i. e. cover) in the Forest. The present *verderers* of the
New Forest are Magistrates and Landholders who try all causes
punishable by the Forest laws.—N. F.

Vessel [ves'ul], *sb.* a vessel of paper, strictly a strip of paper used as
a wrapper to a roll of paper, &c.; by modern usage a half-quarter of
a sheet of foolscap. (Lat. *Fasciculus*, a wrapper: Ital. *Vassiola*.—
F. M. This appears to be wrong. The Italian word is *fascia* or
fascetta.—W. W. S. *Lemon's Archæol. Dict.* approved by Johnson,
Todd's edit.)—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 438.

Vet [vet], *sb. pl.* feet. *Ak.

Vetches-goar [vech'uz goar], *sb. pl.* early-ripe or summer vetches.—
Lisle.

Vinney [vin'i], *adj.* (1) Mouldy; as, 'a *vinney* cheese.'

(2) Roan-coloured; as, 'a *vinney* heifer.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p.
190. A.S. *finie*. *Ak

Vinney, *sb.* (from the *adj.*), a particular kind of cheese; also called
blue vinney; distinguished from *ommary* and *rammel*.—Wise, *ibid*.

Vinnow [vin'oa], *sb.* mouldiness.—Lisle.

Virgin Mary's Thistle [vurj'in mair'iz this'l], *sb.* *Carduus Marianus*.
—J. B.

Vlick [vlik], *v.* to comb out the hair.—J.

Vore [voar], *sb.* a furrow; as 'a water-vore.'—J.

Vriz [vriz], *pp.* frozen. *Ak. See **Froar**.

Vrore [vroar], *pp.* frozen. See **Froar**.

Vuddle [vud'l], *v.* to spoil a child.—Wise.

Vuddled [vudl'd], *pp.* fuddled, drunk. *Ak.

Vuddles [vudl'z], *sb.* a spoilt child. *Ak. See **Vuddle**.

Wabble [wob'l], *v.* to shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move
awkwardly and weakly. Common in *var. dial.*—Cooper. A better
definition would perhaps be 'to turn about unevenly.'

Wag [wag], *sb.* a breath, a slight wind. 'A *wag* of air,' a gentle
draught of air.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wag, *v.* (1) To move.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

(2) To shoot, as grass or herb. Ex. 'These showers 'ull set everything *a-wagging*.'—*N. H.*

Wag-wants [wag-wonts], *sb.* quaking-grass.—*J.* (*Briza Media*.)

Wainy [waini], *adj.* not straight; the edge not straight, but partly deflected. Ex. 'He fits well enough except where the post's *wainy*,' said of the side of a post which was not quite straight in its whole length.—*N. H.*

Wampy [womp'i], *adj.* faulty, shaky. Used of timber.—*N. H.*

Wanty [wont'i], *sb.* the leather band which passes from the shaft of a cart under the horse's belly.—*N. H.*

Waps [wops], *sb.* a wasp. The plural is *wapses* [wopsez]; so also in the *gen. sing.* as, 'a *wapses* nest.' *A.S.* *wæps*, *vespa*.—*F. M.* Also **Ak.*

Wapsy [wopzi], *adj.* spiteful, waspish.—*J.*

War [wor], *pt. t. i. e.* was. Declined thus, *I war*, *he war*, *we war*, &c. **Ak.*

War, *for* beware, take care. *A.S.* *wær*, aware. **Ak.* Com. in hunting language.

Warf [wauf], *v. n.* to warp. Ex. 'We can't use un, he's *warfed* so.'—*N. H.*

Warnd [wau'rnd], *v.* to warrant. Ex. 'You'll get un, I *warnd*.' **Ak.*

Wase [waiz], *sb.* a wisp of straw, for cleaning a horse.—*Wise, New Forest.* Any small bundle of straw.

Wasset-man [wos'ut-man], *sb.* a scarecrow. **Ak.* *Wise, New Forest.*

Watcherd [wot'shud], *adj.* wet-footed.—*N. H.*

Water-tables [wau'tur-tai'blz], *sb. pl.* the side-dikes along the road which carry off the water; channels.—*Wise, New Forest.*

Wathe [waidh], *adj.* exhausted, tired. Ex. 'I be so *wathe*.'—*J.*

Wattle [wot'l], *sb.* a hurdle.—*Cooper.*

Waze-goose [waiz-goos], *sb.* a stubble-goose.—*J.* See **Wase**.

Weald [weeld], *v.* to bring corn or hay into swathe, before putting it into *puck*.—*Wise, New Forest.* See **Puck**.

Wean-house [wen'us], *sb.* a wain-house or waggon-house,—*Cooper* (who notes that it is pronounced *wenhus*).

Wean-gate [ween-gait], *sb.* lit. wain-gait, the tail-board of a waggon.

Weet-bird [weet-burd], *sb.* the wryneck; so named from its cry of *weet* [weet].—*Wise, New Forest*, p. 186. See **Barley-bird**, **Felling-bird**, **Spring-bird**.

Weeth [weeth], *adj.* tough and pliable, (like) a *with*. **Ak.* *Wise, New Forest.*

Weeze [weez], *v.* to ooze.—*Cooper.*

Weigh-jolt [wai-joalt], *sb.* a see-saw.

Well-apple [wel-ap'1], *sb.* a light yellow apple.—W.

Well-crook [wel-kruok], *sb.* a stick for ladling the water out of the shallow Forest pools and wells.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Welt [welt], *v.* to beat severely.—Cooper. Ex. 'I'll *welt* un like an 'ard shoe.' 'You should *welt* they cabbages before giving 'em to tame rabbits.'—N. H.

Wetched, *adj.* wet-shod. *Ak. See **Watcherd**.

Whacking [wak'ing], *adj.* fat, lusty, hearty; huge and large; as, 'a *whacking* woman,' 'a *whacking* leg.'—Cooper. Com.

Whaffling-up [wof'lin up], *part.* eating greedily.—N. H.

Wheel [weel], *sb.* a halo; the '*wheel* round the moon' is the halo seen round the moon before wet weather. There is a Hants saying: 'The bigger the *wheel*, the nearer the wet.'—W.

Wheeler [wee'lur], *sb.* a wheelwright.—W.

Whiddle [wid'1]. See **Whittle**.

Whilk [wilk], *v.* to howl like a dog; to mutter to oneself, as a person does when offended.—Cooper.

Whip-hance [wip'uns], *sb.* the bar of a plough to which the traces are fixed.—N. H.

Whistersniff [wis'tursnif], *sb.* (1) An urchin.

(2) A heavy blow.—N. H.

White-rice [weit'reis], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*.—J. B.

Whitewood [weit'wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Whitewort [weit'wurt], *sb.* a species of chamomile cultivated in the cottagers' gardens.—W. [*Anthemis arvensis*.]

Whitten-beam [wit un-beem], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. North Hants. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Whitter [wit'ur], *v.* to whinny, as a horse.—W. See **Wicker**.

Whittering, Wickering [wit'uring, wik'uring], *sb.* the neighing of a young colt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. See **Wicker**.

Whittle [wit'1], *sb.* (1) A three-cornered shawl with fringes along the border, worn by women of the lower classes, and generally red or white, chiefly made of worsted. Portsmouth, in 1820.—F. M.

(2) A shawl of any kind.—N. H.

(3) Used especially of a child's shawl.—Wise.

Whop, Wop [wop], *v.* to beat soundly. Com.

Whopper [wop'ur], *sb.* anything uncommonly large. Ex. 'She's a *whopper*,' spoken of a fat woman. 'That's a *whopper*,' i. e. a great lie.—F. M. Com. From the verb to *wop* or *whop*: 'that's a *whopper*' = that beats all.

Wicker [wik'ur], *v.* to neigh or whinny.—Grose; F. M. See **Colt-pixy**.

Wigg [wig], *sb.* a small oval cake, with honey in the middle.—
T. W. R., in *N. and Q.* 5th Ser. ii. 138.

Wik [wik], *sb.* a week. *Ak.

Wild Spinage [weild-spin'ij], *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—
Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 753.—J. B.

Wild Vine [weild-vein], *sb.* *Bryonia dioica*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.
—J. B.

Willy-basket [wil-i-baask'ut], *sb.* a basket made of willow, used for
carrying chaff.—N. H.

Wim [wim], *v.* to winnow, to clean corn.—Cooper.

Wimble [wimb'l], *sb.* (1) An auger.

(2) An instrument with which to take up faggots or trusses of hay.
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Windle [win'dl], *v.* to dwindle; to waste or pine away.—*N. and Q.*
x. 401.

Wind-row [win-roa], *sb.* a row of mown grass, raked together after
being tedded, *i.e.* in order to expose it to the wind. Ex. 'We've got
the main o' un into *windrows*.'—N. H.

Winnick [win'ik], *v.* to fret; to cry peevishly, as an infant.—N. H.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *sb.* two furrows ploughed by the horses
going to one end of the field and back again.—Cooper.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *v.* to go to and from. (See above.) Cf.
'The cursed land, where many *wend* amiss;' Spenser's *Faerie*
Queene. 'Wend you with this letter;' *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.—
Cooper.

With [widh], *sb.* a twisted willow-wand, with which faggots are
bound. A.S. *wiððe*. *Ak. Generally used in the *pl.* in N. H.

Withs [widhz], *sb. pl.* the flexible boughs of the willow with which
bavins are tied. See **Bavin**. Ex. 'We'd better fetch some withs and
tie they bavins.'—N. H.

Withwind [widh-weind], *sb.* wild convolvulus, bindweed.—Wise,
New Forest, p. 166. A.S. *wið-winde*, bindweed. Also called *bithwind*
in New Forest. See **Bithwind**.

Withy [widh-i], *sb.* (1) Various species of *Salix*.—Holloway's
Dictionary.—J. B.

(2) The common willow. *Salix Alba*.—N. H.

Withy-Wind [widh-i-weind], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—Pratt's *Flowering*
Plants of Great Britain.—J. B.

Wivver [wiv'ur], *v.* to move, to veer round.—N. H.

Wivvery [wiv-uri], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. 'Weavery, from the clack
and thrum of the loom; or, more probably, a softer form of *quivery*.'
—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 211 *note*. These derivations seem
far-fetched. It is manifestly derived from the verb, to *wivver*, which
seems to have some relation to waver.—W. H. C.

Wobble. See **Wabble**.

Wok [wok], *pt. t.* awoke. *Ak.

Woke [woak], *sb.* an oak. This pronunciation, though not general in North Hampshire now, used to be so. Thus, Wokingham was within my recollection spelt Oakingham; and Woking was originally Oaking.—W. H. C.

Wont [wont], *sb.* a mole. Common in Old Eng.—W.

Wood Laurel [wuod lau'ru], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Woodnacker [wuod'nak'ur], *sb.* a wood-pecker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 272.

Wood-pie [wuod-pe], *sb.* the spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wood-quest [wuod-kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon.—J.

Wood-roughed [wuod-ruff], *adj.* 'cattle [and pigs], which are entered in the marksman's books, are said to be *wood-roughed*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Woodseer-ground [wuodseer-ground], *sb.* loose, spongy ground.—Lisle.

Workings [wurkingz], *sb. pl.* honeycombs.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Worrit [wur'ut], *v. n.* to fret; *v. a.* to give trouble. Evidently a corruption of *worry*.—N. H. Ex. (1) 'He do *worrit* hisself so about it.' (2) 'They children do *worrit* that poor dog.'

Worsteders [wur'stid-urz], *sb. pl.* thick worsted stockings, worn outside the trowsers at football, to protect the shins.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 439.

Wosbird [woz'burd], *sb.* a term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it. It is evidently a corruption of *whore's-bird*. *Ak. To which it must be added that *bird* in O.E. and A.S. means *birth*, and hence offspring, progeny; or, the O.E. *burd* = bride, young woman, in which case the term means a bastard daughter. Either way, it comes to much the same; and the term was easily generalized, being often applied even to animals.

Wosset [wos'et], *sb.* a small, ill-favoured pig. The smallest pig in a litter is known as the *doll* [in N. H. the *darling*]; a pig brought up by hand is called a *graff* or *grampher*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wots [wots], *sb. pl.* oats.—N. H.

Wynd [weind], *sb.* 'on the *wynd*' = warped or twisted. Applied to boards or planks.—N. H.

Yacker [yak'ur], *sb.* an acre. *Ak.

Yaffel [yaf'ul], *sb.* the green woodpecker.—N. H.

Yaffingale [yaf-ingail], *sb.* *Picus viridis*; the common green woodpecker, so called from its loud shrill laugh.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Yuckel**. This bird is very beautifully called the 'garnet-headed *yaffingale*' by Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette*. See *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1873, pp. 327, 328, and *Science Gossip*, 1870, p. 236.

Yaffle [yaf'l], *v.* to eat greedily.—J. See **Whaffling-up**.

Yanger [yang'ur], *prep.* yonder (from which it is corrupted).—Cooper.

Yap [yap], *v.* to cry like a dog.—J.

Yape [yaip], *v.* (1) To gossip.—Cooper.

(2) To loiter. Ex. 'To *yape* about.'—Wise.

Yat [yat], *sb.* a gate. *Ak.

Yaw [yau], *v.* to chop, to reap; used of cutting corn, peas, or beans, though *hacking* is generally used of the last.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hack**. [*Yaw* for *hew*, like *yelders* for *hilding*.]—W. W. S.

Yead [yed], *sb.* the head.—J.

Yeaker [yai'kur], *sb.* an acorn.—J. B.

Yelden [yel'dun], *sb.* a hilding; a mean coward. *Ak.

Yellow-cup [yel'u-kup], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. See **Dill-cup**.

Yeppurn [yep'urn], *sb.* an apron.

Yigh [yei], *adv.* aye; yes.—J.

Yirth [yurth], *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Yokel [yoa'kul], *sb.* the yellow-hammer.—J.

Yokes [yoaks], *sb. pl.* hiccoughs.—J. [See *Yex* in Halliwell.]

Yourn [your'n], *pr.* yours. Ex. 'If he be'ant *yourn*, he must be *ourn*.'—N. H.

Yow [yoa], *sb.* a ewe.—J.

Yuckel [yuk'ul], *sb.* a woodpecker. *Ak. See **Yaffel**.

Zaat [zaat], *adj.* soft. *Ak.

Zarl [zaal], *sb.* a plough.—J. A.S. *sulh*, a plough.

Zart [zaart], *sb.* sort; kind. Ex. 'That's your *zart*' = that's your sort, *i. e.* the right kind of thing.

Zartin [zaar'tun], *adj.* certain. *Ak.

Zedding [zed'ing], *pres. part.* in the phrase 'to go *zedding*,' *i. e.* zig-zagging. From the letter Z.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Zooap [zoo'up], *sb.* soap. *Ak.

Zooner [zoo'nur], *adv.* sooner. *Ak.

Zound [zound], *v. n.* to swoon. *Sound* for swoon is common in old English to the eighteenth century.

Omitted in its proper place.

Ferrol [fer'ul], *sb.* an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron.—N. H. These *ferrols* frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN WORDS
AND PHRASES.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE collection of Upton-on-Severn Words and Phrases which occupies the following pages was made by the Rev. Canon Lawson, and is attached as an Appendix to a new book by Mrs. Lawson, entitled *The Nation in the Parish, or Records of Upton-on-Severn*.

On Mr. Lawson applying to me for some information, I took the opportunity of asking him if he would allow the English Dialect Society to have a reprint of his list of words for issue to the members. He kindly consented, and the present publication, including a few corrections and additions, is the result. The thanks of the members are due to Canon Lawson for his permission to add this collection to the Society's series.

J. H. NODAL.

November 1, 1884.

UPTON WORDS AND PHRASES.

MUCH of the language belonging to different eras of national life still lies imbedded in the various strata of local dialect. This, however, is rapidly disappearing before the advance of railways, newspapers, and schools; for it is the tendency of these, while levelling up our vocabulary to the requirements of contemporary diction, to smooth down and bury all out-cropping ruggedness of old-world speech.

It is the more desirable to collect some of the survivals which may yet be found among the household words of our Worcestershire folk, because Mr. Halliwell-Phillips * has noticed very few as belonging to this county. And Upton, combining, as it does, some urban with some rural characteristics, would be likely to yield, were the needful leisure and study applied, a richer variety of such survivals than places which are towns or villages pure and simple.†

The collection here presented is very far from being complete. It has been made with scanty knowledge of other collections; and the specimens which it contains have been picked up, for the most part, upon the surface, and in many cases labelled with more of guesswork than of research. Nevertheless, an expert in etymology will not fail to note among them some fossil relics of the speech of the successive races which have made their homes on the banks of Severn; and he will also find expressions which, although long unknown to ordinary dictionaries, were once familiar utterances, in locally varied forms, of our composite English tongue.

To some of the words and phrases given below attention was called by a *brochure* issued under an assumed name by the late Rev. C. Allen, Incumbent of Bushley,‡ who has therein re-

* "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," tenth edition, 1881. Only fourteen of the Upton words given below are by him assigned to Worcestershire. To each of these the abbreviation *Hall.* is appended.

† Leland speaks of Upton as "a townlet;" but Strabo, a writer of much earlier date and more extended travel, uses a term which still more accurately describes it, "*κωμόπολις*, a village-town." The same word is used in St. Mark i. 38.

‡ "Notes of Quaint Words and Sayings in the Dialect of South Worcestershire, by A. Porson, M.A." James Parker & Co., London; and Garrison, Tewkesbury, 1875.

corded a number of original and racy sayings of the South Worcestershire peasantry. The words in his list are about a hundred and fifty ; but, as Bushley is neighbour to Tewkesbury rather than to Upton, less than a hundred of these find a place in an Upton Glossary. From a much longer list, sent by the present Incumbent of Bushley, the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, about thirty words have been thankfully adopted after careful scrutiny. Many valuable additions have been suggested by Mrs. Chamberlain's "Glossary of West Worcestershire Words,"* and by an unpublished collection which has been made by the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford, Vicar of Stoulton, and illustrated from Shakespeare by his brother, Mr. Walter B. Kingsford, of Lincoln's-inn. With regard to some special words, Professor Skeat has been consulted, and he has most kindly furnished the information and suggestions to which his name is attached. For further matter, derived from his Etymological Dictionary, the new edition (1884) of that work is quoted. Miss Jackson's "Shropshire Word-book" (pp. 524)† was not obtained until after the following Glossary had gone to the printer ; and, even then, the extent and completeness of her work might have extinguished this attempt in despair, but for the consciousness that the latter purports to be no more than a hastily developed after-thought, appended to the records of a single parish.

Much care has been taken to exclude all words which have not been verified as being more or less used in the parish of Upton ; and cordial thanks are due to many friends who have rendered welcome aid in the process of authentication, as well as in that of discovery.

It has properly come within the scope of the Glossary to include words which, although not of unusual meaning, are unusually pronounced ; but only a few of such are given by way of helping to indicate local phonetics. The following may serve as specimens of a considerable number for which space could not be afforded :—*athirt* (athwart), *athout* (without), *brockilow* (brocoli), *'cute*, *enow*, *gownd*, *laylock* (lilac), *marvel* (marble), *moral* (model), *'ommer* (hammer), *opple*, *rot* (rat), *ruff* (roof), *sallet* (salad), *skellinton*, *sparrib*, *sullinge* (syringe), *'tice*, *turmit*, *unbeknownst*, *whatsomever*, *wops*.

The lack of space has also demanded the excision of the names of wild flowers, except in a few special instances.

While no words have been rejected because not peculiar to Upton, the general rule kept in view has been not to admit any which appear either (1) to belong to the domain of slang or coarse language, or (2) to be used with uniform sound or meaning in most parts of England ; such as (1) *bloke*, *catlap* (tea), *lushy*, *mopus*, *sack* (dismiss), *slope* (depart), *swell*, &c. ; (2) *abide* and *abear* (endure), *chitterlings*, *crock*, *finger-stall*, *fold-yard*, *hames*, *haulm*, *helve*, *huff*, *lusty* (stout), *near* (stingy), *oaf*, *pikelet*, *put-about*, *quality* (gentry), *rime*, *sight* (quantity),

* Published for the English Dialect Society by Trübner & Co., Ludgate-hill, 1882.

† Trübner & Co., Ludgate-hill. Shrewsbury : Adnitt & Naunton. Chester : Minshall & Hughes. 1879—81.

slack (small coal), *slop*, *smock*, *snack*, *swarm* (climb), *swath*, *tine*, *trapes*, *venturesome*, *withy*, &c.

It is, however, almost impossible so to observe this rule as to satisfy every reader, and an exception to it has purposely been made in the case of a few technical words (mostly relating to trades or agriculture), which are more or less in general use. These have been inserted in order to supply an explanation of terms which occasionally meet the unfamiliar eye or ear without conveying a clear impression of their meaning.

GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Adj.*, adjective; *adv.*, adverb; *all.*, allied; A.S., Anglo-Saxon; *comp.*, compare; *der.*, derived from; Et. Dict., Skeat's Etymological Dictionary; Fr., French; *Hall.*, Halliwell-Phillipps; Icel., Icelandic; *int.*, interjection; Lat., Latin; M.E., Middle English; *n.*, noun; *part.*, participle; *plu.*, plural; *prep.*, preposition; *pr.*, pronoun; *pron.*, pronunciation; *sing.*, singular; *v.*, verb.

- ABOVE-A-BIT, *adv.* Considerably, a good deal.
 ACCÁRD, *v.* *Pron.* of accord. To agree, or be of one mind.
 ACKERN, *n.* *Pron.* of acorn; *der.* not A.S. *ác*, oak, but A.S. *æcer*, a field, an acre (Et. Dict.).
 ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* A sweetheart.
 ADDER, *n.* One who enlarges a statement beyond the facts.
 ADLAND, *n.* *Pron.* of headland. A strip of ground left for the plough to turn upon at the end of the furrows.
 ADLED, *part.* *Pron.* of addled; A.S. *adela*, mud (Et. Dict.).
 A-GÁTE, *adv.* Astir, a-going, in hand.
 ÁGLE, *n.* An icicle. A.S. *gicel* (Skeat).
 AILS, *n.* (pronounced, ahyls). Beards of cone-wheat or barley. A.S. *egla*, *egle*, a prickle, a mote (Et. Dict.).
 AIT, *n.* *Pron.* of eyot. An islet in a river. Icel. *ey*, an island (Et. Dict.).
 ALL-ABOUT-IT, *n.* The whole matter.
 ALL-AS-IS, *n.* All that remains.
 ALL-AS-ONE, *adv.* All the same.
 ANANT, ANENST, or ANUNST, *prep.* Next to, over against, opposite. Anenst, Ben Jonson's Alchemist, ii. 1.
 ANIGHST, *prep.* Near.
 ANIGHTS, *adv.* At night.
 ANT-TUMP, *n.* An ant-hill.
 ANY-MORE-THAN, *adv.* If it was not that. "I should be sure to go to church *any more than* I've not got a gownd to my back, nor yet a shoe to my fut."
 ARRAND, or ARRANT, *n.* *Pron.* of errand; A.S. *érende*, a message, business (Et. Dict.).
 ASP, *n.* An aspen tree. Properly, aspen is the *adj.* form, as wooden of wood (Et. Dict.).
 AWHILE, *v.* To spare time. "I can't *awhile* to stop now; I got my washin' agate."
 BACKEN, *v.* To keep back, as growth of crops.
 BACK-FRIEND, *n.* A hangnail.
 BACK-SIDE, *n.* A yard at the back of a house. Ben Jonson's The Case is Altered, iv. 4.
 BADGER, *n.* A dealer, as in fruit, grain, poultry, &c. Properly, a dealer in corn, and jocularly transferred to the brock, which was supposed to feed upon corn. Herrick calls the badger "the gray farmer" (Et. Dict.).
 BAG, *n.* (1) (Of wheat) three bushels. (2) The udder of a cow.
 BAIT, *n.* A labourer's luncheon. *Comp.* bait for a horse, and bite.
 BAND-HAY, *n.* Inferior hay used for hay-bands, packing, &c.

- BANGLES, *n.* Severed branches not less than six inches in diameter.
- BANNUT, *n.* A small kind of walnut.
- BAT, *n.* A beetle. *v.* To blink with the eyes.
- BÄTHER, *v.* To take a dust bath, as birds do.
- BATTER, *v.* To slope the side of a ditch or bank. Fr. *abattre*.
- BEARBINE, *n.* The wild convolvulus (*arvensis*). A.S. *bere*, corn or barley (*bere-lic*, i.e., bear-leek, Skeat), and *bine*, a twining stem, as of the hop-plant.
- BECALL, *v.* To rate, or abuse. "'Er becalled mü sheamful!"
- BED-LIER, *n.* One who is bed-ridden.
- BEESTINGS, or BOISTINGS, *n.* The first milk drawn from a cow after calving.
- BEEBLE, *n.* A heavy mallet, chiefly used for driving wedges. 2 Hen. IV. i. 2.
- BELL, *n.* A small watery blister. *v.* To bellow, as a cow. A.S. *bellan*.
- BEST, *v.* To get the better of.
- BEZZLE, *v.* To squander on drink. "'E's bin bezzling about all the wik." (See Embezzle and Imbecile in Et. Dict.).
- BIG, *v.* To magnify. "'E's a good un to big 'isself."
- BIRD-BATTING, *n.* Bird-catching.
- BÏVER, *v.* To quiver as the lips do; A.S. *bifian*, to tremble (Skeat). Uncommon.
- BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, *n.* A lock and key to a door or gate.*
- BLACK-STEER, *n.* A starling.
- BLAGGERD, *n.* Pron. of blackguard. One addicted to swearing and low language.
- BLIND, *adj.* Applied to blossom that does not come to fruit.
- BLOW, *n.* Blossom (pronounced, blaow).
- BLUB, *v.* To swell. "Well, your face be *blubbed* up!" Comp. blubber; also bleb and blob, a blister or bubble (Et. Dict.).
- BLUE ISAAC, *n.* A hedge-sparrow. A.S. *hege-sugge*, hedge-sucker. Chaucer, Assemble of fowles, *heisugge*. Blue, probably, from colour of eggs.
- BLUE-TAIL, *n.* A fieldfare.
- BOAT, *n.* A vessel on Severn, pointed at either end, and carrying about thirty-seven tons.
- BOBOWLET, *n.* A large moth.
- BODY-HORSE, *n.* The middle horse in a team.
- BOLTING, *n.* A measure of straw, being a bundle of from 14 lb. to 21 lb.

* Both *lock* and *key*, however, are mostly represented by masculine pronouns; and, so far as has been ascertained, the only inanimate objects spoken of as "she," or rather "her" (which is the usual nominative), are a boat of any kind, a church bell, a cricket ball, a fire-engine, and a railway train. In Devonshire it used to be said that the use of the feminine pronoun was still more restricted, and that everything was of the masculine gender except a tom-cat. In that county the writer has heard a woman say, "*He's* a nice, motherly shawl," and one of Nelson's old salts speak of a ship as "*he*."

- BONDS, *n.* Willow twigs for tying up kids, &c.
- BORE, *n.* The tidal surge in Severn, which used to be plainly visible at Upton. Also called Flood's-head.
- BOST, *v.* To burst, generally in an execrative sense. "They *bosted* wōonts." "*Bost* this door, 'e wunt open."
- BOTTLE, *n.* A small wooden keg for carrying a labourer's drink.
- BOUGHTEN, *part.* Said of bread or beer not made or brewed at home.
- BOUT, *n.* A turn or time; specially applied to sickness and ploughing. *Der.* Danish *bugt*, a bend, turn, bight; but in sense of sickness, drinking, &c., *der.* Fr. *bouter*, to thrust; a stroke, or time (Et. Dict.).
- BOW-HAUL, *v.* To tow a vessel by man-power.
- BOX, *n.* The treasury of a Friendly Society; "on the *box*," drawing an allowance from the Club.
- BRAND-TAIL, *n.* The redstart.
- BREE, *n.* A large cattle-fly. *Brise*, Troil. and Cress. i. 3. A.S. *brimsa*, a gad-fly; M.E. *brese* (Et. Dict.).
- BREEDS, *n.* The brim of a hat.
- BRĒVIT, *v.* To prowl, or hang about. "I seend Mr. Ranalds (the fox) *a-brevitin'* about." "Wot be them bwoys *a-brevitin'* about in our lane for?"
- BRIM, *n.* A boar pig.
- BRUND, or BRUN, *n.* A log for burning. "Fetch a good chump o' wood out o' the cellar, and put 'im beyind the fire for a Christmas *brun*." *Comp.* brand (*brond*, Chaucer, C. T. 1340). A.S. *brinnan*, to burn (Et. Dict.).
- BRUSH, or BRASH, *n.* Small branches of trees, used for peasticks and kids.
- BRUSH-HOOK, *n.* A long-handled bill-hook for trimming hedges.
- BUCKLE, *n.* A twig of hazel or withy, pointed at both ends, shaved flat, and twisted, for securing thatch. *v.* In sense of bend, 2 Hen. IV. i. 1.
- BUFFLE, *v.* To speak with a catch in the breath; to stutter. In Middle English *buffer* is a stutterer (Et. Dict.). Wiclif, Isaiah xxxii. 4.
- BUFF-PEAL, *n.* A muffled peal.
- BULLPITS, or BULLPEATS, *n.* Tufts of coarse grass very blunting to the scythe. Probably from the tuft on a bull's forehead. See Miss Baker's Northamptonshire Gloss., "Bull-pated."
- BUMBLE-FOOTED, *adj.* Club-footed.
- BUNNEL, *n.* Something to drink. Boon-ale? (Skeat).
- BUNT, *v.* To butt or thrust with the horn.
- BURCOE, *n.* *Pron.* of borecole.
- BURDEN, *v.* To forbode. "I *burdens* tempest afore night."
- BURR, *n.* A sweet-bread.
- BURRŪ, *n.* Shelter from wind or sun. Babies must be kept, and cuttings must be planted, in the *burrŭ*. Same word as burrow and borough. A.S. *beorgan*, to protect (Et. Dict.).
- BURY, *n.* A storage of roots covered with earth. Pronounced as berry.

- BUSSOCK, or BOOSSOCK, *n.* A bad cough. *v.* To cough.
 Chiefly applied to cattle.
- BUT-JUST, *adv.* Just this moment.
- BUTTY, *n.* A mate, or fellow-workman. *Der. boty-felowe*, partner in booty. A butty gang is a gang of men who share equally. (*Et. Dict.*).
- CADDLE, *v.* To nestle, to want to be petted. *Comp.* Cadelamb, coddle. Old Fr. *cadet*, a starveling, &c., one that hath need of cockering and pampering (*Et. Dict.*).
- CADGE, *v.* To beg indirectly by means of hints or flattery.
- CAG-MAG, *v.* (*Hall.*) To quarrel.
- CALL, *n.* Business, right, occasion. " 'Er 'ad no call to kip on becallin' of 'im that-a-way."
- CALLUST, *adj.* Saturated, choked up, impermeable; applied to soil. Connected with callous, from Lat. *callus*, or *callum*, thick skin or coating, difficult to penetrate (*Skeat*).
- CANT, *v.* To tell tales behind back.
- CAPLIN, *n.* The attachment of the nile to the hand-stick of a flail. Through the bow of a wooden swivel working on the hand-stick, and through a loop of strong horse-hide laced on the nile by a thunk, the middle-bond loosely passes, and, being knotted, fastens the two members of the flail together.
- CARCASE, *n.* The trunk of the body. "It were about as big as the carcase of our John."
- CARPET, *v.* To call in for reproof. "I knowed as 'er 'd be carpeted if 'er carried on so."
- CARRIER, *n.* Same as Messenger.
- CARRY-ON, *v.* To behave improperly.
- CARRYINGS-ON, *n.* Improper conduct.
- CAST, *n.* A second swarm of bees from one hive.
- CATCHING, *adj.* Applied to weather, showery.
- CAZ'U'LTy, *adj.* Precarious, uncertain. "A *cazu*'lty job."
- CHANCER, *n.* One who makes rash and inexact statements.
 "She's a bit of a *chancer*."
- CHARKY, *adj.* Caked, cracky, as soil in drought after wet.
- CHARM, *n.* A hum, or confused murmur, as of many voices.
Der. Lat. carmen, a song (*Et. Dict.*).
- CHASTISE, *v.* To find fault with; to question (confused with catechize?). *Der. Lat., through Fr., castigare* (*Et. Dict.*).
- CHAT, *v.* To gather chips. "I got the grant to go a-chattin' when they fall'd them big ellums."
- CHATS, *n.* Chips.
- CHAWL, *n.* *Pron.* of jowl, a pig's cheek. Jaw was formerly spelt *chaw* (*Et. Dict.*).
- CHAWM, *n.* *Pron.* of chasm, a crevice, an earth-crack.
- CHEAT, *n.* The grasshopper-warbler.
- CHEESE, *n.* Apples that have been pressed for cider, but not wrung through the hairs.
- CHIBBALS, *n.* Onions grown from bulbs. Fr. *ciboule*.
- CHILL, *v.* To take the chill off. A.S. *cýle*, *céle*, great cold.
Comp. Lat. gelidus (*Et. Dict.*).
- CHILVER, *n.* A ewe lamb. A.S. *cilfor* (*Skeat*).
- CHIMB, *n.* Pronounced, chime; the end of a stave which projects beyond the head of the cask.

- CHIT, *v.* To sprout, as a potato. *n.* A.S. *cīd*, a germ, a sprout (Et. Dict.).
- CHOBBLINGS, *n.* Pulped fragments, as of apples chewed and then ejected by rats.
- CHOCK-FULL, *adj.* Choke-full, as full as can be.
- CHRISTEN, *v.* To baptize (a child) in church. See Half-baptize. Also, to receive into church.
- CHUMP, *n.* A log of wood. Icel. *kumbr*.
- CLAM, *v.* To starve with hunger.
- CLAY, *n.* *Pron.* of claw.
- CLOUT, *n.* A rough patch. A.S. (but of Celtic origin) *clūt*, a piece (Et. Dict.).
- COCK-BOAT, *n.* A small boat attached to a trow. "Cock," K. Lear, iv. 6.
- CÖFER, *n.* *Pron.* of Coffe. (1) A chest for keeping clothes or linen in. (2) A corn-bin. Dying out.
- COLLY, *n.* Coal-dust, or soot from a kettle. *v.* To blacken, Oth. ii. 3; Mids. Night's Dr. i. 1. *Comp.* collier.
- COLT, *v.* To fall in, as the side of a grave or pit.
- COMICAL, *adj.* Unwell. "'E seemed that *comical* as 'e couldn't eat no fittle."
- CONES, or CONE-WHEAT, *n.* Bearded wheat.
- COOP-UP, *v.* To pucker up, as in a clumsy seam.
- COP, *n.* The first bout of a veering in ploughing. Little used.
- CORD, *n.* A measure of fire-wood, being a heap 4 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 3 ft. 1 in. from back to front. Firewood is sold by the cord in America.
- CORD-WOOD, *n.* Branches of felled trees too small for bangles, and too large for kids.
- COTTER, *n.* An iron bolt passing through a shutter from the outside, and secured within by a pin passing through it.
- COW-HEARTED, *adj.* Timid, cowardly. Icel. *küga*, to tyrannise over, and A.S. *heorte* (Et. Dict.).
- COWL, *n.* (1) A chimney top. (2) A vessel on wheels for carrying liquid.
- COW-LEECH, *n.* A cattle-doctor. A.S. *cý*, cow and *léce*, physician. Wiclif, St. Luke iv. 23, "Leche, hele thi silf."
- CRAB, *n.* A standard frame with an apparatus of rollers, cog-wheels, windlass, rope-tackle, and pulleys, for moving timber or vessels, pulling down trees, &c.
- CRAISY, *n.* A buttercup. Said to be a corruption of "Christ's-eye" (*oculus Christi*), the mediæval name for the marigold, erroneously transferred to the marsh-marigold, and so to the ranunculus family.
- CRANE, *n.* A heron.
- CRATCH, *n.* A rack of any kind, including the rack-like tail-board of a cart or wagon.
- CRESS, *n.* A ridge-tile (crest, Lat. *crista*, ?).
- CRICKET, *n.* A low wooden stool. The game of cricket was probably a development of the older game of "stool-ball," a dairy-maid's stool being used for the wicket. Wedgwood suggests that the proper name for the bat was cricket-staff. A.S. *crice*, a staff. *Comp.* crutch (Et. Dict.).
- CROCK, *n.* An earthenware pan or vessel.

- CROSS-EYED, *adj.* Squinting badly.
 CRUD, *n.* A curd.
 CRUDDLE, *v.* To curdle.
 CUB, *n.* A crib for cattle to eat from; a tree-guard; a hen-coop. Probably a corruption of coop (Et. Dict.).
 CUCKOO'S MAID, or MATE, *n.* The wryneck.
 CULLEN, *n.* Small grains of corn winnowed out. *Der.* cull; *Lat.* *colligere* (Skeat).
 CURF, *v.* To cut off in layers, as hay.
 CURNOCK, *n.* Four bushels of corn.
 CUT, *n.* A canal.
 CUTLINS, *n.* Oatmeal grits.
 CUTTING, *adj.* Moving, pathetic.
 DABBLY, *adj.* Wet, rainy. "If so be as it should come a dabbly time."
 DADDOCK, *n.* Decayed wood, touchwood.
 DADDOCKY, *adj.* Flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.
 DAHNT, *v.* *Pron.* of daunt; to cow or dishearten; "Our Bill, 'e's that melch-arsed as 'e's soon dahnted."
 DAFFY, *adj.* Simple, soft. A.S. *dæft*, mild, meek. *Comp.* innocent for foolish (Et. Dict.).
 DAUBY, *adj.* Damp and sticky; used of bread made from "grown" wheat. Not common.
 DAWNY, *adj.* Soft, damp. Perhaps *all.* to dank (Skeat).
 DEADLY, *adj.* Accomplished, having strange power. "A deadly woman at doctoring;" "a deadly man to fight." *Comp.* "dead shot," "dead level."
 DEALS, *n.* The teats of an animal.
 DEEF, *adj.* *Pron.* of deaf. Common in America.
 DEEPNESS, *n.* Cunning.
 DENIAL, *n.* Disadvantage. "'Twere a great denial to 'im, as 'e never 'ad no schoolin'."
 DESPERATE, *adj.* Same as deadly. *adv.* Beyond expectation or imagination. *Comp.* in Devon and Dorset use of cruel and terrible, also *δευός* and *δευός*, all expressing strange power. See Terrify.
 DICKY, *adj.* Middling in health.
 DILLADERRY, *adj.* *Pron.* of dilatory. *Comp.* dilly-dally.
 DINK, *v.* To toss up and down, to dandle as a child.
 DIS'ABILL, *n.* Disorder. *Plu.* Working clothes.
 DISANNUL, *v.* To disallow, disappoint, disinherit, dispossess.
 DITHER, or DITHERING, *n.* A trembling or dizziness. *v.* To tremble or become dizzy.
 DJAOU, *n.* *Pron.* of dew.
 DJAOUCED, *adj.* and *adv.* Deuced, devilish, to a supernatural extent (disguised swearing). *Der.* *Lat.* *Deus*. An old Norman oath vulgarised, and corrupted in sense from good to bad (Etym. Dict.).
 DJUD, or DYUD (monosyllable), *adj.* *Pron.* of dead.
 DO, *n.* A festivity, a fuss (pronounced, doo).
 DOLLY, *n.* An implement used by washerwomen.
 DOLLY-DOUCEY, *n.* (*Hall*, doucet). A child's doll (*ou* at Upton as in mouse, at Offenham as in ousel).
 DOTHERING, *n.* A bothering din in the head; o sounded as

- in other. "No, mum, I don't go to church now, mum; them orgins do make such a *dotherin*' in my poor yud."
- DOTMENT, *n.* A mess of grease and dirt procured from church-bells, or a cart-wheel, supposed to cure the shingles.
- DOUT, *v.* To do out, or extinguish. *Comp.* doff, and don.
- DOWN-HILL, *adj.* and *adv.* (1) Applied to wind, ambiguous; according to the watermen, a down-hill wind is, like a downstream wind, from the north: but it is often used otherwise, as, "The wind is a-gone *down-'ill*," *i.e.*, has gone round to the south. (2) Applied to a line on the downward slope. "That rail don't sim just level; 'e falls *down-'ill* a bit."
- DOWSE, *n.* A blow (on the head). Pronounced as rhyming with *house*. Perhaps *all.* to dash (*Et. Dict.*).
- DOZEN, *n.* Thirteen in selling plants, cucumbers, and many kinds of vegetables for eating.
- DRAFT, *n.* Two and a half hundred-weight of coal.
- DRIGGLE, *n.* A small-meshed draw-net, used from the river bank in high water.
- DRINK-HOUSE, *n.* The building in which cider is kept.
- DROMEDARY, *n.* A slow, stupid, or clumsy person. "O Jim, you *dromedary*! to miss that easy catch!"
- DUB, *v.* (1) To bend or pull down. (2) To throw, as a stone.
- DUCK'S-FROST, *n.* Drizzling rain. "It'll be a *duck's-frost* afore the morrow."
- DUMB-NETTLE, *n.* Dead-nettle.
- DUMMEL, *n.* A stupid, awkward thing; applied to men, cattle, tools, &c. A.S. *dumb* (*Skeat*).
- DUNNY, *adj.* Deaf.
- DURE, *v.* To last.
- EAN, *v.* (of ewes). To bring forth young. "Eanings" and "eaning-time," *Mer. of Venice*, i. 2. A.S. *éanian* (*Et. Dict.*).
- ELDER, *n.* An udder.
- ELEVENS, *n.* An intermediate meal at 11 a.m.
- ELLERN, *n.* An elder-bush. The *d* is excrescent; M.E. *eller* (*Et. Dict.*).
- EMPT, *v.* To empty.
- ETHERINGS, *n.* Rods of hazel used for weaving in and out of the tops of hedge-stakes; also for bean sticks, and for making crates. In some places called edderings.
- ETTLES, *n.* Nettles.
- EVENT, *n.* Used for amount or quantity. "There's any *event* of potatoes in the bury."
- EVER-SO, *adv.* In any case, at the worst. "Not if it were *ever so*."
- EXPRESSIONS, *n.* Coarse language.
- EYE, *v.* (1) To glance at. "Her on'y *eyed* the letter, and giv'd it me back." (2) To regard with ill-will; 1 Sam. xviii. 9.
- FAD, *n.* A whim, a fancy.
- FADDY, *adj.* Fanciful, fidgety.
- FĀDY, *adj.* Flabby, as the flesh of a drooping child. "Why, 'is dear little arms be as *fady* as *fady*."
- FAG, generally OLD FAG, *n.* Tufts of last year's grass not eaten down. Northern, Fog. *v.* To pull hard, as at a rope.

- FAGGIT, *n.* (1) A cake, or small pudding, of spiced mince, made from pig's-fry, &c. (2) A term of reproach to a female.
- FAINTY, *adj.* Inclining to faintness.
- FALL, *v.* To fell, as a tree.
- FALLING-WEATHER, *v.* Weather in which rain, hail, or snow may be expected.
- FALTER, *v.* To fail in health.
- FAMMEL, *v.* To famish. *Comp. Lat. famelicus.*
- FARDEN-PIECE, *n.* A farthing.
- FAST, *adj.* Forward, impulsive.
- FATCHES, *n.* Vetches. "Fitches," Isaiah xxviii. 25; Ezek. iv. 9.
- FAVOUR, *v.* To bear lightly on, to ease from weight or pressure, as a horse may. "He seems to *favour* the off fore-leg."
- FEATURE, *v.* To be like in face. "'E *do feature* 'is father; 'e's as like as like."
- FELT, *n.* A fieldfare.
- FELTH, *n.* Sensation. "'Er've no *felth* uv 'er right 'and."
- FETCH, *v.* To deal, as a blow. "'A-done, or I'll *fetch* thee a dowse on th' yud."
- FETTLE, *n.* Proper order. *v.* To get ready, set in order; Rom. and Juliet, iii. 4.
- FILBEARD, *n.* *Pron.* of filbert. Perhaps called after St. Philibert, whose day, Aug. 22 (old style) is in the nutting season (Et. Dict.).
- FIND OF, *v.* To feel.
- FIRE-LIGHT, *n.* *Pron.* of violet.
- FITCHER, *n.* A polecat.
- FITCHER-COLOURED, *adj.* Of the colour of a polecat.
- FITHER, *v.* To scratch or fidget with feet or fingers.
- FITTLE, *n.* (*Hall.*) *Pron.* of victual.
- FLEET, *n.* A floating bridge, or horse-ferry.
- FLEN, *n.* *Plu.* of flea.
- FLETCHER, *n.* A shoot for the overflow of surplus water.
- FLIM, *adj.* Pliable, limp.
- FLOOD'S-HEAD, *n.* Same as Bore on the Severn.
- FLOWER-KNOT, *n.* A flower-bed; King Richard II. iii. 4.
- FOOT-SET, *adj.* Applied to a temporary fence, or stop-gap, of dead thorns set upright in a trench, and trodden in with the foot.
- FOREMOST-HORSE, *n.* The leading horse in a team.
- FOUR-O'CLOCK, *n.* A meal at that hour.
- FRAME, *n.* A skeleton. "'Er bain't no more nor a *frame*."
- FRANGY, *adj.* Of horses, restive (*g* soft).
- FRANZY, *adj.* Passionate, impetuous (frenzied).
- FRESH, *adj.* Not very drunk.
- FRESH-LIQUOR, *n.* Unsalted lard.
- FRODGE, *n.* The ground-ice which rises from the bottom of Severn, "like packs o' wool," when a hard frost breaks up. *Comp.* froze.
- FRUM, *adj.* Forward, well grown, full, thriving; applied to vegetables, grass, fruit, and animals.

- FULLAR, *n.* The tool used for making a fullaring. Dying out.
- FULLARING, *n.* The groove in a horse-shoe in which the nails are inserted. Dying out.
- FURNACE, *n.* A large boiler, set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c.
- FYAOU, *adj.* *Pron.* of few.
- GAFFER, *n.* A master, an overlooker.
- GAIN, *n.* A shallow water-course. *adj.* (1) In a workmanlike way. (2) Near. *Comp.* the like use of "handy" in both senses. Pronounced, gahyn. *Comp.* Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable (Et. Dict.).
- GALLUS, *adj.* Applied to boys only; impish, mischievous. "Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but 'e's desprut *gallus*." "Gallows" (*n.*) applied to Cupid, Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.
- GALLUSNESS, *n.* Impishness, love of mischief.
- GAMBRIL, *n.* A curved and notched piece of wood for hanging up and extending carcases.
- GAME, *v.* To make fun. A.S. *gamen*, a game, sport (Et. Dict.).
- GAMMET, *n.* Fun, sport, a whimsical trick.
- GAMPUS, *n.* Hinder part of traces used in field work.
- GANGRIL, *n.* A lanky, ungainly creature, whether man or beast.
- GAPPING-QUICK, *n.* Strong thorns planted to fill up a gap in a hedge.
- GARMENT, *n.* A chemise.
- GAUN, *n.* A wooden vessel; properly, a gallon.
- GAWBY, *n.* *Pron.* of gaby; a silly, foolish person. Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (Et. Dict.).
- GAWM, *v.* To paw, to pull about with the hands. "Don't you be a-gawmin' o' the fittle with yer mawlers."
- GAY, *v.* To swing or see-saw.
- GENDER, *n.* The spawn of frogs and of eels. Pronounced, junder.
- GET, *v.* Of a clock or watch, to gain.
- GET-BEYOND, *v.* To make out, to master, to get to the bottom of. Also to recover from, as an illness.
- GIDDLING, *adj.* Applied to girls only, thoughtless, flighty.
- GILLBENTS, *n.* Stems of coarse grass (*G* hard).
- GIRD, or GURD, *n.* A spasm. "By fits and girds."
- GLAT, *n.* A gap in a hedge.
- GLUM, *n.* *Pron.* of gleam; "hot glums" are spoken of in close, thundery weather.
- GLUTCH, *v.* To swallow with effort. *Comp.* "glut" in same sense, Tempest, i. 1.
- GO-BACK, *v.* To grow worse, or lose ground, as crops, or a sick person.
- GOLDEN-CHAIN, *n.* Laburnum.
- GONE-DEAD, *part.* Dead, as a plant or tree.
- GOOD-SORTED, *adj.* Of good sort. "Good-sorted pigs."
- GOUT, *n.* A water-course bridged to make a roadway. M.E. *gote*, a water-channel; closely allied to *gut* or *gutte*, the intestinal canal. Not connected with gutter, which is of Lat. origin (Et. Dict.).

GRAFF, or GRAFFING-TOOL, *n.* A long and narrow spade used in draining. A.S. *grafan*, to dig (Et. Dict.).

GRANCH, *v.* To grind the teeth.

GRASS-NAIL, *n.* A linked hook for bracing the scythe to the snead.

GREAT, *adj.* Friendly, intimate. "His lads were allus *great* with ourn, when they was youngsters together."

GRET, Work by the, *n.* Piece-work. By the great or gross?

GREWED, *adj.* Of milk, &c., stuck to the pan in boiling. Not common.

GRINDLESTONE, *n.* A grindstone.

GRIP, *n.* A field-gutter.

GULL, *n.* A gosling.

GULLOCK, *v.* To swallow. *Comp.* gullet, and *Lat.* in *gula* (Et. Dict.).

GURGEONS, *n.* Sharps; wheat-meal at the stage between flour and bran.

HACK, or HACK-RAKE, *v.* See Rake-turn.

HACKLE, *n.* (1) A conical and movable thatch, for bee-hives.

(2) Three reaps of beans set up in the field. *v.* To shelter sheaves from wet by spreading an inverted one on the top of the others.

HAGGLE, *n.* (1) A mild dispute. (2) The process of bargaining; higggle, a weakened form.

HAIRS, *n.* Hair-cloths used in the cider-press.

HALF-BAPTIZE, *v.* To baptize privately. See Christen.

HALLIER, or ALLIER, *n.* One who draws coal, timber, bricks, &c.

HANDFUL, *n.* A person difficult to manage. "Our 'Liza's wonderful took up uv that chap o' hern, but if they gets married he'll be a *handful*, I reckon."

HAND-STICK, *n.* The handle of a flail.

HAPPEN, *adv.* Perhaps.

HARCELET, *n.* The liver, lights, and heart of a pig made into a dish. Formerly spelt *hastelet*, *hastlet*, *haslet*; of Fr. origin (Skeat).

HARDISTROW, *n.* A shrew-mouse.

HAVERDEPAZE, *adj.* In doubt, mentally on the balance. Corruption of *avoirduois*.

HAYN-UP, *v.* Applied to grass land, to shut it up for hay.

HAY-RIFF, *n.* Goose-grass.

HAY-TRUSSER, *n.* One who cuts hay out of a rick and makes it up into trusses. (Between twenty and thirty men in Upton are thus employed. The weight of a truss is 56 lb.)

HAY-WARD, *n.* An officer in charge of cattle and fences on common land, Nares (1822) speaks of the word as disused; but the term and the office have been in use at Upton within the last five years. *Der.* A.S. *hecga*, hedge (connected with *haga*, whence haw, haw-haw, haw-finch, haw-thorn), and A.S. *weard*, a guard (Et. Dict.).

HEAD-STALL, *n.* A stout sort of bridle for fastening a horse to the manger.

HEAVER, *n.* A stile that may be lifted from between fixed posts.

- HEDGE-BETTY, *n.* A hedge-sparrow.
- HEDGE-BILL, *n.* A long-handled hooked blade for cutting hedges, much stronger than a brush-hook.
- HEEL, *n.* The top crust of a loaf. Uncommon.
- HEFT, *n.* Weight. In sense of heaving, Wint. Tale, ii. 1, "with violent *hefts*." *v.* To weigh.
- HELE, *v.* To cover up, as seed, potatoes, &c. Often pronounced yeal, or yill. A.S. *helan*, to cover. *Comp.* Lat. *celare* and *cella* (Skeat).
- HELL-RAKE, *n.* A large rake drawn along to collect outlying wisps of hay. *Der.* ell, or heel (?).
- HIGH-MINDED, *adj.* At a comparatively high mental level. "E was that *'igh-minded* as I couldn't understand 'is sermons no more nor nothin'."
- HILE, *v.* To push with the horn.
- HILT, *n.* A young sow for breeding.
- HIRING-MONEY, *n.* The shilling given at a mop to engage a servant.
- HIT, *n.* A crop. "A good *hit* o' fruit." Icel. *hitta*, to hit upon, meet with (Et. Dict.).
- HOB, *n.* A third swarm of bees from one hive.
- HOBBEDY'S-LANTERN, *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp.
- HOG, *v.* To cut hair short, as a horse's mane. "Provincial English"; probably *der.* hag, Scotch weakened form of hack (Et. Dict.).
- HOLLOW-WAY, *n.* A road between high banks.
- HONESTY, *n.* (*Clematis vitalba*); not, as in most parts of England, *Lunaria biennis*. Traveller's joy.
- HOOP, or Cock-hoop, *n.* A bullfinch. Nope, in Drayton's Polyolb. xiii. (Nares).
- HOOP-DRIFT, *n.* A cooper's tool for tightening the hoops on a barrel.
- HOOT, *v.* To cry out.
- HOOVE, *v.* (*Hall*.) To hoe.
- HORSE-STINGER, *n.* A dragon-fly.
- HOWEVER, *adv.* In short, in any case; generally placed at the end of a sentence.
- HUD, *n.* (*Hall*.) Husk, case (hood?).
- HULL, *v.* To shell, as peas.
- HUMBUG, *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.
- HUMBUZ, *n.* A cockchafer.
- HUMOURSOME, *adj.* Full of humours, whimsical.
- HUMP, *v.* To grumble.
- HUNDRED, *n.* (1) Long, by machine weight, 112 lb.; by count, six score=126. (2) Short, by steelyard weight, 100 lb.; by count, one hundred. *E.g.*, a hundred of asparagus, of oranges, of walnuts, &c., would be 126 (see Score); a hundred of herrings, 100.
- HURDLE-BUMPER, *n.* A sheep's head.
- HURRISH, *v.* To drive cattle.
- ILL-CONVENIENT, *adj.* *Pron.* of inconvenient.
- INCH-MEAL, *adv.* Inch by inch. See Limmel.
- INCH-TREE, *n.* *Pron.* of hinge-tree, the upright side of a gate to which the hinges are attached.

- INONS, *n.* *Pron.* of onions. Anglo-French *oynon* (Et. Dict.).
 INSENSE, *v.* To inform, or make to understand.
 ITEM, *n.* (*Hall.*) A hint or intimation. "I whistled to Jim to give 'im an *item* as the gaffer were a-comin'."
 JACK-UP, *v.* To dismiss, cashier; also to resign employment, to break off work. In the last sense used in America.
 JACK-SQUEALER, *n.* A swift.
 JESSUP, *v.* Syrup, juice. Uncommon.
 JUSTICING, *part.* Going before the magistrates.
 JUSTLY, *adv.* Exactly. "I couldn't *justly* say."
 KAY'OLD, *adj.* *Pron.* of keyhold; applied to house property with no legal owner, and claimed by the occupier.
 KEAGH, *interj.* Hallo! Used in calling to a dog, or in expressing wonder or incredulity. Probably abbreviation of "look here." Pronounced as a monosyllable, with stress on the first two letters.
 KECKLE, *v.* To cough or choke. *Comp.* chuckle, and cackle.
 KEECH, *n.* A thick layer, as of hay. (Lump, or mass in 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4, and Hen. VIII. i. 1.)
 KEEN, *v.* To sharpen, as a knife.
 KEFFEL, *n.* Term of reproach or disparagement for a horse. *Ceffyl* is Welsh for horse. *Comp.* Lat. *caballus*, and French, Spanish, Italian, and Irish equivalents.
 KELL, *n.* The caul of an animal.
 KELP, or KILLUP, *v.* To yelp as a dog does; to worry by talking. *Comp.* A.S. *gilpan*, to talk noisily (Et. Dict.).
 KERNEL, *n.* A gland swollen hard. Formed from A.S. *corn*, grain (Et. Dict.).
 KETCH, *n.* A two-masted vessel, formerly used on Severn. *Der.* Turkish *quaik*.
 KIBBLE, *v.* to split, crush, or coarsely grind, as oats, beans, or Indian corn; *n.* (*plu.*) lumps of coal about the size of swan's eggs.
 KID, *n.* A faggot. *v.* To make into faggots.
 KIND, *adj.* Applied to plants, trees, roots, &c.; natural, as good as their kind is capable of being. *Comp.* genus, genial. "There's a smart fyaou opples, but they don't look *kind*."
n. Ant. and Cleop. v. 2, "The worm will do his *kind*," act according to his nature. "*Kindless*," Ham. ii. 2, unnatural (Nares). A.S. *cynde*, natural (Et. Dict.).
 KINDLE, *v.* Of rabbits, to bring forth young. As You Like It, iii. 2. *Der.* A.S. *cynde*, originally, born.
 KIPE, *n.* A basket of circular form, wider at top than at bottom; it should properly hold two pecks and a half.
 KIPE-FUL, *n.* The smallest measure in selling coal.
 KNOLL, *v.* To toll, as a bell. *Comp.* knell; Macb. v. 7, "His knell is *knolled*" (Nares).
 KNUBBLINGS, *n.* (*Hall.*) Lumps hand-picked out of best coal, weighing about from 5 lb. to 10 lb.
 'KYANDER, *interj.* Look yonder!
 LADE-GAUN, *n.* A vessel attached to a stick, for ladling out liquid.
 LAMP, *v.* To beat soundly. "A lamming," Beaum. and Fletch., King and No King. Icel. *lama*, to bruise. *Comp.* lame.

- LAP, *v.* To wrap.
- LASHINGS, *n.* Abundance, lots. Abbreviation of *lavishing*?
- LAZE, *n.* Laziness.
- LEAF, *n.* A membrane in a pig from which the lard is obtained.
- LEARN, *v.* To teach. Psalm (Prayer-book) xxv. 4, 8; A.S. *læran* (Et. Dict.).
- LEATHEREN-BAT, *n.* A bat.
- 'LECTIONS, *n.* Likelihood, chance. "No 'lections of rahyn."
- LEEZE, *v.* To glean. A.S. *lesan* (Skeat).
- LEW-WARM, *adj.* Lukewarm, tepid. *Lew* by itself used in same sense by Wiclif, Rev. iii. 16.
- LIE-IN, *v.* To cost. "'Twill lie you in a matter of ten shillings."
- LIF, *adv.* Pron. of lief, willingly.
- LIGHT-OF, *v.* To meet with. "Light-on," Gen. xxviii. 11; 2 Kings x. 15.
- LIMB, *n.* Elliptical expression applied only to a boy; a scape-grace.
- LIMMEL, *adv.* Pron. of limb-meal, limb from limb. A.S. *mél*, a portion (Et. Dict.).
- LISSOM, *adj.* Supple, pliant, active; = lithesome (Et. Dict.).
- LISTY, *adj.* Applied to bread when heavy and streaked, owing to under-baking: A.S. *list*, a stripe or border (Et. Dict.).
- LIVERY, *adj.* Applied to soil that is moist and tenacious, and hangs to the spade.
- LODE, *n.* A ferry, or ford; A.S. *lad*, a course. *Comp.* lead, *v.* (Skeat).
- LOOSE, *v.* (1) To walk alone, as an infant. (2) To let go.
- LOP, *n.* Severed branches.
- LOVERING, *part.* Making love, courting.
- LUMBERSOME, *adj.* Heavy, awkward to move.
- LUMPUS, *adv.* In a lump, heavily (applied to a fall). "'E come down *lumpus*."
- LUNGEIOUS, *adj.* Impetuous, violent; ready to strike, kick, &c.
- LUNY, *adj.* Mentally soft. *Comp.* lunatic.
- LUSH, *v.* To beat down with green boughs, as wasps. *Comp.* lash.
- LYE, *n.* Water in which wood ashes have been steeped.
- MADAM, *n.* A title of respect used ironically by itself, but *bonâ fide* when prefixed to a surname.
- MAGGET, *n.* A magpie.
- MAGGOTY, *adj.* Of a child, fractious, ill-humoured.
- MARKET-PEERT, *adj.* Excited by liquor. This savours of the drinking customs which beset marketing and dealing.
- MARTIN-AYFER, *n.* A heifer naturally incapable of breeding, as is the case with a female twin calf when the other is a male.
- MASLIN, *adj.* Composed of mixed materials. A *maslin* kettle is made of zinc and copper. Becoming scarce. *Der. miscere*?
- MASONTER, *n.* A mason.
- MAWKIN, or MALKIN, *n.* (1) A scare-crow (female) figure. *Comp.* "malkin," Coriol. ii. 1, and Per. P. of Tyre, iv. 4. (2) See Scovin.
- MAWLERS, *n.* Hands.
- MAWMBLING, *adj.* Wandering in mind and speech.

- MAWMET, n.** An effigy or scare-crow. Wiclif calls an idol a *mawmet*, Acts vii. 41, xv. 20; Rom. ii. 22; &c. *Der.*, on *lucus* principle, from the iconoclastic Mahomet? "Mammet," for doll, Rom. and Jul. iii. 5, and 1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.
- MAXUM, n.** Same as Morum.
- MAYFISH, n.** A fish said to be found only in the Severn, amongst English rivers, and in the Mediterranean Sea; also called Twayt.
- MEATY, adj.** Of store animals, rather fleshy than fat.
- MEECHING, adj.** Melancholy, complaining. Used in New England.
- MELCH - HEARTED, adj.** Gentle, diffident, poor-spirited. *Comp.* "milk-livered," K. Lear, iv. 2.
- MESS, n.** Applied contemptuously to anything unsatisfactory or insignificant. "'Tis but a poor little *mess* of a place."
- MESSENGER, n.** A small detached cloud (*cumulus*) floating low, and supposed to betoken rain. Sometimes called a Carrier.
- MESS-OVER, v.** To make much of, to spoil, as a child.
- MIDDLE-BOND, n.** The strip of leather, or, by preference, large eel-skin, which forms part of the caplin, and connects the nile with the hand-stick of a flail.
- MIDDLING, adj.** (*Hall.*) Not in good health.
- MIFF, n.** A falling out. "We 'ad a bit of a miff."
- MIGHTY, adv.** Very. *Comp.* Lat. *valide, valde*. See Desperate.
- MILE, v.** *Pron.* of moil, to make dirty (so bile for boil, quine for quoin, &c.) "Bemoil," Tam o' Shanter, iv. 1.
- MILLARD, n.** Miller (mill-ward).
- MIMP, v.** To make a pretence, to sham. Probably *all.* to mumper, a beggar (*Skeat*).
- MINTY, adj.** Full of cheese-mites.
- MISCALL, v.** To speak unkindly to.
- MISHTERFUL, adj.** Mischievous.
- MISKIN, n.** Same as mixen, a dung-heap. A.S. *miscan*, to mix (*Et. Dict.*).
- MISS, n.** Want. "Tom's lost his place; and 'e'll find of it afore winter, and feel the *miss* o' good fittle."
- MISSUS, n.** A man's wife.
- MISWORD, n.** An unkind word. "We was fellow-servants nigh upon two year, 'er and me, and never 'ad a *misword*."
- MIX-OUT, v.** To clean out, as a cowhouse.
- MOGGY, n.** Vocative and pet name for a calf.
- MOITHERED, adj.** Harassed, dazed, bothered.
- MOLLY, v.** To do woman's work indoors, being a man. "'E were a good un to *molly* for 'isself, were old Joe."
- MOMMOCK, v.** To cut in pieces, to cut to waste, as food: *Coriol.* i. 3.
- MOON, n.** An ox-eye daisy.
- MOP, n.** A statute fair, for hiring servants.
- MORUM, n.** A vagary, a freak, an antic, a whimsical peculiarity also a method, or nostrum.
- MOSE, v.** To smoulder, as green wood on fire.
- MÖSEY, or MAWSEY (*Hall.*), adj.** Gone soft and woolly, as fruit. *Fr. moisi?*

MOTTY, *n.* A mark to throw at.

MOUCH, *v.* To pilfer eatables; to prowling in search of spoil. *All* to mich, to skulk (Skeat).

MUCKSHUT, *n.* The time just before dark, twilight. Mirk-shade? but *comp.* "cock-shut time," Ric. III. v. 3; and see Shut for shoot; according to the latter analogy, the veil of darkness is shot, or flung, over the earth.

MUDGIN, *n.* The fat on the chitterlings of a pig, called murgerom in the north (Skeat).

MUG, *v.* To enlist a man by drink for towing a boat. Dying out.

MULLEN, *n.* The bridle of a cart-horse.

MULLOCK, *n.* A mess, a litter.

MUMRUFFIN, *n.* (*Hall.*) The long-tailed titmouse.

MUNGER, *v.* To mutter, to grumble (*g* soft).

MUSE, *n.* An opening in a fence through which a hare passes (pronounced, muce). "Them Welshmen (Welsh sheep) 'd go through a rabbit run or a har' muce." "Musit" in same sense, Venus and Adon. (Nares).

MUST, or MAST, *n.* The cake of apples pressed for cider, after it has been wrung through the hairs.

NABBLE, *v.* To gnaw. *Comp.* nibble.

NAG, *n.* To worry with reproaches. "Provincial; but a good word. From Swedish *nagga*, to nibble, peck. A doublet of *gnaw*." (Et. Dict.).

NÄGER, *v.* To work hard. *Der.* nigger.

NAIL-PASSER, *n.* A gimlet.

NALLS, *n.* Belongings, goods and chattels.

NATIF, *n.* Native place.

NAY-WORD, *n.* A by-word; a name of ridicule or reproach. Twelfth Night, ii. 3 (Nares).

NEIGHBOUR, *v.* To visit about and gossip. "I never was one for *neighbourin'.*"

NESH, *adj.* Delicate, tender: used by Chaucer (Nares).

NIBS, *n.* The handles which stand out from the scythe-snead.

NICKER, *n.* To snigger. A.S. *hnáegan*, to neigh.

NIFLE, *v.* To idle or "loaf." *n.* A fit of idleness. "You've bin on the *nifle*," or "on the *nifling* pin."

NILD, and NIDDLE, *n.* A needle. A.S. *nédl*. Nild dying out.

NILE, *n.* The upper part of a flail, that which beats the corn. The "Shropshire Word-book" makes the Nile the same as the caplin, and for the meaning of the former, according to Upton use, gives "swipple." *Hall.* gives "swingel" as "Var. Dial.," but gives "Nile," in the Upton sense, as "Salop"

NIP, *v.* To move quickly. "I *nips* athirt the ground and gives 'im the meetin'."

NIPPLED, *adj.* (of a knife, scythe, &c.) Notched. *Comp.* nib and neb, in the sense of point or projection.

NISGAL, *n.* The smallest pig in a litter.

NITHER, *n.* (*Hall.*) A grimace, also a shiver. "All uv a nither." *v.* To grin as a dog, to grimace; to shiver with cold.

NOBBY, *n.* Vocative and pet name for a colt.

- NORATION, *n.* Busybody's talk. Distorted use of oration.
- NOSE-BLEED, *n.* A bleeding at the nose.
- NUNCHION, *n.* Luncheon (no etymological connection); properly, *none-schenche*, *i.e.* noon-drink. A.S. *scencan*, to pour out (Skeat); *comp.* "under-skinker," 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4, and "skink," B. Jons., New Inn, i. 3.
- NURDY, *n.* Used as *nisgal*; a small, unhealthy creature; a weakling. In Yorkshire, a wreckling.
- NURRA-ONE, *n.* Never-a-one, nobody.
- OATH, *v.* To swear. "I'll oath it."
- OBBLY-ONKERS, *n.* The game of "conquer-nut," played with strung horse-chestnuts. *Obbly* was probably nobbly or knobby, expressing the appearance of the string of nuts, and *onkers* was probably invented as a rhyme to "conquers." The doggerel attached to the game here is—
 "Obbly, obbly, onkers, my first conquers;
 'Obbly, obbly, O, my first go!"
- Mrs. Chamberlain, who spells the word differently, adds—
 "Hobley, hobley ack, my first crack."
- OCKERD, *adj.* *Pron.* of awkward; contrary, when applied to weather or temper. Formerly an adverb; M.E. *awk*, *auk*, contrary: ward, a suffix, as in forward, backward, &c. (Et. Dict.).
- ODDMENTS, *n.* Odds and ends.
- ODDS, *n.* A difference. "There's an *odds* in childern." *v.* To balance, as an account, or to alter.
- OFFLING, *adj.* Of no account, refuse. *Der.* offal.
- OLD, *adj.* (1) Cunning, especially as applied to children. (2) Displeased, angry. "He looked very *old* at me."
- OLD-MAID, *n.* A horse-fly; in Yorkshire called a cleg.
- OLDNESS, *n.* Cunning, especially of children.
- ORDAIN, *v.* To make right, or set to rights; vaguely applied to many ways of doing so.
- ORL, *n.* The alder tree.
- OTHEREN, *adj.* Other. "Every *otheren* day."
- OTTOMY, or NOTTOMY, *n.* A very thin person. *Der.* atom, or anatomy? (1) As You Like It, iii. 2, and 2 Hen. IV. v. 4; (2) K. John, iii. 4.
- OULESS, or OLESS, *adj.* Neglectful, unwilling to take trouble. "'Er don't sim to take no delight in 'er work; 'er's got reg'lar *ouless*."
- OUT-ASKED, *part.* Said of a couple whose marriage-banns have been asked in church three times. "They was *out-asked* Sunday was a fortnight."
- OUTRIDE, *n.* The district of a commercial traveller.
- OVER, *v.* To repeat again and again.
- OVER-GET, *v.* To get over, as trouble or sickness.
- OWNER, *n.* One who owns a boat, barge, or trow. Used as a vocative and as a prefix. "Do you know what's the matter with *Owner* Smith?" "Well, sir, I did hear as the doctor should say as it were purity (pleurisy)."
- OX-PUDDINGS, *n.* *Pron.* of hog's-puddings; a large sort of sausages, made from the leaf of a pig, chopped up and stewed with cutlins, rice, rosemary, sage, leek, organy, and spice.

- Innovators add sugar and currants. Sometimes coloured with blood.
- PANTLE, *v.* To pant.
- PASS-OUT, *v.* Of the passing bell, to toll (trans. and intr.).
 "Send Jack up to pass-out the bell." "The bell's just passed out for ould Kester."
- PAYMASTER, *n.* An employer of labour, a payer of wages.
- PEASIPOUSE, *n.* Peas and beans grown together as a crop.
 Lat. *pisa*, a pea, and *puls*, pottage made of peas, pulse, &c. (Et. Dict.).
- PECK, *n.* A point (peak): "The *peck* of the shou'der." See Pick. *v.* To fall forward (pitch).
- PECK-ED, *part.* (two syllables). Pointed (peaked). A boat is *peck-ed* at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends.
- PECK-SHAFT, *n.* The handle of a pick-axe. Peak, peck, pike, and pick have a Celtic origin. Shaft is A.S. *scaft*. *Comp.* shave, and shape (Et. Dict.).
- PEERK, *n.* (*sing.* and *plu.*) A perch, or perches, in land measure.
- PEERT, *adj.* Lively, in good spirits. "The *pert* and nimble spirit of youth." Mids. Night's Dr. i. 1. Used by negroes in America.
- PEERTEN-UP, *v.* To become lively.
- PERISHED, *part.* Dead, or half-dead, from cold or decay.
- PHLEEM, *n.* *Pron.* of phlegm.
- PICK, or PECK, *n.* (1) A pick-axe; M.E. *pikois*, or *pikeys*; not an axe at all (Et. Dict.). (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal.
- PIE-FINCH, *n.* A chaffinch.
- PIG-MEAT, *n.* Meat which is not bacon from a bacon-pig.
- PIGS-COT, *n.* A pig-sty. A.S. *cote* and *cyte*, a den (Et. Dict.).
- PIGS-FRY, *n.* The liver, lights, heart, mudgin, &c., of a pig sold for frying.
- PILCH, *v.* (1) To poke with the horn. (2) To pilfer.
- PIN, *n.* A fit, an inclination, a mood. See Nifle.
- PIP, *n.* The blossom of the cowslip. *v.* To pull the blossom out for making wine.
- PISHTY, *n.* Vocative and pet name for a dog.
- PITCH-POLL, *adv.* Head over heels. *v.* (1) To turn head over heels. (2) To sell an article for double the price it cost.
- PIT-HOLE, *n.* A grave.
- PLACK, or PLECK, *n.* A plot of ground.
- PLANTS, *n.* Young brocoli, borecole, brussels-sprouts, &c.
- PLAYCHER, *n.* *Pron.* of pleacher, or plasher; a stem in a hedge half cut through and bent down. "The pleached bower," Much Ado, iii. 1. *Comp.* plait; *der.* *plectere* (Et. Dict.).
- PLIM, *v.* To swell, or be plumped out, as bacon in boiling.
- PLIM-BOB, *n.* A plummet.
- PLUNGE, *n.* A falling into, or going under, trouble or sickness.
- PLUNT, *n.* A cudgel. Stronger form of plant?
- POKE, or POUK, *n.* A pustule (pock), especially a sty in the eye. A.S. *poc*, a pustule (Et. Dict.).

- POLE-RING, *n.* The ring which fastens the head of the scythe-blade to the snead.
- POLT, *v.* To beat down, as fruit; to thump. *n.* A blow.
- POMP, *v.* To pamper or feed up; spoiled children are said to be *pomped-up*; also horses and other animals for sale.
- POOKFOIST, *n.* A kind of fungus, a puff-ball. "Puck" is probably the first syllable (Skeat).
- PORKET, *n.* A young pig for small pork.
- POT, *n.* A local measure containing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pecks. Of potatoes, plums, and pears the weight is 84 lb.; of plums and onions 72 lb.; of gooseberries 63 lb. See Side (2).
- POT-FRUIT, *n.* Eating fruit, as distinguished from that made into cider or perry.
- POT-HAMPERN, *n.* A hamper containing a pot.
- PAWL, or PRÖLL, *v.* To do needlework in a rough and clumsy way. The word is dying out.
- PRICHELL, *v.* To goad or prick.
- PRIMMY-ROSE, *n.* *Pron.* of primrose. "Primerole," Chaucer C. T. 3,268 (Et. Dict.).
- PROMP, *v.* To curvet, and show high spirits, as a horse.
- PROMPT, *adj.* Spirited, as a horse.
- PUG, *n.* A quill left in a plucked fowl. "Chockful o' *pugs*."
v. To pull, to pluck.
- PURE, *adj.* Well in health. "I be quite *pure*."
- PURGATORY, *n.* An ash-hole under the grate.
- PURGY, *adj.* Cross, surly; *g* hard.
- PUSSY-CATS, *n.* Catkins.
- PUTCHEON, *n.* A wicker eel-trap, smaller than a wheel; *u* pronounced as in put.
- QUARTER, *n.* One of the four compartments of the bag of a cow.
- QUICE, *n.* A wood-pigeon.
- QUICK, *n.* Growing hawthorn.
- QUILT, *v.* To beat (welt).
- QUILTER, *n.* A big one, synonym of whopper. "'Ere's a *quilter* of a cowcumber!" "Owner, 'as you seen *Quilter* White to-dahy?"
- QUIZ, or QUIZZIT, *v.* To ask prying questions. *Comp.* quest.
- RACE, *n.* The pluck of a sheep or calf. *v.* *Pron.* of rase, to scratch or abrade.
- RAFFAGE, *n.* A heap of refuse, odds and ends. A fishing net gets full of *raffage*. German, *raffeln*, to snatch up; Fr. *rafler*, to catch or seize (Et. Dict.).
- RAIN-BAT, *n.* A small beetle, on the killing of which rain is expected shortly to ensue.
- RAISE-THE-PLACE, *v.* To make a disturbance. "'E's an onaccountable lungeous chap. 'E were like to *raise the place* becous my little wench fetched a turmit out of 'is ground."
- RAKE-TURN, *v.* To rake tedded grass into ridges, so as to expose the under side to the sun and wind. Sometimes Hack, or Hack-rake, is used to designate this process. *n.* The ridge formed by rake-turning.
- RAMP, *n.* An ascent in a wall-coping.
- RANDOM, *adj.* Headlong, impulsive.

- RANGLE, *v.* *Pron.* of rankle, as a wound does.
- RASTY, or RAISTY, *adj.* Rancid, as bacon (rusty).
- RAVE, *v.* To speak loudly.
- REAP, *n.* A sheaf or bundle of corn, beans, &c.; A.S. *ripan*, to reap.
- REDIX, *n.* Used only at marbles. When a boy has placed his marble in a certain position, and afterwards finds that another position would be more advantageous, if he can say, "No first my *redix*" before anyone else says, "First your *redix*," he may make the change, but not otherwise. Probably connected with Lat. *dixi*.
- REEN, *n.* The last bout of a veering (little used). *Comp.* rain Northern for ridge (*Hall*.) and *rein*, Icel. for a strip of land (*Skeat*).
- REFUSE, *n.* Refusal. "Master Willum promised me the first *refuse* o' that bit o' ground."
- RELISH, *n.* Any sort of condiment; pickle, red-herring, &c.
- RIBBET, *n.* *Pron.* of rivet.
- RICK-MOULD, *n.* An imaginary implement, represented by any heavy weight in a bag, which a victim, inexperienced in hay-making, is sent to borrow, and has to carry for a long distance, with strict injunctions not to drop it.
- RID, *v.* To clear away, to dispatch; 3 Hen. VI. v. 5.
- RIDDLINGS, *n.* Large pebbles sifted out of gravel; *comp.* A.S. *hridian*, to sift (*Et. Dict.*).
- RIFF, *n.* The itch.
- RIFLE, *v.* To rouse or startle. "The youngster's got the 'iccups bad; you *rifle* 'im a bit."
- RIG, *n.* A sprain. *v.* To sprain. Rarely used except of the back.
- RIPPING, *part.* (of frost or cold). Sharp, cutting.
- RIVEL, *v.* To shrivel or wrinkle. "The *rivell'd* lips" (*Cowp. Task*, ii. 488).
- ROAD, *n.* Way or method. "'Er don't know the right *road* to dink a babby."
- ROBBLE, *n.* *Pron.* of ravel; a tangle. *v.* To entangle.
- RODNEY, *adj.* Rough and idle. "A *rodney* sort of a chap."
- ROMMELY, *adj.* (of bacon, &c.) Greasy.
- RONK, *adj.* *Pron.* of rank; strong, of luxuriant growth. A.S. *ranc*, strong, forward (*Et. Dict.*).
- ROOT, *n.* *Pron.* of rut.
- ROPY, *adj.* Stringy; applied to bread and to cider.
- ROWENS, *n.* Chaff and refuse after threshing.
- ROX, *v.* To soften; hence roxed, applied to fruit, means decayed. Also applied to phlegm.
- RUBBER, *n.* A stone for whetting a scythe.
- RUBBLING, *part.* Pertaining to rough work. "I don't want no more nor a *rubblin'* gurl for my work." "I on'y wants a *rubblin'* place for the wench."
- RUDGEL, or RIDGUL, *n.* (*g* soft) (1) a half-gelding. (2) A waster.
- SADE, *v.* To weary (sate?). "Saded of gruel." "A *sading* job."
- SAG, *n.* Flags, rushes, older form of sedge (*Skeat*). *v.* To be weighed down in the middle, as a rope loosely stretched.

SAG-SEATED, *adj.* Rush-bottomed.

SALLY, *n.* (1) A kind of willow; *comp.* Lat. *salix*. (2) The fluffy part above the lower end of a church bell-rope, mainly used in chiming.

SÄPY, *adj.* Gone moist, soddened, as meat, poultry, &c. *All.* to Low German *sipan*, to trickle, and to soap rather than to *sap* (Skeat).

SCAMBLING, *adj.* Make-shift. "'E made a *scambling* job of it."

SCARF, *n.* To unite two pieces of timber end to end. *Der.* Swedish *skarf*, a seam or joint (Et. Dict.).

SCAWT, or SCOTE, *v.* To scramble, slip about, or scrape the ground with the feet.

SCORE, *n.* (1) Twenty-one in selling plants for growing, cucumbers, asparagus, radishes, &c.; but mostly used as an aliquot part of the "long hundred" (see Hundred). (2) The core of an apple.

SCOUT, *v.* To drive away. *All.* to shove and shoot, from Scandinavian origin (Et. Dict.).

SCOVIN, *n.* (o as in oven). A cloth, mat, or old fishing-net, attached to a pole and used for cleaning out a baker's oven. *Hall.* gives "scovel, a baker's maulkin." Sometimes *scurvin*, or *scuffle*. Becoming scarce.

SCRABBLE, or SCROBBLE, *v.* To scramble.

SCRATCHER, *n.* A machine for cider-making.

SCRATCHINGS, *n.* (*Hall.*) Fragments strained out of lard in melting, and made into a dish.

SCRAWL, *v.* *Pron.* of crawl.

SCREENINGS, *n.* Fine gravel.

SCRIBE, *v.* To mark wood with a pencil or instrument, as a carpenter does.

SCRIBING-IRON, *n.* A tool for marking trees for felling.

SCRIGGLING, *n.* A stunted apple. *All.* to scraggy (Skeat).

SCROODGE, *v.* To squeeze, to crowd. "I likes them chairs; us can't be *scroodged* in 'em, like we was in the old church."

SCROODLE, *v.* To cower, crouch.

SCUTCH, *n.* Couch-grass (*u* pronounced as in butcher).

SEED-LIP, *n.* A wooden vessel for sowing seed, shaped for carrying on the hip.

SEEDS, *n.* Growing clover (pronounced, *sids*).

SENNÄ, *n.* *Pron.* of sinew.

SET, *v.* To let, as house or land.

SETTLE, *n.* A long seat with a high back; A.S. *setl*. *Comp.* Lat. *sedile*.

SHAD-SALMON, *n.* Another name for the shad. Of doubtful use.

SHARD, or SHORD, *n.* A gap in a hedge.

SHARPS, *n.* Same as gurgeons.

SHEARHOG, *n.* A two-year-old sheep.

SHEED, *v.* *Pron.* of shed.

SHEPPICK, or SHUPPICK, *n.* *Pron.* of sheaf-pike, a pitchfork.

SHIP, *n.* *Pron.* of sheep. Hence in Acts xxvii. danger has been experienced of confusing shipwreck with the more familiar sheep-rack.

- SHOWL, *n.* *Pron.* of shovel. "I, said the owl, with my spade and *showl*" (Death of Cock Robin).
- SHROUD, *v.* Among the watermen the sun is said to *shroud*, or *s'roud*, when its rays appear through the clouds slanting to the horizon, in a form resembling the shrouds of a ship. It is then said to be "drawing water," and rain is predicted.
- SHUCK, *v.* *Pron.* of shake. "Pick the best on 'em, and then *shuck* the tree."
- SHYUD, *n.* *Pron.* of shed; monosyllable.
- SHURTY, *adj.* Angry.
- SHUT, *n.* (shoot). A cast or throw of a fishing-net. *adj.* Shot, rid (often pronounced, shet); A.S. *sceotan*, to shoot (Et. Dict.).
- SIDDER, *adj.* Soft, mellow; applied to peas that will boil well when old, and to land which will grow such peas; also to decayed wood. Probably *all.* to seethe (Skeat).
- SIDE, *n.* (1) A company. "A strong *side* at the pea-picking."
(2) A measure of cherries or of currants, weighing 63 lb.
- SKEEL, *n.* A shallow wooden vessel for washing butter in; a like vessel, but larger, and spouted, used in brewing.
- SKIM-DICK, *n.* Poor cheese.
- SKIP, *n.* A shallow basket made of oak laths, with rounded bottom and ends, and an opening at either end by way of handles.
- SLAWN, *n.* *Plu.* of sloe.
- SLICK, *adj.* (sleek). Smooth and shiny, as of ice or hair. *v.* To make smooth and shiny. "*Slick* yer 'air afore yer goes."
- SLIMBER, *v.* To take work easily.
- SLINKVEAL, *n.* The flesh of a newly-born calf.
- SLITHER, *v.* To slide.
- SLIVER, *n.* A piece cut off. K. Lear, iv. 2. *v.* Ham. iv. 7. *Comp.* slice.
- SLOB, *n.* *Pron.* of slab; the outside cut of a tree when sawn into planks.
- SLOBBERDY, *adj.* Dirty, sloppy. "Slobbery," applied to land, Hen. V. iv. 5.
- SLUMMACKING, *adj.* Slovenly. Probably an "imitative word" (Skeat).
- SMART, *adj.* Good or well in a vague sense. "A *smart* lot."
"I'm *smartish*."
- SMITE, *n.* A mite, a bit. "Every smite of it."
- SMUDGE, *n.* A kiss. *v.* To kiss.
- SNEAD, *n.* The curved pole to which the scythe-blade is hung. *Pronounced*, sned.
- SNIPING, *part.* (of frost or cold). Biting, sharp. *All.* to sneap, snap, and snub (Et. Dict.).
- SNIRP, *v.* To shrivel or wither.
- SNITCHOCKS, *n.* A disease in game birds like the gapes in poultry.
- SNOB, *v.* To sob.
- SNOPE, *n.* A thump or slap. *v.* To strike, to slap. Dealers on concluding a bargain say, "Snope it down," *i.e.*, "Strike hands on it" (*comp.*, "Strike-me-luck," Hudibras, ii. 1, 539, quoted by Nares). *All.* to sneap, *v.*, Love's Labour Lost,

- i. 1, and n., 2 Hen. IV. ii. 1; also to snub and snap (Skeat).
- SNOWLER, *n.* A blow on the head. "Nowl," head, Mids. Night's Dr., iii. 2.
- SOCK, or SOCKAGE, *n.* The drainage from cattle-sheds, &c. *Der.* soak; A.S. *sūcan*, also *sūgan*, to suck (Et. Dict.).
- SOLID, *adj.* Grave, serious.
- SOLLUM, *v.* To sulk. "'Er 'ud sit *sollumin'* for an hour together."
- SPALL, *v.* To splinter, as the under side of a bough in sawing; *n.* a splinter. From Teutonic base *spald*, to splinter (Et. Dict.).
- SPEAR, *n.* The spirelet, or sprout, which, if not checked, would appear at one end of the grain when malting barley germinates after steeping. See "ackersprit," and "acrospire" in *Hall*.
- SPINE OF THE BACK, *n.* The spine (which is never mentioned alone).
- SPITTAL, *n.* A spade.
- SPITTAL-TREE, *n.* A spade-handle.
- SPOT, *n.* Of cider, beer, rain, &c., a drop. *v.* To begin to rain, to rain slightly.
- SPRACK, or SPRACKT, *adj.* Lively, bright. Sir H. Evans pronounces it *sprag*, Mer. W. W. iv. 1.
- SPREADER, *n.* A stick to keep the traces from the heels of cart-horses.
- SQUARE, *n.* In thatchers' and builders' work a superficial area ten feet square.
- SQUAT, *v.* To prevent a wheel from rolling by blocking it.
- SQUENCH, *v.* *Pron.* of quench. "'Tis both *squenchin'* and feedin', that oatmeal drink."
- SQUIB, *n.* A squirt. *v.* To squirt.
- SQUILT, *n.* A pimple or pustule.
- STADDLE, *n.* A rick-stand; used in Lowell's "Biglow Papers."
- STAGGERING-BOB, *n.* A very young calf slaughtered.
- STALE, *n.* The handle of a mop, broom, pitchfork, &c. A.S. *stal*, *stel* (Et. Dict.).
- STAM, *n.* *Pron.* of stem. "That old 'awthorn *stam* wants stockin' up."
- STANDY, *adj.* Wilful, defiant, froward (applied to children only).
- TANK, *n.* A dam or stoppage in a stream. Year-Books of Ed. I. i. 415, *estang*, a pool; ii. 451, *estank*, a mill-dam (Et. Dict.). *Comp.* Lat. *stagnum*. *v.* To dam or stop water. *Comp.* stanch.
- STILCH, or STELCH, *n.* (1) A post in a cow-house to which cows are tied; a variant of stalk, and *all.* to stilt (Skeat). (2) A breadth across a field which a labourer would take for reaping, &c.
- STIVING, *part.* Close, stifling (*Hall*.); stived up, almost stifled.
- STOCK, *v.* To strike with a point, as a bird with its beak. *Comp.* stock-axe, also *stoccata* (fencing term) and stuck (*n.*). Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

- STOCK-EEKLE, *n.* A woodpecker.
- STOOK, or STUCK, *n.* From six to ten sheaves set upright in the field. *v.* To set up in a stook.
- STOP-GLAT, *n.* A stop-gap.
- STOPLESS, *n.* The wooden lid of a brick oven (little used now).
- STORM, *n.* A shower.
- STORM-COCK, *n.* A missel-thrush.
- STOUL, *n.* The butt of a tree left in the ground (stool).
- STRIKE, *n.* A piece of wood for striking level the contents of a bushel measure.
- STUB, *n.* (1) A prop at the bottom of a post. (2) Same as Stoul.
- STUCK, *n.* The handle of a jug (stalk).
- STURLY, *adj.* Staring, as applied to the coat of an animal.
- SUBSTANCE, *n.* A tumour.
- SUITY, *adj.* Of a sort, level; used by pig-dealers to signify an even and level lot.
- SUN-DOG, *n.* An appearance among clouds, like a small fragment of a rainbow, supposed to foretell rain.
- SUPPER, *v.* To give supper to, as to cows.
- SWAG, *n.* Sway, balance.
- SWALE, or SWEAL, *v.* To singe or burn. A.S. *swēlan*, to burn. *Comp.* swelter and sultry (Et. Dict.).
- SWARD, *n.* Rind, as of bacon. A.S. *sweward*, the skin of bacon (Et. Dict.).
- SWARDY, *adj.* With thick rind.
- SWELTH, *n.* Swelling.
- SWILL, *v.* To cleanse by flooding. A child in a school, being asked what the Almighty did to the world in Noah's days, graphically replied, "A *swilled* un." A.S. *swilian*, to wash. *Comp.* scullery (Et. Dict.).
- SWIMY, *adj.* Having a swimming in the head.
- SWINGE, *v.* *Pron.* of singe.
- SWITHER, *n.* (Hall.) Perspiration. *Comp.* Lat. *sudor*.
- TABBER, *v.* To tap or drum; Nahum ii. 7. *Comp.* tabor.
- TACK, *n.* (1) Stuff, materials. (2) Keep for cattle.
- TADDY, *adj.* Pot-bellied.
- TAGGYFINCH, *n.* A chaffinch.
- TAIL-WHEAT, *n.* The inferior portion of a dressing kept for home consumption.
- TALE, *n.* A story of doubtful authority. "Don't you listen to what them chaps says, Owner; 'tis nothin' but *tales*."
- TALLAT, *n.* A loft used for hay, &c.
- TANCEL, *v.* To beat. *Der.* tan? *Comp.* Fr. *tancer*, to chide (Skeat).
- TANG, *v.* To cause a swarm of bees to settle by a clanging sound; also, to claim the ownership of it by the same process.
- TED, *v.* To toss and spread about mown grass in hay-making.
- TEEM, *v.* To pour out.
- TEERT, *adj.* Smarting. A.S. *teart*, whence tart, *adj.* (Skeat).
- TEG, *n.* A sheep at a year old. Ray, 16th century, spells it tagge.
- TEMPEST, *n.* A thunderstorm.
- TERRIFY, *v.* To astonish, to annoy or trouble strangely. See Deadly and Desperate.

THAT, *adv.* So. " 'E's got *that* fat I must be to kill 'im soon."

THEAVE, *n.* A ewe at a year old.

THILLER, *n.* The shaft-horse in a team. " Filler," Mer. of

V. ii. 2. Thill is the shaft, closely allied to deal or thel (used in 1586), a plank (Et. Dict.).

THINK-ON, *v.* To remember.

THRAVE, or THREAVE, *n.* (*sing.* and *plu.*) Twenty-four boltings of straw. Icel. *threft* (Skeat). Originally, a handful.

THRIFTY, *adj.* Thriving, as a pig.

THRIPPLES, *n.* Same as "ripples," in Shropshire; a movable attachment of rails to enable a cart or waggon to carry loose material, as hay or straw. Sometimes called "ladder."

THUNK, *n.* A thong.

TICEFOOLS, *n.* Puff-balls, from their likeness to mushrooms.

TICE-PENNY, *n.* and *adj.* Catch-penny.

TIDDLE, *v.* To make much of, to fondle.

TIDDLING, *n.* A pet animal.

TIDY, *adj.* Respectable; also good or well in a vague sense.

"A *tidy* chap." "A *tidy* lot o' currants." "I'm pretty *tidy*."

TILTH, *n.* A freshly turned furrow.

TIMES, *adv.* Often, time after time.

TIND, *v.* To kindle, as a candle or fire. *Comp.* tinder. "Tine" (*v.*), Faery Q. II. xi. 21.

TISSUCKING, *adj.* (applied to a cough only). Dry and hacking. Corruption of phthisical.

TITTER, *n.* A see-saw. *Comp.* "Titterstone," one of the Clee Hills, called after a rocking-stone thereon; also totter.

TITTY, *n.* The mother's breast. A.S. *tit*.

TOP-AND-TAIL, *v.* To take off tops and bottoms from turnips, mangold wurzels, &c., while pulling them up.

TOP-UP, *v.* To finish at the top, as a hay-rick.

TORRIL, *n.* A creature not good for much; applied to mankind and brutes.

TOSTY-BALL, *n.* A cowslip-ball.

TOT, *n.* A small mug.

TOTTERDY, *adj.* Unsteady, infirm.

TOW, *n.* A chain for hauling timber. Pronounced, taou.

TOWEL, *v.* To beat.

TRAFFIC, *n.* A track or passage made by rats, rabbits, &c. "You'd best lay a trap right in the *traffic* o' them rots."

TRAM, or TRAMMING, *n.* A framework, or a loose arrangement, of stout parallel rails on short legs, or blocks, for supporting casks.

TRAMMEL, *n.* A large drag-net.

TRAVEL, *v.* To walk, to have the use of the feet and legs.

"This pig bain't to say bad in 'imself, but 'e don't sim to *travel* right."

TREE, *n.* A plant grown in a pot.

TRIG, *n.* A nick, a shallow trench.

TRIMPLE, *v.* To tread limpingly, as one with tender feet.

TROW,* *n.* The largest sort of vessel on the Severn, and

* One of the public-houses in the town bears the name of "The Severn Trow."

- rounded at both ends ; carries up to 130 tons weight (*ow* as in cow). *Comp.* trough. Perhaps *all.* to tray (Et. Dict.)
- TRUEL, *n.* A mason's trowel. Middle English (Et. Dict.)
- TRUNK, *n.* A rough chest, pierced with holes, and moored in the water for keeping live fish.
- TUMP, *n.* A conical heap.
- TUN-DISH, *n.* A funnel. Measure for M. iii. 2 ; A.S. *tunne*, a barrel ; *Comp.* tunnel (Et. Dict.).
- TUP, *n.* A ram.
- TUSSOCK, *n.* A tuft of coarse grass.
- TWAYT, *n.* Same as May-fish.
- TWIN, *n.* A double fruit.
- UNACCOUNTABLE, *adv.* Uncommonly, surprisingly ; the first syllable is pronounced, on.
- UNCLE, *n.* Familiar vocative in addressing an elder friend. *Der. avunculus*, literally, "little grandfather." (Et. Dict.)
- UNGAIN, *adj.* Unhandy, inconvenient.
- UNKED, *adj.* Dismal, lonely, dreary. M.E. *unkid*, from *un* and *kid*, *p. part.* of *kythe*, to make known (Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 3) ; literally, not known ; hence strange, solitary, uncomfortable, &c. Another form of uncouth (Et. Dict.).
- UNSUITY, *adj.* Not of a sort, not matching.
- UP-COUNTRY, *adj.* and *adv.* Applied to North Worcester-shire and Staffordshire.
- UP-HILL, *adj.* and *adv.* (applied to wind), North or South ; see Down-hill.
- UPON-TIMES, *adv.* Now and then.
- UPSET, *n.* A disturbance.
- URCHIN, *n.* A hedgehog.
- UTIS, *n.* A riotous noise, a din ; such as used to accompany the eighth day of a festival. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. *Utas*, old Anglo-French form of octaves (Skeat) ; *comp.* modern Fr. *huit*.
- VALLY, *n.* The fellow of a wheel ; pronounced as valley. A.S. *felga* (Et. Dict.).
- VAUM, *n.* *Pron.* of foam.
- VEERING, *n.* A certain number of ridges and furrows in ploughing. Not much used. Perhaps *all.* to furrow (Skeat).
- VENT, *n.* Demand, use, opportunity of disposal. "No *vent* for apples this year." *Comp.* old use of vent (Fr. *vente*), from *vendere* (Skeat).
- WAD, or GRASS-WAD, *n.* A small heap or cock.
- WALLUSH, *adj.* Insipid, cloying, nauseous. *Walsh*, common in M.E. Boiling up, as it were, in the stomach ; A.S. *weallan*, to boil (Skeat).
- WARM, *v.* To beat.
- WARMSHIP, *n.* Warmth.
- WASHINGS, *n.* Cider made from a second pressing of the cheese with admixture of water.
- WASTER, *n.* A refuse article of imperfect fabric.
- WASTRIL, *n.* One who is falling away in flesh, man or beast.
- WATER-DOG, *n.* Same as Sun-dog.
- WATTY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed ; *a* sounded as in what.
- WAVE-WIND, *n.* The large wild convolvulus (*Septium*).

- WAY-LEAVE, *n.* Permission to use a way.
 WAZZEN, *n.* The weasand or windpipe (*a* sounded as in wax); A.S. *wásend* (Et. Dict.)
 WED, *part.* Weeded.
 WEEP, *v.* To exude (transitive and intransitive).
 WELL-ENDED, *adj.* Well got in, as hay.
 WENCH, *n.* A girl.
 WENT, *part.* Gone. "I'd 'a' *went* myself if I'd a-known as you wasn't a-going."
 WERRIT, *n.* One of an anxious, fidgetty disposition. *v.* To worry. Connected with the worrying of a wolf; A.S. *wearg*, a wolf (Et. Dict.).
 WETHER, *n.* A male sheep disabled from breeding.
 WHAT-FOR, *n.* A vague threat of unpleasant consequences. "If I lights uv that young limb, I'll let 'im know *wot-for*."
 WHEEL, *n.* A wicker eel-trap, almost twice the size of a putcheon.
 WHIMMY, *adj.* Given to whims.
 WHINNOCK, *v.* To cry whiningly as a child; A.S. *hwīnan*, to whine (Et. Dict.).
 WHISKET, *n.* A gardening basket.
 WHISSUN-BOSSSES, *n.* Gueldres-roses.
 WIG, *n.* An oblong bun, made with carraway seeds instead of currants.
 WILGILL, *n.* An epicene creature; an animal that is of both sexes (*g* soft).
 WINDLE-STRAW, *n.* Something easily blown about; applied to a corn crop that is light.
 WIND-SCARE, *n.* An object presenting resistance to the wind. "Two fut 'll be dip enow for this pwost; 'e ain't much of a *wind-scare*."
 WINTER-STUFF, *n.* Borecole, brussels-sprouts, savoys, and other greens.
 WIRES, *n.* The runners of strawberry plants.
 WOLLIES, or WALLIES, *n.* Ridges into which hay is raked before carrying it, or putting it into cocks. *Comp.* Wallige (*Hall.*), a loose bundle of anything.
 WONDERMENT, *n.* Something to stare at or talk about.
 WOONT, *n.* A mole. A.S. *wand*, found in a Glossary of the eighth century (Skeat).
 WORLERS, or WURLERS, *n.* Gaiters.
 WOZZLE, or WUZZLE, *v.* To beat or trample down and twist the stems, as of grass or corn.
 WRATCH, *n.* *Pron.* of wretch; applied compassionately. "E've not 'ad a wink o' sleep all night, 'e've not, poor *wratch*." A.S. *wrecca*, an outcast (Et. Dict.).
 YARB, *n.* *Pron.* of herb.
 YOW, *n.* *Pron.* of ewe; A.S. *eown* (Et. Dict.).
 YOX, *v.* To heave or cough. *Comp.* yex, for hiccough.
 YUD, *n.* *Pron.* of head.

Three other words may be mentioned which, although no longer current, occur in the parish books of the last century.

"Garderailes" is pronounced by a friend to be an old term for balustrades. "Type" he thinks may be a corruption of *tympanum*, the sounding-board of the pulpit. "Lappertage" represents something (the repair of which is charged for) between the two "Hams," or large common meadows; but no satisfactory interpretation has been arrived at.

The following phrases are current in Upton:—

"A good churchman" = a clergyman with a good voice.

"A good man round a barrel, but no cooper" = one who is fond of drink.

"An afternoon farmer" = a farmer who takes things easily, and is always behindhand.

"As black as black," "as wet as wet;" and so with other epithets. "Can be" would complete the elliptical sentence.

"At the edge of night" = just before dark.

"By scowl of brow" = judging by eye, and not by rule or measure.

"In himself (or herself, &c.)" = in his (or her) general health. The distinct existence of the corporeal *ego* and its subordinate members is clearly recognised. "How are you to-day, Mary?" "I be better *in myself*, sir; but my poor leg 'ave got that swelth in 'im as I couldn't get 'im along to the top o' the town, not if you was to crown mü."

"Like a humble-bee in a churn;" said of one whose voice is not distinctly audible.

"May Hill" = the month of May in relation to consumptive patients (see Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire, i. 252, quoted in Davies's "Supplemental English Glossary"). "'Er 'll never over-get *Mahy 'ill*, I doubt, poor wratch."

"Not if you was to crown me" = not for a kingdom.

"Shuffling jobs" = irregular work.

The tops of the potatoes, &c., "have had the soot-bag over them" = have been blackened by the frost.

To be "off his head" = to be out of his mind.

To be "on the mending hand" = to be improving.

To be "up in the boughs" = to be out of temper, or haughty.

To "drop it" on a person = to "give it" him.

To "get the grant" = to obtain permission.

To "get the turn" = to pass the crisis.

To "get the scog of" = to be able to crow over.

To "give the meeting" = to meet.

To "have a cow calve" = to be left a legacy. "His last *cow* *has calved* now, I expect."

To have "dropped his watch in the bottom of the rick;" a jocular hypothesis to account for the cutting or turning of a rick which has become over-heated.

To "have leaden socks in his boots" = to be lazy.

To "know to a nest," &c. = to know *of* a nest, &c.

To "make a poor out of it" = to obtain small results.
 To "mend his draught" = to take another glass.
 To "miss every hair of his head" = to miss him sadly.
 To "pass the time of day" = to wish good morning, or evening, &c.
 To "pick up a knife" = to get a fall from a horse.
 To "play the bear with" = to damage.
 To "pick up his crumbs" = to finish up his work neatly.
 To "put his spoon into the wall" = to die.
 To "stick up his stick" = to die.

"Up to dick," or "nick," "the door," "the knocker," or "the nines" = in first-rate condition; to perfection: *comp.* Lat. *ad unguem*. "That nag o' your'n *be up to dick*, master! 'E were a-prancin' and a-prompin' about, pretty nigh ready to snuff the moon, if you'd let 'im go."

It is with a pang that some words and phrases have been omitted which belong to the Evesham neighbourhood, and which had been adopted into family use between thirty and forty years ago.

"Backwarn" is a word of strength and point, and ought to be in general use, for its meaning is conveyed less tersely and forcibly by a periphrasis. An old parish clerk would say, "They've a-put off that 'ere funeral, and I must be to *backwarn* the parson." * "Dwiny" seems to be "a portmanteau word," and to derive expressive power from its combination of "dwindled" and "tiny." "I don't say but what 'e might be a very nice gen'leman, but I niver seed sich a *dwiny* pair o' legs." A "swig-swig" garden-path appeared to wind with a stately sweep, which could never be described by the ordinary and angular sound of "zig-zag;" and, when a lad was "measured for a warm suit of clothes," the harsher features of corporal punishment were humorously resolved into an expression of benevolence on the one side, and comfort on the other.

In that neighbourhood there was also a remarkable tendency, which is apparent to a less extent about Upton, to decline the responsibility of a direct assertion, and to guard against the possible consequences of making any admission. "Is your wife at home to-day, James?" "Well, sir, I shouldn't think but what 'er might be."

But these reminiscences must not be indulged, lest they should run on for ever, and this Appendix prove what an old parishioner at Offenham would have called "a wheel-string job."

* "Unspeak" is used in the same sense by Pepys, Richardson, and others (Davies's "Supplementary English Glossary;" G. Bell & Sons, 1881).

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Easter, Alfred
A glossary of the
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